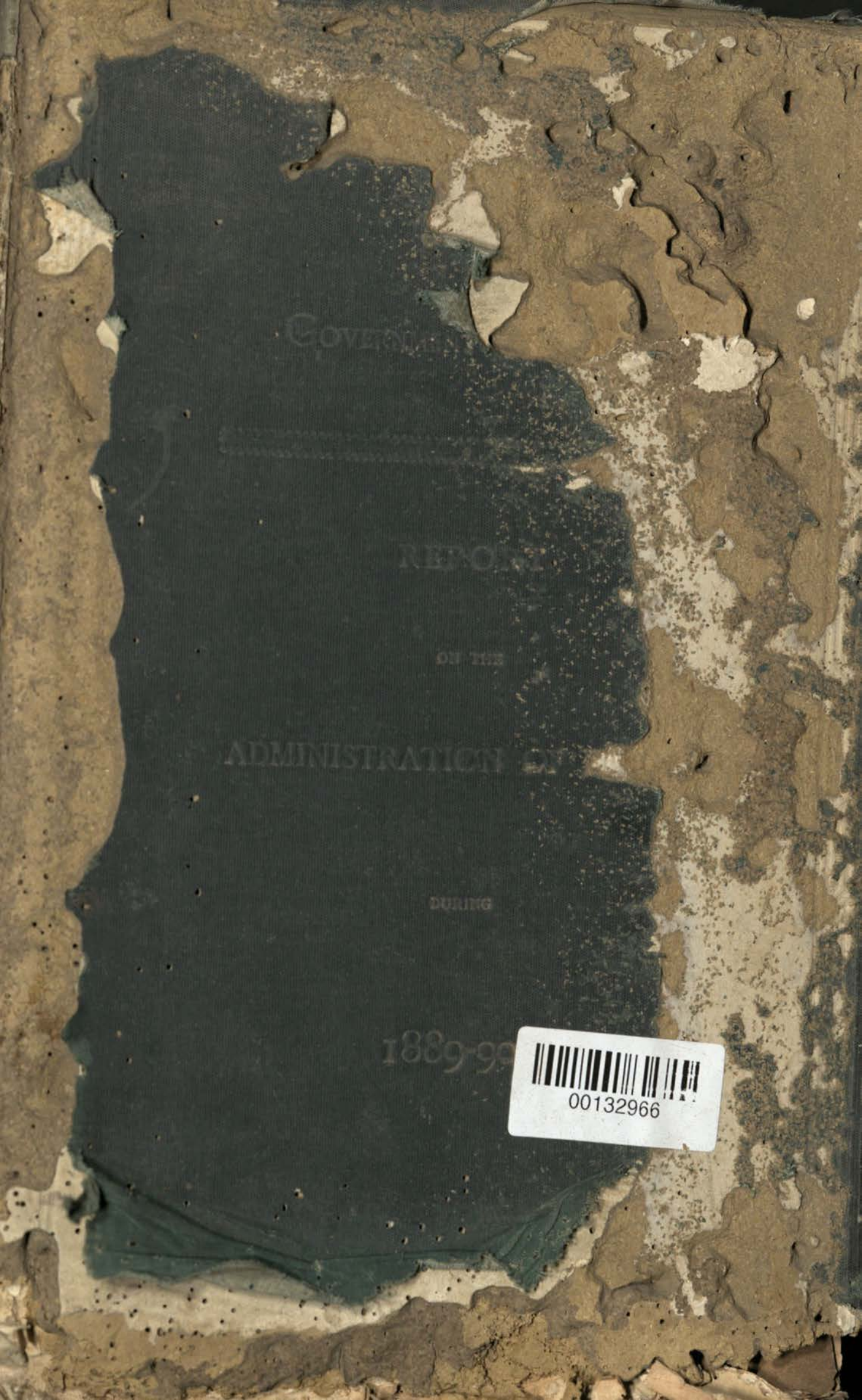
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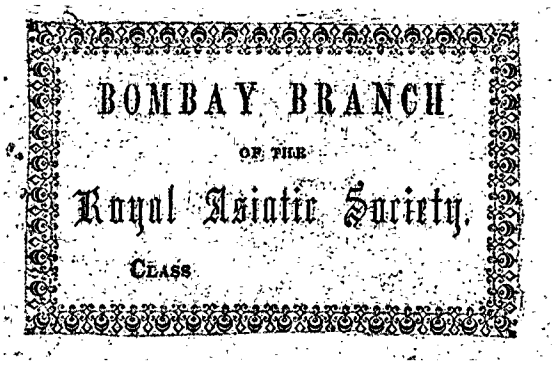

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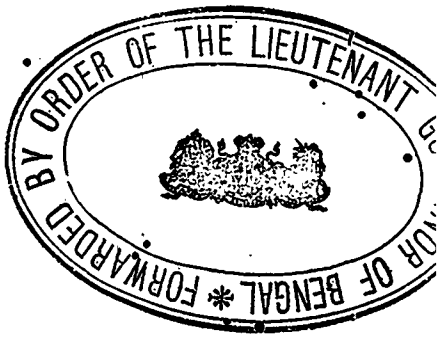

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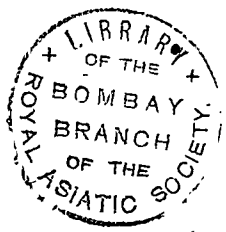
ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1889-90.



Calcutta:
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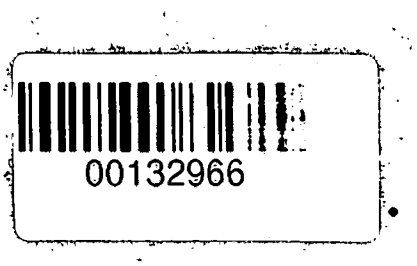
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PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

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SUMMARY.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1889-90.

SUMMARY.

TOURS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

On the 25th April 1889 the Lieutenant-Governor left Calcutta for Chittagong, and returned to the Presidency on the 5th May, during which time he discussed with the Commissioner and General Tregear the arrangements to be made for maintaining our position at Lungleh and for the operations to be undertaken in the ensuing cold weather. He also met the Assistant Political Agent of Hill Tipperah, and went carefully into the state of affairs in the Maharaja's territory.

On the 17th May Sir Steuart left for Darjeeling, visiting some of the tea gardens in the Terai *en route*, and remained in the hills till the 4th July. In July the scarcity and distress in Behar necessitated His Honour visiting the districts of Bankipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbhunga, whence he returned to Calcutta on the 8th August. After a short stay the Lieutenant-Governor again left Calcutta in the middle of August for the annual river tour. Sir Steuart proceeded to Eastern Bengal *viâ* the Sunderbuns, visiting Dacca, Backergunge, Serajgunge, and Bogra, and then paid a visit to Shillong *viâ* Dhubri and Gauhati, in order to discuss with the Chief Commissioner the questions in which both Governments were equally interested regarding the recruitment and emigration of tea coolies. From Assam the Lieutenant-Governor visited Rungpore and Dinagepore and made a detour to Moorshedabad, where the destruction of the Laltakori embankment had caused much alarm and distress, and thence he again visited Mozufferpore in connection with relief operations, the prolongation of which had been rendered necessary by destructive floods. From Mozufferpore he went to Purneah, where floods and the threatened diversion of the Kosi required special attention, and from there he returned, *viâ* Kissengunge, to Darjeeling on the 21st September. In November Sir Steuart made a fortnight's tour in Sikkim, where he had an interview with the Raja and the Durbar of Tumlong, and returned to Calcutta, *viâ* Julpigoree on the 18th of the month. In the beginning of March 1890 disturbances among the Khols of the Chota Nagpore districts obliged the Lieutenant-Governor to visit Chota Nagpore, from whence he returned to Calcutta at the end of the month.

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATION.

Only three very important changes in the administration of the various departments of Government in these provinces took place during the year. These were—first, the appointment of an Excise Commissioner for Bengal; second, the amalgamation of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, a measure the importance of which is shown by the great impetus it has given to the work of

municipal reform and improvement; and third, the reconstitution of the Calcutta Port Trust under Act III (B.C.) of 1890, which, however, did not receive the assent of the Governor-General until after the close of the year. There were also numerous minor changes which, as well as the three referred to above, will be treated of in the chapters concerning the different departments.

Under this head, however, may be noticed one other change which does not properly find a place under any other chapter. For thirty years the Chamber of Commerce had been agitating for a reduction in the number of public holidays, more especially of those at the time of the Doorga Poojah, and in the year under review they urged, in addition to the reasons previously advanced, that since the passing of the Negotiable Instruments Act, the Banks no longer felt it safe to transact any business on holidays gazetted under the Act; and they requested, therefore, that only holidays actually required to be devoted to necessary religious ceremonies should be gazetted under the Act, and that the other holidays should be made such by executive order for all offices save the few which were indispensable to the foreign trade of the port. This solution of the difficulty commended itself to the Local Government, and was accepted by the Government of India, and notifications were issued accordingly.

POLITICAL.

The most noticeable events of the past year in *Sikkim* were the appointment of a Political Agent at Guntok to assist the Maharaja in Council with his advice in the administration of affairs, the establishment of a Council for the conduct of ordinary, civil, criminal and revenue work, the settlement of unoccupied waste land and land occupied by monasteries, and the preservation of sâl forests by bringing them under the direct control of the Durbar. The rainfall was heavier than usual, and the wheat and barley crops were damaged by hail-storms, but the outturn of the other crops was good. The season was not a healthy one, and fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa were prevalent, which is attributed to the excessive rainfall. There was very little crime during the year. No new lines of communication were opened out during the year beyond the extension of an existing road. In order, however, to appreciate the problem of administration in Sikkim, it is necessary never to lose sight of the fact that the aggregate revenues of the State amount to only Rs. 8,444, and that even out of this amount Rs. 6,000 was paid to the Maharaja as an allowance during the past year.

The *Bhutan* authorities were pressed to join the Thibetans during the military operations in Sikkim, but they abstained from doing so, and their relations with the British Government were satisfactory. Some inconvenience had been found to arise from the correspondence with Bhutan being conducted by the officials of Buxa, in Julpigoree, where the subsidy is paid, and by the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, and the question what channel the correspondence should go through was under consideration, but was not disposed of during the year.

The unsatisfactory state of the administration of *Hill Tipperah* has for some years been a cause of anxiety to the Government, and particularly the absence of all accounts and the alienation of lands to creditors and others had given rise to apprehensions for its financial stability; and accordingly during the year under review negotiations were entered into which terminated satisfactorily, and His Highness the Maharaja adopted all the proposals made to

HILL TIPPERAH
Scale 1 Inch = 8 Miles.
10 5 0 10
NOTE.
Area in Square Miles.....4,086.
Population in 1881.....95,637.
BENGAL.
LUSHAI HILLS
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS
NOAKHOLLY
CHITTAGONG
TIPPERAH
SYLHET
Juri R.
Thelungia
Dharmanagar
Bongsul
Manu R.
Chirkuta
KOILASHAR
Dolai R.
Kowkhari
Kwahi R.
Shimla
Lilumunibari
Bijoynagar
AGARTALA
Sorsora R.
Jeri Muchitala
Udehpur
Lothi Jola
Sonamora
Gumti R.
Bejalapara
Ekshari
Dalabari
Rajdhannagar
Mungur
BILANIA
Ram Lagan
Mons Sari
Rasbari
REFERENCES.
Chief Town.....AGARTALA
Tahsil or Sub-Division.....KOILASHAR
Thana or Police Station.....Udehpur
Town.....Udehpur
Main Road
District Boundary
Tahsil do.

No. V.

GURJAT STATES

Tributary States of Chota Nagpore.

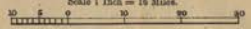
Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles.

No. IV.

GURJAT STATES

Tributary States of Chota Nagpore.

Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles.



BENGAL.

JANAKPUR
CHANG BHAKHAR
GANGPUR
KORIA
JHILMILI
BIRBANPUR
Lakhanpur
JASHPUR
SURGUJA
SHERGHATTI
PALAMAU
Bankura
Kasaipur
Kandra
Tamar
Bhagwanpur
Pertalpur
Hindia R.
Sankh R.
Koel R.
Ranchi
Lohardaga
Hinoir
Sisai
Kurdeg
Jashpur Road
Bagicha
Mainpat
Sirguja
Ambikapur
Bhaiya
Bhatgaon
Dhaka
Sarangarh
Kharsia
Raigarh
Kharsawan
Chaibassa
Singhbhum
Porahat
Saraikela
Seraikela
Dalbhum
Manbhum
Barabhum
Pachet
Kasipur
Baghra
Kotshila
Jhalda
Purulia
Ramgarh
Hazaribagh
Gumla
Simdega
Tamar
Kolebira
Bundu
Silli
Khunti
Torpa
Kolebira
Lohardaga
Palkot
Basia
Kurumgarh
Chainpur
Kumhari
Dhamtari
Sihawa
Nagri
Kanker
Bastar
Jagdalpur
Kondagaon
Narayanpur
Dantewara
Konta
Bhadrachalam
Sukma
Jeypore
Nowrangpur
Malkangiri
Rayagada
Gunupur
Parlakimedi
Chicacole
Srikakulam
Vizianagram
Bobbili
Palkonda
Vizagapatam
Narsipatnam
Chodavaram
Yellavaram
Rampachodavaram
Polavaram
Rajahmundry
Amalapuram
Cocanada
Peddapuram
Pithapuram
Samalkot
Tuni
Anakapalle
Yellamanchili
Elamanchili
Narsapur
Bhimavaram
Ellore
Gudivada
Bezwada
Masulipatam
Nandigama
Jaggayyapeta
Kistna R.
Godavari R.
Sabari R.
Indravati R.
Tel R.
Mahanadi R.
Ib R.
Brahmani R.
Baitarani R.
Subarnarekha R.
Damodar R.
Barakar R.
Konar R.
Mayurakshi R.
Ajai R.
Kosai R.
Hooghly R.
Rupnarayan R.
Kasai R.
Haldia
Midnapur
Contai
Tamluk
Kanthi
Ghatal
Arambagh
Bishnupur
Bankura
Raniganj
Asansol
Burdwan
Katwa
Nadia
Krishnagar
Berhampur
Murshidabad
Jangipur
Kandi
Azimganj
Jiaganj
Rajmahal
Sahibganj
Pakaur
Dumka
Deoghar
Jamtara
Giridih
Hazaribagh
Ramgarh
Bokaro
Chas
Gomia
Dhanbad
Jharia
Chandil
Ranchi
Lohardaga
Gumla
Simdega
Palamau
Daltonganj
Chatra
Hunter
Barwadih
Pratapur
Lesliganj
Rampur
Sherghati
Gaya
Nawada
Jehanabad
Arwal
Aurangabad
Sasaram
Dehri
Shahabad
Buxar
Ara
Chapra
Siwan
Gopalganj
Motihari
Bettiah
Ramnagar
Sitamarhi
Darbhanga
Madhubani
Supaul
Araria
Purnea
Kishanganj
Katihar
Bhagalpur
Banka
Jamui
Monghyr
Lakhisarai
Begusarai
Samastipur
Muzaffarpur
Hajipur
Sonepur
Chhapra
Gopalganj
Siwan
Maharajganj
Deoria
Gorakhpur
Basti
Gonda
Bahraich
Nepal
Tibet
Bhutan
Sikkim
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Malda
Purnea
Santal Parganas
Manbhum
Singhbhum
Midnapur
Hooghly
Howrah
Calcutta
Bankura
Burdwan
Birbhum
Nadia
Murshidabad
Jessore
Khulna
Faridpur
Backergunge
Tippera
Noakhali
Chittagong
Hill Tracts
Arakan
Akyab
Sandoway
Thayetmyo
Prome
Henzada
Bassein
Rangoon
Pegu
Tharrawaddy
Toungoo
Shwegyin
Martaban
Moulmein
Amherst
Tavoy
Mergui
Salween R.
Gulf of Martaban
Andaman Islands
Nicobar Islands
Bay of Bengal
Arabian Sea
Laccadive Islands
Minicoy
Amindivi Islands
Malabar
Cochin
Travancore
Tinnevelly
Madura
Ramnad
Tanjore
Trichinopoly
Pudukkottai
Salem
Coimbatore
Nilgiris
Wynaad
Mysore
Coorg
Kanara
Dharwar
Belgaum
Bijapur
Kolhapur
Satara
Ratnagiri
Sawantwadi
Goa
Bombay
Thana
Surat
Broach
Kaira
Ahmedabad
Cambay
Gulf of Cambay
Rann of Kutch
Kutch
Cutch
Kathiawar
Jamnagar
Porbandar
Junagadh
Gir Forest
Bhavnagar
Gohelwad
Dhandhuka
Dholera
Wadhwan
Limbdi
Jhalawar
Halar
Gondal
Rajkot
Morvi
Wankaner
Navanagar
Okhamandal
Dwarka
Barda Hills
Gir Hills
Girnar Hill
Palitana
Sihor
Botad
Dhrangadhra
Wadhwan
Limbdi
Chuda
Sayla
Wadhwan
Thangadh
Halvad
Morvi
Maliya
Wankaner
Rajkot
Gondal
Jetpur
Porbandar
Junagadh
Mangrol
Veraval
Kodinar
Una
Diu
Jodhpur
Jaisalmer
Barmer
Sanchor
Jalor
Sirohi
Abu
Palanpur
Deesa
Radhanpur
Mehsana
Patan
Kherwara
Udaipur
Dungarpur
Banswara
Partabgarh
Ratlam
Jaora
Mandsaur
Neemuch
Rampura
Bhanpura
Kotah
Jhalawar
Tonk
Sirohi
Pindwara
Abu
Palanpur
Deesa
Radhanpur
Mehsana
Patan
Kherwara
Udaipur
Dungarpur
Banswara
Partabgarh
Ratlam
Jaora
Mandsaur
Neemuch
Rampura
Bhanpura
Kotah
Jhalawar
Tonk
Bundi
Shahpura
Bhilwara
Ajmer
Merwara
Kishangarh
Jaipur
Alwar
Bharatpur
Dholpur
Karauli
Gwalior
Indore
Dewas
Ujjain
Mhow
Sehore
Bhopal
Rajgarh
Narsinghgarh
Shajapur
Agar
Kalapipal
Sonkatch
Dewas
Indore

No. III.
GURJAT STATES
Tributary States of Chota Nagpore.
Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles
BENGAL
JANAKPUR
CHANG BHAKHAR
KORIA
BISHAMPUR
JASHPUR
RAIKOT
LAINGARH
BONAI
to Garhwa
to Lohardugga
to Ranchi
to Anandpur
from Ganda
from Sambalpur
Offences against Property, 1889-90.
One Case to every 1,000 Persons and under
Do. over every 2,000

BENGAL.

No. II.

GURJAT STATES

Tributary States of Chota Nagpore.

Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles.

Offences affecting Human Body, 1889-90.

One Case to every	1,000 Persons and under	
Do. over every	3,000 ,,	
Do. do.	4,000 ,,	
Do. do.	5,000 ,,	

Rep. No. 130. Const. Photo-Engraving Co. Ltd. 1891

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No. I.

GURJAT STATES

Tributary States of Chota Nagpore.

Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles.

him, and selected Rai Uma Kanta Das Bahadur, the Assistant Political Agent of Hill Tipperah, for appointment as his Minister.

The rainfall was scanty, and the paddy crops are said to have suffered to some extent, but the ordinary crops were good, and jute cultivation, which was commenced in some parts of the plains, is said to have proved profitable. There was very little trade, as it is practically crushed out by the heavy duties and the absence of roads. The Revenue and Police administration have improved somewhat, and the Police now receive their pay more regularly; but it is said that much improvement cannot be looked for until their salaries are paid on a more liberal scale. There was a considerable number of deaths from cholera which broke out in several places, and this is attributed to the scanty rainfall. A large number of Chakmas (656 families) immigrated from the Chittagong Hill Tracts owing, it is said, to the demand for coolie labour caused by the Chin-Lushai Expedition, and the desire to escape such service.

The most important feature in the history of the *Tributary States of Orissa* during the year was a scarcity of food-grains caused by the partial failure of the crops in consequence of the irregularity and deficiency of the rainfall during the years 1887-88 and 1888-89. Of this and of the measures taken to give relief, an account is given under the head of Flood and Famine Relief. The public health was also much affected by this, and cholera and small-pox caused great havoc during the period of scarcity which lasted from April till November, when there was heavy rainfall, after which malarious fever appeared in an epidemic form, and the people suffered from it severely. The realisation of the land revenue was also necessarily affected, and the balances outstanding at the close of the year in the States under Government management were very heavy. The excise system of the State of Mourbhunj was improved by the abolition of the outstill farming system. Education again retrograded, and the number of schools fell from 1,182 to 1,128, and that of scholars from 15,153 to 14,407. This also is to be attributed to the deficient crops and the high prices of food-grains.

In the *Tributary and Political States of Chota Nagpore* the rainfall was sufficient and the crops generally good, but prices were as elsewhere high. The general health was good in all the States except Sirguja and Gangpur, where there were outbreaks of small-pox and cholera. It is said that the opposition to vaccination is giving way, and that vaccinators will probably be less hindered in their work in future. Education again retrograded, and although six additional schools were established, the number of scholars in all the States was only 1,219 against 1,329. Cattle disease was as usual prevalent, but steps have now been taken to stamp it out by the prompt segregation of the stricken animals and the burial of and the destruction of the hides of those that die. The statistics of crime call for no remark. Some long-standing disputes between the Raja of Bonai and the Gond Chief were brought to a satisfactory termination, and prompt measures were taken to quell the disturbances made by a band of Jashpur Karwas, who entered upon a series of plundering expeditions.

The important event of the year in connection with the *Chittagong Hill Tracts* was of course the Chin-Lushai Expedition, the operations of which were brought to a successful conclusion. A number of captives, who had been carried off in the Chengri Valley and Chima Valley raids, were recovered, and in addition to the permanent posts at Demagri, Burkal, and Ruma, and the newly established one at Lungleh, three temporary posts at Pyramid Hill, Joomorong, and Keokrading were occupied during the year. The frontier police

force performed their very arduous duties in connection with the expedition cheerfully and well, and the coolie corps from the Sonthal Pergunnahs is said to have been of great service. Two parties of Shendus who live to the south of Fort Lungleh, and whose country was not affected by the expedition, entered our territory apparently for raiding purposes, but patrol parties were immediately despatched and prevented any mischief being done. Trade again declined in consequence of the unsettled state of the country.

The relations of the *Kuch Behar* State with the British Government continued to be friendly and satisfactory.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS.

There were under survey and settlement operations during the year 83 estates (*i.e.*, separate properties) which contained an area of 7,285 square miles, and were situated in 20 separate districts. Of these 51 are Government estates, with an area of 4,294 square miles, of which a resettlement of land revenue is being made; 9 are wards' estates, with a total area of 2,868 square miles, of which a survey with a record of rights and settlement of fair rents has been undertaken; and 23 are private zemindars' estates, with an area of 123 square miles, the owners of which applied for survey, record of rights, and settlement of rents, either on the ground of disputes existing between them and their tenants, or on the ground that they were new auction-purchasers and unable to ascertain the amounts of the rentals payable to them.

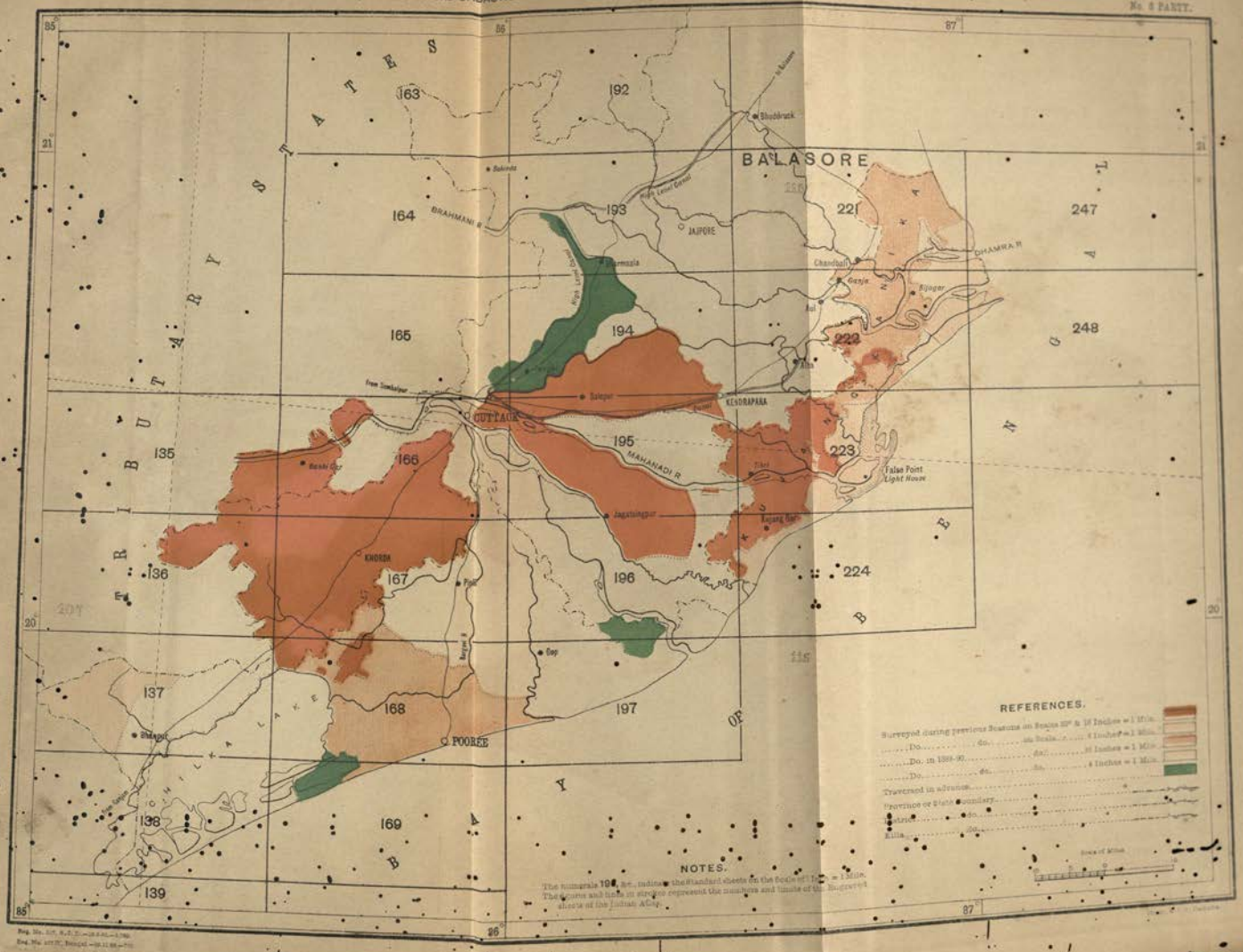
The greater part of the province of *Orissa* is temporarily settled, and the present settlement will expire in 1896-97, and accordingly a scheme was drawn up and approved for a survey and the preparation of a record of rights with a view to resettlement. The cost of survey and settlement is estimated at about 15 lakhs, and the increase to revenue at 7 lakhs or more. In pursuance of this scheme the transverse survey of 407 and the cadastral survey of 358 square miles were completed, the total cost to the end of the year being Rs. 24,872. The survey and record of rights of the *Western Dooars*, which was begun in the previous year, was carried on during the year under review. These Dooars cover 1,913 square miles, and during the field season 1889-90 it is reported that 782 square miles were traversed and that the 4-inch topographical survey of 118 and the cadastral survey of 304 square miles were completed at a total cost of Rs. 76,553. The settlement operations were delayed by the deputation of the Settlement Officer on other duty, and by his illness, which rendered it necessary that he should proceed on leave. The total cost of these settlement operations during the year was Rs. 21,303. The survey party in *Calcutta* was employed in surveying those houses which had not been previously surveyed owing to the absence of owners and various other causes, and in completing the survey of the boundaries of holdings and of streets, lanes, and ditches.

Altogether 163 original settlements and 381 resettlements were effected during the year. The settlement of the *Jellamoota estate* in Midnapore with its proprietors was concluded during the year, the net revenue payable by the proprietors being Rs. 1,26,753. The settlements of *Angul* and *Banki* were carried on during the year. In the case of the former estate the area under cultivation was found to have increased since the last settlement from 50,081 to 133,742 acres, which will eventually result in trebling the revenue hitherto paid. The total cost of the preparation of the record of rights and settlement of rents to 31st March 1890 was Rs. 40,363, or annas 1-10 an acre. In the

BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY OF ORISSA, DISTRICTS CUTTACK & POOREE.

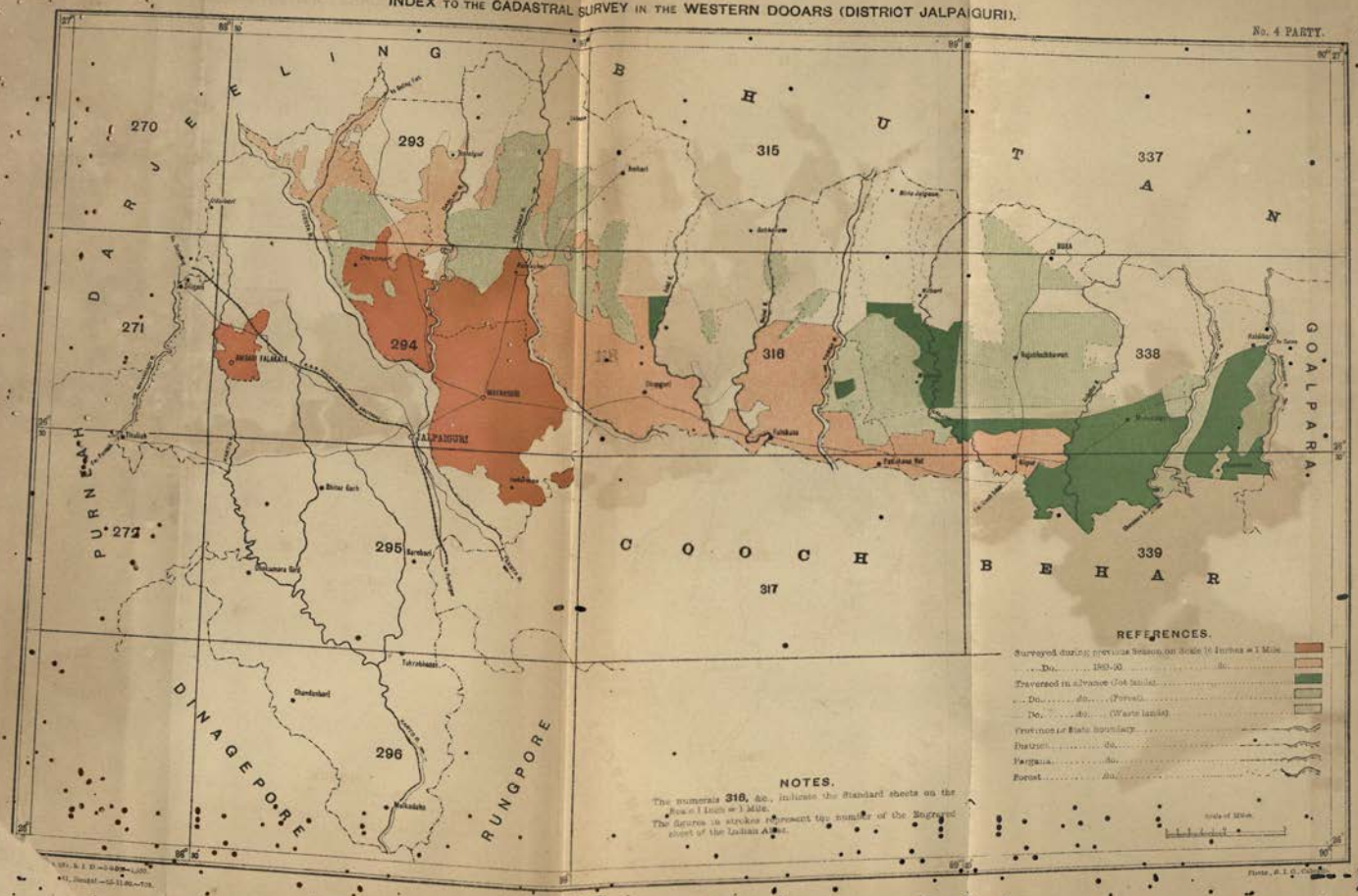
No. 6 PART.



BENGAL SURVEY.

INDEX TO THE CADASTRAL SURVEY IN THE WESTERN DOOARS (DISTRICT JALPAIGURI).

No. 4 PARTY.



Banki estate 33 villages were assessed at a revenue of Rs. 5,823, being an increase of 30·7 per cent. Settlement operations, commenced in the previous year, were also carried on in the *Sonthal Pergunnahs* under the Sonthal Pergunnahs Settlement and Rent Regulations, and about 200,000 acres of cultivated and about 108,000 acres of uncultivated land were brought under the operations before the close of April 1890.

There were 52 applications for *survey and settlement under the Tenancy Act*, against 40 in the previous year. The operations under the Act extended over a vast area comprising Government, wards', and private estates in many districts and in every Division in which the Act was in force, and they affected a large number of tenants, aggregating at least four hundred thousand. In the estates the settlement of which had been completed or was approaching completion, an increase of rent and revenue amounting to more than a lakh of rupees was obtained with the consent of the ryots concerned, and there was no rioting or disorder, and the number of appeals to the Special Judges was exceedingly small. The cost of the professional survey has several times been in excess, but the cost of settlement operations has usually been less than the estimate, and on the whole the cost has been about 8 annas per acre.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

The current demand or rental of the *Government Estates* was Rs. 23,32,339, and the collections amounted to Rs. 24,87,163, which is 104 per cent. on the former sum. The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 8,09,849, so that the total demand was Rs. 31,42,188, and as out of this, in addition to the amount collected, there were remissions aggregating Rs. 46,728, the outstanding arrear balance at the close of the year was Rs. 6,08,297. The percentage of current collections on current demand increased from 71·63 to 79·47, and that of arrear collections on arrear demand from 71·7 to 78·24. In eleven districts the collections exceeded 90 per cent. of the total demand, and in three of them the total demand was collected. Of the remaining districts, twenty showed an improved percentage and ten a falling off. In the case of estates under direct management the percentage of total collections to total demand increased from 69·61 to 78·44, and in the case of estates under farming leases the percentage increased from 76·43 to 80·89.

The total expenditure on miscellaneous *works of improvement* decreased from Rs. 83,291 to Rs. 57,004, but in addition to this sums aggregating Rs. 41,781 were expended on miscellaneous improvements in the Orphanage market in the 24-Pergunnahs, on repairs of grambheris and clearance of khals in estates in Midnapore, and in Darjeeling from the Darjeeling Improvement Fund. The experiments for the cultivation of new staples showed, as usual, a good many instances of failure, but one success is of more importance than many failures; and it is stated that an experiment for potato cultivation in the Alipore subdivision of the Julpigoree district ended most satisfactorily, and that the introduction of *boro* paddy into the Diamond Harbour subdivision has been attended with favourable results. Out of the sum of Rs. 2,72,108 placed at the disposal of the Board for the management and improvement of estates, the Accountant General reported that Rs. 2,71,696 had been expended, but these figures are liable to modification.

The *condition of the tenantry*, although, as noticed elsewhere, affected by drought and floods, was on the whole generally good.

WARDS' ESTATES.

The number of *private estates* under the management of the revenue authorities decreased from 148 to 147, and of these, 74 were wards' and 73 attached and other estates. The current demand slightly exceeds one crore, and the total collections exceeded the current demand by Rs. 2,74,728, a result the best ever attained, except in the year 1878-79. The balances outstanding have also been further reduced by granting remissions (which generally means writing off debts barred by limitation), so that they stood at 82 lakhs at the close of the year as compared with 108 at its commencement. The amount spent on *improvements* was Rs. 66,930, and although this slightly exceeded the expenditure of previous years, the Lieutenant-Governor considered that the expenditure on some properties had been deficient. The progress made in effecting surveys and records of right was satisfactory, and very great improvement was effected thereby. The number of *certificates* filed during the year decreased from 24,922 to 15,397, and the amount covered by them from Rs. 8,63,017 to Rs. 6,32,903. The *condition of the tenantry* is sufficiently shown by this and by the excellent collections to have been one of prosperity throughout the year, and is reported by the local officers to have been so. One most satisfactory event in connection with the administration of the estates was the settlement of the disputes relating to the succession to the Burdwan estate. The claims of Government on the estates were satisfied during the year with the exception of a very moderate balance; but apart from this and from the unusually good collections, the *financial results* of the year were not altogether satisfactory, as the debts due by the estates increased from 45 to 48 lakhs, while the cash balances diminished from 24 to 17 lakhs, and only four lakhs were invested or spent on the purchase of land.

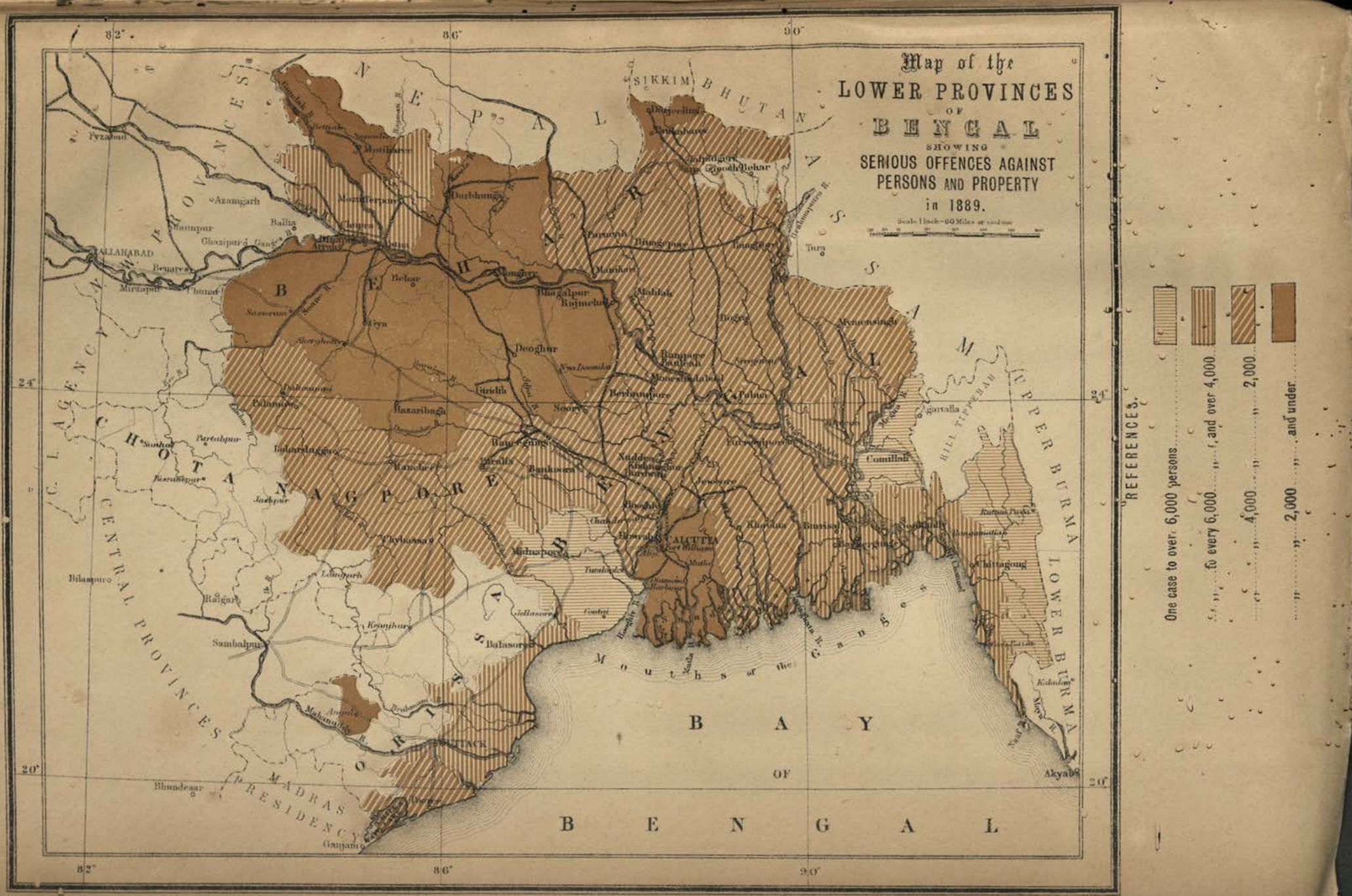
COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

Three Bills, all of which received the assent of the Governor-General and passed into law during the year, were under the consideration of the *Legislative Council* of the Lieutenant-Governor during the session 1889-90. The first of these was merely for the purpose of amalgamating the Superannuation Funds of the Police Forces of Calcutta and the Suburbs, the latter having now been incorporated with the former; and the second, entitled an Act to amend the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880, was to render applicable to the Suburbs certain rules and orders till then applicable only to Calcutta. The third Act, which was one to consolidate and amend the law relating to the port of Calcutta and to the appointment of Commissioners for the port, although mainly a consolidating measure, nevertheless made some important amendments in the existing law. The number of Port Commissioners was increased from 13 to 15; the manner in which the port property should be valued for purposes of municipal assessment was prescribed; provision was made for the institution of civil suits by persons debarred the use of private wharves or other works, or whose wharves or other works were removed by the Commissioners; some sections were introduced relating to the mode of preparing the budget and defining the liability of the Commissioners in respect of goods in their custody; and provision was also made for the grant of pensions to the port employés; the position and duties of the Port Police being at the same time more clearly defined.

Reg. No. 124. Police.—17-8-90.—1,077.

Litho. S. I. O.—Calcutta.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST
PROPERTY
in 1889.
Scale 1 Inch = 60 Miles or 1 mile to 1 mile
REFERENCES.
One case to over 3,000 persons
to every 3,000 and over 2,000
2,000 1,000
1,000 and under
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
HILL TIPPERAH
CHOTA NAGPORE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
ORISSA
BEHAR
BENGAL
CALCUTTA
ALLAHABAD
Darjeeling
Purnea
Rajmehal
Dinajpur
Rungpur
Bogra
Pubna
Faridpur
Backergunge
Jessore
Midnapore
Hooghly
Howrah
Burdwan
Birbhum
Bankoora
Lohardugga
Hazaribagh
Manbhoom
Singbhoom
Sambalpur
Balasore
Cuttack
Pooree
Ganjam
Bhaugulpur
Monghyr
Patna
Gya
Shahabad
Benares
Mirzapur
Ghazipur
Ballia
Azamgarh
Goruckpur
Tirhoot
Chumparun
Sarun
Jubbulpore
Raipur
Bilaspur
Raigarh
Akyab
Kaladan R.
Naaf R.
Hooghly R.
Subarnrekha R.
Mahanuddy R.
Brahmanee R.
Baitarnee R.
Damooda R.
Ganges R.
Brahmaputra R.
Teesta R.
Mechee R.
Kosee R.
Gunduck R.
Gogra R.
Soane R.
Sone R.
Karumnasa R.
Kurmnasa R.
Tons R.
Jumna R.
Sutlej R.
Kurnaphooly R.
Sangoo R.
Arracan
Chittagong
Tipperah
Noakhally
Dacca
Mymensingh
Rungpore
Dinajpore
Purneah
Maldah
Tirhoot
Chumparun
Sarun
Gya
Shahabad
Benares
Mirzapur
Ghazipur
Ballia
Azamgarh
Goruckpur
Jubbulpore
Raipur
Bilaspur
Raigarh
Sambalpur
Balasore
Cuttack
Pooree
Ganjam
Bhaugulpur
Monghyr
Patna
Howrah
Hooghly
Midnapore
Burdwan
Birbhum
Bankoora
Lohardugga
Hazaribagh
Manbhoom
Singbhoom
Jessore
Faridpur
Backergunge
Pubna
Bogra
Rungpore
Dinajpore
Purneah
Maldah
Rajmehal
Darjeeling
Purnea


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST
PERSONS AND PROPERTY
in 1889.
Scale 1 Inch = 60 Miles or 1 to 3,801,600
REFERENCES.
One case to over 6,000 persons
to every 6,000 and over 4,000
4,000 2,000
2,000 and under
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BENGAL
BAY
OF
Mouths of the Ganges
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPORE
ALLAHABAD
CALCUTTA
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
COGNIZABLE CRIME
GENERALLY
in 1889.
REFERENCES.
One case to over 1,000 persons
" " to every 1,000 " and over 750
" " " 750 " " 500
" " " 500 " and under
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
HILL TIPPERAH
CHOTA NAGPORE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CLAGENCY
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
CALCUTTA
Behar
Dinagepore
Rajmehal
Deoghur
Rampore Bauleah
Moorshedabad
Berhampore
Tubna
Furreedpore
Jessore
Nuddea
Kishnaghur
Burdwan
Hooghly
Howrah
Midnapore
Chybassa
Bankoora
Ramgunge
Hazaribagh
Palamow
Lohardugga
Gonchee
Sonthal
Partabpur
Jashpur
Bilaspur
Raigarh
Sambalpur
Kenjhar
Jellasore
Balasore
Bhundesar
Ganjam
Poonee
Akyab
Chittagong
Burrisal
Rhoolna
Comilla
Agartalla
Mymensingh
Tura
Behar
Azamgarh
Ballia
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Fyzabad
Mirzapur
Ganges R.
Brahmaputra R.
Mahanuddy R.
Rajmehal
Rampore
Bauleah
Moorshedabad
Berhampore
Tubna
Furreedpore
Jessore
Nuddea
Kishnaghur
Burdwan
Hooghly
Chittagong
Akyab
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

POLICE.

The sanctioned *strength* of the Regular Police (inclusive of the Railway Police) was 23,456 officers and men at a cost of Rs. 41,76,502, and the Rural Police consisted of 171,141 men, who received as payment Rs. 55,88,891 in addition to the service lands held by them. These figures show a slight increase over those of the preceding year. The *conduct* of the Regular Police appears from the punishments inflicted to have slightly improved, for while the number of judicial punishments has remained exactly the same, the number of departmental punishments has decreased. The portion of the Police employed on town duties, however, in many places failed to perform their duties satisfactorily; and, in order to render this branch of the work more popular, a redistribution of the batta allowances was effected, and the system of employing local men as chowkidars in place of the Regular Police for the rural areas in towns was further extended. The conduct of the Rural Police was, as in previous years, most unfavourably reported on, and Colonel Ramsay, whose labours have, however, now merged in those of the Committee appointed to consider the general question of police reform, was placed on special duty at the end of the year in order to investigate certain points connected with the chowkidari system. It will, perhaps, be the most important portion of the Committee's duty to attempt to devise means of welding together more completely than has hitherto been done the Rural and the Regular Police.

There was an increase of 8,975 in the number of *cognizable cases* reported true, and of this increase 2,577 cases were under class III—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only, a result which is attributed to the distress caused by high prices. The number of offences of this class increased from 25,247 to 27,824, and it is with these offences that the police have hitherto been most unsuccessful in dealing. The percentage of convictions to true cases increased under every head except that of minor offences against the person; but, on the other hand, the percentage of convictions in sessions trials for the first time for many years fell below 50 per cent., the actual figures being 49·1, against 51·7 in 1888 and 56·0 in 1887, a result for which the districts of Pubna and Bogra, which are included in one sessions charge, were largely responsible. *Non-cognizable* offences rose from 112,006 in 1888 to 117,407, a difference of 5,401, which was due mainly to a larger number of prosecutions under the Municipal Act. There was a slight improvement in the percentage of cases decided at the first two hearings, but the percentage of cases remanded more than six times remained the same. The number of *bad characters* under police surveillance rose from 41,561 to 42,812; and as the increasing number is the chief obstacle to effective scrutiny, a system of classification was introduced, which, by making the duty lighter, will enable the police to devote more attention to habitual criminals. The number of *bad livelihood cases* tried in court was 1,083, and 811 cases were tried locally. The inordinate delay in disposing of some of these cases again attracted the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor, who repeated the remark made by him in 1887, that it is far better that a case should be taken up at once in court than that men should have charges hanging over their heads for months and months because it is not found convenient to depute an officer to the spot. The number of *reconvictions* rose from 1,640 to 1,915. The percentage of *cases declared false* fell slightly, but there were fewer prosecutions, and the results were poorer, although, as remarked by the Inspector-General of Police, there was certainly no room for deterioration.

In the *town and suburbs of Calcutta* the number of *cognizable* cases decreased from 38,335 to 33,064, the decrease being mainly under the head of street offences; while the number of *non-cognizable* cases increased from 25,328 to 27,319, which was due to an increase in the number of cases under the Conservancy Act. The total number of cases fell from 63,663 to 60,383; and at the same time the number of persons arrested and summoned fell from 69,377 to 56,762, the number of persons convicted from 61,865 to 49,003, and the percentage of convictions from 94·68 in cognizable and 71·12 in non-cognizable to 93·30 and 65·99 respectively. The value of the property stolen rose from Rs. 1,22,523 to Rs. 1,51,267, while the percentage of property recovered remained the same in the town, but in the suburbs fell from 43·89 to 35·06. In the *town* offences relating to coin fell from 13 to 5, and of 6 persons arrested in connection therewith, 4 were convicted and 2 were discharged. There were 4 cases of murder, against 6 in the preceding year, and in three of these the accused was sentenced to death, while in the fourth the accused absconded. True cases of burglary rose from 161 to 179, and the number of convictions from 95 to 119. The amount of property stolen was much smaller than in any of the preceding four years, but the percentage recovered was only 32·15 as compared with an average of 47·33 in those years. The barbarous practice of flaying goats alive was exposed, and prosecutions were instituted for the purpose of putting a stop to it. In the *suburbs* there were three cases of murder, in one of which the accused was sentenced to transportation for life, and three cases of culpable homicide in which, as in the murder cases, only one conviction was obtained, the accused being sentenced to transportation for ten years. There were 16 cases of grievous hurt, against an average of 25 in the five preceding years. There were in the town and suburbs 83 cases of *suicide*, against 84 in the preceding year. *Accidental deaths* diminished from 351 to 292. There was a large increase in the importation of *fire-arms* from 1,889 to 2,655, said to be due to the importation of a cheaper class of weapon. Thirty-one as against thirty-three fires occurred in the town, the suburbs, and Howrah, and in only one case was there loss of human life. The damage done was Rs. 1,38,490 against Rs. 12,53,480. The *strength* of the town and suburban police was 2,955, against 3,012 and 3,021, the averages of the quinquennial periods ending 1883 and 1888, and the *cost* was Rs. 6,10,980, against Rs. 5,78,846 and Rs. 6,15,844, the averages of the periods referred to. Out of 177 native officers in the year under report, 111, or 62·7 per cent., were able to read and write. The number of judicial punishments, of departmental punishments, and of dismissals were respectively 15, 801, and 56, the averages of the preceding five years being 24, 1,037, and 85 respectively. The percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated rose from 89·8 in the five years 1884—88 to 93·1 in 1889, and that of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police from 94·5 to 97·7. Under class I, Offences against the State and public tranquillity, there was a decrease in the number of cases and in the percentage of convictions as compared with the preceding five years. Serious offences against the person (class II) also diminished slightly, and although the percentage of convictions fell from 59·2 in the five years ending 1883 to 56·5 in the next five years, it again increased to 60·1 in the year under review. Cases under class III (Serious offences against the person and property or against property only) increased largely from 201 and 288, the averages of the quinquennial periods ending 1883 and 1888, to 340 in the year under review, and the percentage of convictions increased also from 46·2 and 50·3 to

THE TOWN AND SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA

SHEWING

THE POLICE SECTIONS

AND ILLUSTRATING THE REPORT ON THE

POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

Scale 3 Inches = 2 Miles.

Miles

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE TOWN.

Police Sections.	Name.	Area in Acres.	Population.	No. of persons per Acre.
A.	Shampookur	597	46,467	77·84
B.	Kumartooly	189	21,695	132·06
C.	Burtolla	309	28,637	92·37
D.	Bowbazar Street	383	30,378	80·27
E.	Jorabagan	346	36,318	149·91
F.	Jorasanko	351	38,814	110·77
G.	Burra Bazar	307	31,762	103·63
H.	Colootolla	227	47,338	208·47
I.	Moniohopara	266	39,741	147·03
J.	Sow Bazar	144	24,397	169·18
K.	Puddopooker	145	20,018	134·93
L.	Waterloo Street	266	8,795	33·01
M.	Fenwick Bazar	130	20,808	156·91
N.	Taltolla	158	26,063	165·05
O.	Colinga	170	11,885	69·84
P.	Park Street	159	4,908	30·87
Q.	Bentinc Police	170	4,240	24·94
R.	Hastings	97	3,255	30·52
	Fort William & Esplanade	1,563	4,663	2·93
	Port of Calcutta		24,330	
	Total for Town	5,697	492,319	81·87

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE SUBURBS.

Police Sections.	Name.	Area in Acres.	Population.	No. of persons per Acre.
A.	Cossipore	606	8,791	9·70
B.	Chitpore	1,011	17,035	17·16
C.	Cullinga	692	7,077	10·26
D.	Manicktollah	776	9,660	12·45
E.	Beliaghatta	2,170	30,955	14·26
F.	Entally	1,766	30,750	24·76
G.	Bartapukur	806	18,936	23·44
H.	Ballygunge	1,056	24,650	13·78
I.	Bhowanipore	1,265	23,001	18·18
J.	Tallygunge	1,517	8,504	5·56
K.	Alipore	1,171	13,486	11·47
L.	Ekbalpore	1,008	13,962	13·79
M.	Watgunge	271	12,344	45·54
N.	Garden Reach	869	17,082	19·65
	Canal & Ry. Passengers		8,266	
	Total for Suburbs	14,424	261,499	17·46

Police Stations.

Lithe., S. T. O., Calcutta.

57·3. The number of true cases under class V, Minor offences against property, was 2,989, and the percentage of convictions 47·3—figures which show a slight increase as compared with the five years ending 1888, but a slight decrease as compared with the five years before that.

Twelve thousand two hundred and forty-one persons and 23,364 cattle were killed by *wild animals and snakes* in the year 1889, as against 10,281 persons and 24,112 cattle in 1888. Of the persons killed by animals, a third or more than a third each year are said to have been killed by tigers, and although their depredations have been attended with decreasing loss of life in Monghyr, they are still dangerous to a very serious degree in the districts of Gya and Lohardugga. There was a great increase in the number of deaths from wolves in the Patna Division, and especially in the district of Durbhunga, and the number of wolves killed in that Division increased from 370 in 1888 to 713 in 1889. The number of wild animals killed was 6,807 and the amount of the rewards paid was Rs. 16,011, as compared with 6,503 animals and Rs. 13,795 in 1888; and from these and similar figures for other years it appears that the system of rewards has not much real effect in the rate of extermination of wild beasts or in the depredations committed by them. The number of persons killed by venomous snakes increased from 8,946 to 10,681, the number of snakes killed from 39,326 to 41,189, while the amount paid as rewards fell from Rs. 3,587 to Rs. 3,439. The habits of the people, who cannot be induced to cut down the jungle that encumbers their homesteads, or to refrain from walking in that jungle with unprotected feet and legs in the dark or in the dusk of early morning, and the constantly recurring floods that drive snakes to the homesteads, both conduce to increase the mortality. Moreover, although in some parts of Bengal the natives, Hindus and Mahomedans alike, will kill every snake they see without thinking of a reward, in other districts the snakes are regarded as objects of veneration, and small rewards are ineffective. The question of taking special measures to reduce the mortality from snake-bite is now under the consideration of the Government of India, but for these and other reasons the Bengal Government has expressed an opinion that no further action is either necessary or desirable.

The sanctioned strength of the Frontier Police in the *Chittagong Hill Tracts* was 539, the same as in the previous year. As a result of the Lushai expedition three new outposts—one permanent one at Lungleh, and two temporary ones at Lungsin and Joormorong—were opened, and in consequence two other temporary outposts had to be abolished and a third remained unoccupied. The number of admissions into hospital and the number of deaths diminished, but the number of days in which each patient remained in hospital increased. The officers and men are said to have rendered excellent service during the year, and to have cheerfully performed the arduous and responsible duties entailed on them in consequence of the disturbed state of the frontier.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

During the year under review the question of entrusting a larger share in the administration of criminal justice to benches of Honorary Magistrates came before the Lieutenant-Governor, and although the resolution containing Sir Steuart Bayley's orders on the subject was not published until the 28th August, that is, until the second half of the year, the results showed that effect was

already being given to the policy laid down by His Honour. Outside Calcutta the number of benches increased from 196 to 202, of which 77 as against 68 were independent, and the number of cases disposed of by them increased from 33,353 to 37,139. The number of Honorary Magistrates also increased from 1,647 to 1,673, and on the whole District Magistrates have reported favourably regarding their attendance and the work done by them. In Calcutta for the first time in 1888, and to a very much larger extent in 1889, unpaid Presidency Magistrates dealt with criminal business, sitting singly, and afforded considerable relief both to the regular magistracy and to the benches.

In its *Criminal Jurisdiction* 125 persons came under trial before the *High Court*, the average of the preceding five years being 147·6, and of these 87 were convicted, 26 were discharged or acquitted, the cases of 11 remained pending, and one prisoner died. The percentage of convictions to the total of convictions and acquittals was 77, a higher figure than in any of the preceding five years. In its *Appellate Jurisdiction* the Court dealt with the cases of 3,504 persons, in 1,239 of which the appeals or applications were rejected, while the sentences were confirmed in 873 cases, modified in 298, reversed in 832, and enhanced in 3 cases. A comparison with the figures of the preceding ten years shows that both the number of such cases which come before the Court and the percentage of cases in which the sentence is reversed have been increasing during that period, and that both attained their maximum during the year under review.

In *Courts of Session* the total number of persons under trial was 8,558 as compared with 3,454 in the previous year. The results of these trials have already been commented on under Police. There was no change in the system of trial by jury, and of the 286 cases which were tried in the five districts in which it is in force, 14 were referred to the High Court with the result that the verdict of the jury was modified in 1 case, reversed in 5, and upheld in 7 cases. There were 11,764 appeals as compared with 10,415 in 1888, and in 7,874 cases the appeal was rejected or the sentence confirmed, while it was modified in 1,267 and reversed in 2,034 cases.

In the *Courts of Magistrates* (inclusive of Presidency Magistrates) 250,103 persons were under trial, of whom 161,859 were convicted and 77,529 were discharged or acquitted. The percentage of convictions to the total of convictions and acquittals was 67·6, the lowest percentage in the previous ten years having been 67 and the highest 68·9. In the criminal courts of the *Sonthal Pergunnahs* 6,966 persons were under trial, of whom 3,670 were convicted and 2,986 were either discharged or acquitted.

One hundred and sixteen juveniles were sentenced to detention in a *Reformatory School* during the year as against 73 in 1888. The number of *whippings*, which had been falling for some years, increased from 953 to 1,350. The number of *witnesses* who attended the different courts was 449,740, against 429,465 in the preceding year, and of these, 436,778 were examined by Magistrates, 12,612 by Courts of Session, and 350 by the High Court.

There were 255 *European British subjects* brought to trial in the criminal courts, the average of the three preceding years being 228. Exactly three-fourths of these were in Chittagong, Darjeeling, the 24-Pergunnahs, and Howrah, and 72 per cent. of them were charged with breaches of special and local laws. Of the others, 12 were charged with theft, 10 with mischief, 7 with offences affecting life, and the remainder with minor offences under the Penal Code.

PRISONS.

The number of direct admissions was 33,542, which is the highest that has been recorded since 1879, and the daily average number of convicts rose from 12,378 in 1888 to 13,591 in 1889. The daily average number fell rapidly for some years previous to 1883, and advantage was taken of this decrease to effect a considerable saving by reducing 14 district jails to the status of intermediate jails, it being expected that provision would have to be made for only 11,000 prisoners. From 1883, however, the diminution (if allowance be made for the Jubilee releases) has been less marked, and has been nearly counteracted by the number of long-term prisoners received from Burmah, so that in 1889 the number was only 120 less than in 1883. It is probable, however, that but for the scarcity which prevailed in 1889, especially in the Patna Division, the number would have been considerably less. At the same time, in spite of this large number and of the available accommodation being reduced by a larger cubic space being allowed to each prisoner, there was ample accommodation for all the prisoners if they had been distributed over the different jails according to their capacity; and as it was, although there was some excess in a few of the jails where the extra prisoners were made to sleep in worksheds and other temporary structures, it was only in the Maldah and Palamow intermediate jails that there was any real overcrowding, and measures have now been taken to increase the sleeping accommodation at these two jails.

There was a considerable increase (from 2,143 to 2,434) in the number of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment, and the number of female convicts rose from 1,218 to 1,503. The question of identifying previous convicts still continues to present the same difficulty, and in spite of the care with which the rules were worked, the number of reconvicted prisoners fell from 3,612 to 3,561. It is now proposed that experiments should be made in the system of anthropometry which has recently proved so successful in Paris. The number of convicts who escaped was eleven, the smallest number on record, and seven of these, in addition to four who had escaped in previous years, were recaptured. This is very satisfactory, and corroborates what is said of the warder-guard, that there was a general improvement in their efficiency as well as in their appearance. The total number of under-trial prisoners increased from 28,454 in 1888 to 30,219 in 1889, and the daily average number from 1,255 to 1,379. Of these prisoners eleven escaped, six of whom remained at large at the close of the year.

As regards *prison discipline*, there was, in spite of the increase in the daily average population of the jails, a decrease in the number of offences committed from 29,064 in 1888 to 25,107 in 1889, the percentage to daily population falling from 234·8 to 184·8. The decrease occurred under every head of breach of jail discipline. The *expenditure* on jail buildings was Rs. 2,37,214, against Rs. 2,40,244 in the previous year, and with this sum additions and improvements were made to existing jails, and six new subsidiary jails and one new intermediate jail were constructed. Exclusive of this, the expenditure rose from Rs. 10,68,161 to Rs. 11,91,149, the increase being chiefly in dieting charges, which increased from Rs. 2,95,680 to Rs. 3,89,300, and being due partly to the larger daily average population and partly to the high prices paid for food-grains. The average cost per prisoner amounted to Rs. 79-4-5, against Rs. 77-12-8 in 1888. There is little to remark in the management of *Subsidiary Jails* beyond that fourteen prisoners escaped, of whom eight were recaptured,

and that the average cost per prisoner in these jails rose from Rs. 121-6-7 in 1888 to Rs. 122-5-6 in 1889, the increase being chiefly due to the high prices paid for articles of food.

The *death-rate* was 45·8 per mille as against 45 in 1888, and the absence of any improvement is attributed to the fact that the health of the prisoners admitted during the year had been greatly affected by the unusually high prices of rice and other food-grains.

The *Alipore Reformatory* opened in 1889 with 106 and closed with 108 boys. Twenty-eight were admitted during the year, while 22 were released, 2 died, and 2 escaped. There were no serious offences, and discipline was maintained with a smaller number of punishments than in 1888. The year was exceptionally healthy, and admissions to hospital fell from 2·43 to 1·70. Of 74 released boys, concerning whom reports were received, it appeared that 7, or 9·45 per cent., were in jail, 5 did not bear a good character, 1 was dead; and the remaining 61 boys, of whom only 2 followed the trades they had learned at school, were believed to be honest. In the manufactory printing was introduced with excellent effect, and yielded a profit of Rs. 1,086, and the net profits rose from Rs. 7,023 to Rs. 7,314, but these figures do not take account of the cost of the labour or of wear and tear of block. In the *Hazaribagh Reformatory* the number of boys confined rose from 223 to 267. The health of the school showed no improvement, although there were only two deaths, against five in the previous year, and the daily average of sick rose from 6·67 to 6·68. There was a slight decrease of all offences except stealing, which increased from 87 to 89. "Whippings" and "hand canings" increased in proportion to the population; but punishments by "fines and forfeiture of marks" decreased from 203 to 110. Reports were received regarding 115 boys, of which 75 were favourable, in 17 cases it was not known what had become of the boys, 5 boys had been reconvicted and sent to jail, 3 were looked upon with suspicion, 11 continued to work at the trades they had learned at school, and 4 had died. The manufacturing account shows a falling off, but the school is said to be in a better position in regard to its manufactures, as, in addition to carpentry and iron and tin work, the new industries of shoe-making, leather-tanning, and carpet-weaving have been started on a satisfactory basis.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Inclusive of 448 cases pending from the previous year, there were 976 cases on the *Original Side of the High Court* for disposal, the average of the preceding three years being 960, and of the three years before that 1,312. The number disposed of was 401, against an average of 511 in the three years ending 1888, and of 616 in the three years ending 1885. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 575, the averages of the two preceding triennial periods being 449 and 697. On the *Appellate Side* the High Court sat for 228 days and disposed of 4,636 appeals and applications, leaving 3,654 pending; the average figures of the preceding five years being 247 days, 5,991 cases disposed of, and 3,189 cases pending.

The number of original civil suits instituted in *Courts in the Interior* was 457,021, the number received on remand or review was 9,741, and the number determined was 461,298, leaving 83,239 pending. The number instituted is

greater than that in any previous year except 1887. There has, indeed, been a gradual and progressive increase with only very rare fluctuations during the last twenty years, and the returns of 1874 and 1881 alone showed any deviation from this progressive increase until 1887, and the smaller numbers of these two years only indicated temporary fluctuations, as the returns of the following years repeated the gradual advance. Pending the decision of the general question of the increase necessary to the strength of the Subordinate Judicial Service, the three Sub-Judges and the nineteen Additional Munsiffs temporarily sanctioned in 1887 continued to be employed, and during the year under review temporary sanction was also given to a further addition to the staff of seventeen Additional Munsiffs, thus bringing the total number up to thirty-six. The number of suits instituted in the *Calcutta Court of Small Causes*, which had steadily diminished from 31,074 in 1884 to 25,097 in 1888, increased to 26,396, the increase being in suits of all values, and chiefly on account of contracts in writing and for goods sold. The amount in litigation was Rs. 22,64,325, which exceeds that in any of the preceding five years. In *Mofussil Small Cause Courts* the number of suits instituted was less than in any of the preceding five years, being only 44,982, against 45,188 in 1888 and 53,927 in 1887. The falling off was most marked in 1888, and it was then explained that it was due to the jurisdiction of these courts being narrowed by the new Provincial Small Cause Courts Act and to the tendency of the Debtors Act of 1888 to discourage litigation.

The *total receipts* of the courts in stamps and cash amounted to Rs. 86,31,451, and the charges on account of salaries, establishment and contingencies to Rs. 48,88,262, which leaves a surplus of Rs. 37,43,189.

In the *Sonthal Pergunnahs* there was an increase in the number of cases instituted and disposed of and a slight decrease in the number of cases pending. The number instituted was 16,725, against an average of 17,592 in the previous five years; the number disposed of was 16,753, and the number pending was 3,002.

As regards *litigation of Government and the Court of Wards*, there was a distinct improvement in the year 1889-90. The Government was concerned in 454 and the Court of Wards in 720 cases, against 798 and 1,111, the averages of the preceding five years; and of these, apart from cases compromised, remanded and withdrawn, Government and the Court of Wards were successful in 85·7 and 90·7 per cent. respectively, the percentages obtained by taking the total number of cases of the preceding five years being 80·6 for Government and 83·1 for the Court of Wards.

REGISTRATION.

The year 1889-90 was one of remarkable progress, the increase in the number of registrations being 110,146, the largest increase yet recorded. As in the previous year, the increase occurred for the most part under the heads of compulsory and optional registrations affecting *immoveable* property. A comparison of the triennial period ending 1889-90 with that ending 1886-87 shows, however, a falling off of 40 per cent. in the number of such optional registrations, and this is attributed to the gradual introduction of the Transfer of Property Act and to a change in classification. Perpetual leases, which had fallen off in the two preceding years, increased to 76,390, which is, however, still below the number (78,766) in 1886-87. The Inspector-General explains these fluctuations

by distinguishing between leases granted by landlords to tenants and leases granted by tenants to sub-tenants, and he considers that in some districts the number of leases of the former kind which have been granted is so large that, as there is practically a limit to the number which can be granted, there is now necessarily a falling off. This view is borne out by the statistics of some of the districts. The number of instruments of *mortgage* of immoveable property increased from 144,184 in 1887-88 and 167,049 in 1888-89 to 207,562. The increase was general over the whole province. Transfers of *ryoti* holdings at fixed rates and of such holdings with rights of occupancy again showed an increase, the number being 112,715 as against 97,745. The increase is, as before, attributed to the facilities afforded by the Tenancy Act. The number of registrations under sections 12 and 18 of the Tenancy Act fell from 76,324 in 1887-88 to 47,391 in 1888-89 and 26,780 in 1889-90. This is ascribed not only to the reason assigned last year, the exclusion of deeds formerly erroneously registered, but to evasion of the Act owing to the unpopularity of the levy of landlords' fees under it. In 3,897 cases registrations were refused under section 71 of the *Indian Registration Act* as compared with 3,691 cases in the preceding year. One hundred and thirty persons were prosecuted, of whom 53 were acquitted, 63 convicted, and 14 were under trial at the end of the year.

The number of ceremonies registered under the *Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act* showed a slight falling off, being 8,215 as compared with 8,459 in 1888-89.

Twenty-one *companies* limited by shares, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 84,11,000, were registered during the year. These were made up of four mills and pressing companies, two banking, one insurance, four trading, six tea, two mining, and two miscellaneous companies. Six companies also increased their capital by Rs. 3,08,400, and one company was registered under section 26 as an association not for profit. The total number of companies at the close of the year was 248 against 235, and the total receipts amounted to Rs. 8,953 and the expenditure to Rs. 636.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The year under review was the first after the amalgamation of the urban portion of the suburbs with the town proper, and the duties which devolved on the Commissioners of the *Calcutta Municipality* were therefore exceptionally onerous. The number of meetings, including general meetings and meetings of standing, special, and sub-committees, was no less than 282 as compared with 131 in the previous year; and 26 of the members attended 50 or more, and 7 attended over 100 of these meetings. Among the subjects under consideration were the new central road, the burning of the town refuse, the extension of the water-supply and drainage systems to the suburbs, the question of legislation for lepers, the protection of wild birds, the maintenance of a public library, the preparation of bye-laws, and the reorganization of establishments in the amalgamated area. The most important works done during the year were in connection with sanitation, drainage, and water-supply. The first section of the new central road was completed, a third pumping station was opened at Halliday Street to remedy the scarcity of water in the riparian and other wards, a survey for the drainage of the suburbs was undertaken, and a sum of Rs. 2,46,572 was expended on the

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
NUMBER OF REGISTRATION PER THOUSAND
OF POPULATION AFFECTING IMMOVABLE
PROPERTY, ON AN AVERAGE
OF THREE YEARS
from 1887-88 to 1889-90.
REFERENCE.
Between 15 and 40 per 1,000 of population.
5 and 14 deeds.
Under 5 deeds.
The red dots indicate Registration Offices.
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BENGAL
BIHAR
CHOTA NAGPORE
ORISSA
CALCUTTA
Howrah
Hooghly
Midnapore
Burdwan
Nuddea
Jessore
Dacca
Mymensingh
Rungpore
Dinagepore
Purneah
Darbhunga
Patna
Gya
Behar
Monghyr
Bhagulpur
Rajmehal
Malda
Moorshedabad
Berhampore
Rampore Boalea
Serajgunj
Pubna
Furreedpore
Backergunge
Jessore
Khoolna
Barisal
Comillah
Noakhally
Chittagong
Agartalla
Sylhet
Cachar
Hill Tipperah
Upper Burma
Lower Burma
Arracan
Akyab
Ramree
Cheduba
Sandoway
Ruttun Pura
Ranganatia
Kuladan
Mouths of the Ganges
Bay of Bengal
Sea Face
Sea Beach
Sea Face Bazar
Allahabad
Benares
Mirzapur
Ghazipur
Azamgarh
Mainpur
Ballia
Chunar
Jaunpur
Fyzabad
Gonda
Mozufferpore
Durbhunga
Purneah
Dinagepore
Rungpore
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Darjeeling
Titalya
Tura
Maldah
Bogra
Mymensingh
Rampore Boalea
Moorshedabad
Berhampore
Pubna
Furreedpore
Backergunge
Jessore
Khoolna
Barisal
Comillah
Noakhally
Chittagong
Agartalla
Sylhet
Cachar
Akyab
Ramree
Cheduba
Sandoway
Ruttun Pura
Ranganatia
Kuladan
Sea Face Bazar
Gya
Behar
Monghyr
Bhagulpur
Rajmehal
Dinagepore
Purneah
Darbhunga
Patna
Sherghotty
Nowadooba
Giridh
Deoghar
Dhalbhoom
Hazaribagh
Ranchee
Lohardugga
Palamow
Sasseram
Chyebassa
Sambalpur
Raigarh
Bilaspore
Sonpur
Patkum
Jashpur
Kesingpur
Pertabpur
Langarh
Kenjhar
Balasore
Jellasore
Midnapore
Tumlook
Contai
Hidgellee
Kedgeree
Saugor
Diamond Harbour
Port Canning
Port Williams
Mutla
Howrah
Calcutta
Chandernagore
Hooghly
Burdwan
Nuddea
Kishnaghur
Burberia
Jessore
Baraitia
Bankoora
Rungpore
Dinagepore
Purneah
Darbhunga
Patna
Gya
Behar
Monghyr
Bhagulpur
Rajmehal
Maldah
Bogra
Mymensingh
Rampore Boalea
Moorshedabad
Berhampore
Pubna
Furreedpore
Backergunge
Jessore
Khoolna
Barisal
Comillah
Noakhally
Chittagong
Agartalla
Sylhet
Cachar
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Hazaribagh
Ranchee
Lohardugga
Palamow
Sasseram
Chyebassa
Sambalpur
Raigarh
Bilaspore
Sonpur
Patkum
Jashpur
Kesingpur
Pertabpur
Langarh
Kenjhar
Balasore
Jellasore
Midnapore
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Port Canning
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Agartalla
Sylhet
Cachar
Akyab
Ramree
Cheduba
Sandoway
Ruttun Pura
Ranganatia
Kuladan
Sea Face Bazar
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

structural improvement and cleansing of bustees. Two new loans, one of 5 lakhs for water-supply, and one of 14 lakhs for water-supply and drainage, were raised during the year. The income of the Municipality during the year was Rs. 42,17,121, and the actual disbursements amounted to Rs. 41,27,831. The rate of mortality was the same as in the previous year, 26·9 per mille.

Two new *municipalities* were established during the year, and the municipalities of Assensole and the Suburbs of Calcutta were abolished, so that the total number at the close of the year was 147, as in the preceding year. The elective system was extended to the newly-formed ones, and was in force in all except 29 municipalities. The opening balance at the disposal of the municipalities was Rs. 3,46,402, the income was Rs. 26,47,502, the expenditure Rs. 26,31,468, and the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 3,62,436. On the subject of capital expenditure, the Lieutenant-Governor remarked that he was not disappointed with the manner in which municipalities had availed themselves of the more liberal policy inaugurated by Government, and he was quite sure that a very profitable use was being made of the loans already granted; but he would be glad to see the larger municipalities, especially those in Behar, more forward to appreciate the necessity of capital expenditure. On the whole, the opinion of local officers regarding the working of the municipalities was favourable, and His Honour, although he did not hesitate to indicate many important matters in regard to which there was urgent need of improvement, was at pains to make it clear that the year had been characterised by much good work and devotion to public duty.

Under the *Local Self-Government Act* there were 38 District Boards and 106 Local Boards; the area comprised within their jurisdiction was 109,391 square miles, and the total population, according to the census of 1881, was 57,185,307. The total number of members of District Boards was 797, of whom 460 were appointed by Government and 337 were elected. The elective system was in force in 58 Local Boards, and the total number of members of Local Boards was 1,203, of whom 768 were nominated by Government and 435 elected. The year under report witnessed the second general election of members of District and Local Boards which had completed their three years' term of existence, and the elections were on the whole successfully conducted. No Union Committees have yet been appointed, but a scheme for their gradual establishment has been submitted to the Government of India and is still under consideration.

The opening balance at credit of the District Boards was Rs. 18,28,843, the income amounted to Rs. 62,73,403, the expenditure to Rs. 61,72,240, and the closing balance was Rs. 19,30,006. There was a decrease in the receipts from pounds and ferries, but the decrease was in both cases more apparent than real, and was chiefly due to changes in the system of keeping accounts, to erroneous credits, &c. The Lieutenant-Governor considered that the management of ferries had not been unsatisfactory, and as regards pounds His Honour remarked that their management, in regard to which local bodies had now been vested with ample powers, was a good test of the efficiency of the executive administration of District Boards, and he therefore specially commended it to their attention The cost of general administration increased from Rs. 2,46,732 to Rs. 2,58,533, the chief causes of which appear to be the transfer of the charges on account of the travelling allowance of members of District Boards from "Miscellaneous" to "Administration," and the increase in the percentage cost of audit and treasury establishments. The expenditure on account of education decreased from Rs. 10,30,899 to Rs. 10,04,140,

while that on public works increased from Rs. 34,65,541 to Rs. 37,32,219. In addition to the latter amount, there was an expenditure of Rs. 2,59,785 on public works under the head of Famine Relief, chiefly in the districts of Durbhunga and Mozufferpore.

The Lieutenant-Governor's opinion of the working of District Boards in Bengal was fully stated in the report for 1888-89, and the events of the year 1889-90 merely confirmed the views then expressed. Their dilatoriness in dealing with accounts and bills was remarked on by several officers, and another blemish noticeable was the occasional tendency of certain Boards towards factious criticism of, and opposition to, professional authority. But generally speaking, the Lieutenant-Governor considered that the record of the year had been a favourable one, that good work had again been done, and that all departments showed a satisfactory expansion; and His Honour expressed his opinion that it was no small tribute to the ability of the Chairmen of the Boards that they should have given effect to the policy of Local Self-Government in these provinces so efficiently and at the same time with so little friction.

MARINE.

The *Pilot Service* at the end of the year consisted of 60 pilots of all grades, the scale sanctioned in July 1888, and 17 leadsmen apprentices. No leadsmen apprentices were appointed during the year. The gross tonnage of the shipping visiting the port diminished from 4,486,301 to 4,453,767 tons, and the number of arrivals and departures from 2,071 to 2,056. The average tonnage remained the same, viz. 2,166·2 tons, but the size and draft of the steamers continued to increase, and 143 steamers drawing over 21 feet entered the port, against 120 in the preceding year. Cases of grounding and collision decreased from 50 and 12 to 39 and 5 respectively, but none of these casualties resulted in the loss of a vessel, and in only one was serious damage done. The collisions were all accidental, but in 10 of the grounding cases blame was attached to the pilot—in eight cases for want of judgment, in one case for inattention, and in one case for unskilfulness. The new pilot-brig *Fame* arrived at the beginning of the year, and the new steamer *Guide*, which has taken the place of the *Undaunted*, towards its close. A new steam-launch was also completed for the Port Officer after the close of the year.

The *short voyages* to and from Bengal ports to which the Native Passenger Ships Act of 1887 applies, are those between Calcutta and Chittagong, Burma, the Andamans, and the Orissa Ports, and between Chittagong and Burma. The most important of these are the Chandbally lines on account of the large number of pilgrims who go to and from Pooree. A feature of the trade is that the steamers nearly always leave Calcutta on Wednesday, that day being preferred by the Hindoo passengers. Next in importance is the Burma trade, and then come the trade between Chittagong and Burma and that between Chittagong and Calcutta. The traffic with the other ports is comparatively insignificant. The working of the Act as regards these voyages is said to be unsatisfactory on account of the overcrowding which may take place without exceeding the limits prescribed by the Act. The *long voyage* passenger traffic is practically confined to the conveyance of pilgrims to ports in the Red Sea. Two steamers conveying 778 passengers left Calcutta, and one of these occasioned much suffering to the pilgrims by failing to arrive in time for the Haj.

The number of *European seamen* who arrived in the port of Calcutta decreased from 22,705 to 20,662. The death-rate was 31·36 per mille as compared with 36·6, the mean of the preceding three years. The total number of casualties was 51 against 57, and of these 43 occurred in hospital.

The receipts of the *Calcutta Shipping Office* amounted to Rs. 29,157, and were higher than those of any of the previous nine years. The funds held in trust for European and native seamen increased from Rs. 47,736 to Rs. 60,018, the increase on account of European seamen being Rs. 7,892, and being due to the practice adopted by the Shipping Office during certain months when the number of unemployed seamen is large, of requiring each seaman at the time of his discharge to deposit a portion of his wages as security against his falling into distress. The number of desertions rose from 132 to 232, an increase attributed to the higher wages prevailing in the latter part of the year, which induced men to desert in order to re-engage on higher wages. The practice of inducing the seamen to sign agreements stipulating that in the event of their being discharged abroad their wages should be paid at a fixed rate of exchange, has now been stopped by a recent statute which requires that, notwithstanding anything entered in the agreement, the men's wages shall be paid at the current rate of exchange. To this change in the law is attributed the increase from £395 to £926 in the amounts remitted home by seamen's money-orders. Great care, it is said, is now taken by the authorities of the Shipping Office to protect seamen from imposition, and in four cases the masters of vessels were made to pay back money improperly obtained from those serving under them.

Apart from the advances on account of the Kidderpore Docks, the gross debt of the *Calcutta Port Commissioners* on the 31st March 1890 amounted to Rs. 1,20,36,401. The debt due to Government was reduced by Rs. 1,29,534, and a sum of Rs. 1,24,000 was set aside for the repayment of the debenture loans. At the close of the year the advances from Government on account of the *Kidderpore Docks* amounted to Rs. 1,73,39,038, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,70,65,321. The revised estimate of the cost of the works is Rs. 2,64,01,605. Under Revenue Account the receipts amounted to Rs. 26,82,730, the expenditure to Rs. 25,90,391, and the closing balance to Rs. 3,78,647. The capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,83,302. The receipts from jetties showed an increase, which was, however, entirely due to the petroleum wharf. The receipts from the Tea House amounted to only Rs. 76,455, of which Rs. 17,542 was realised by letting out the ground floor for storing piece-goods and grain. There was a decrease of Rs. 30,521 in the net revenue derived from the tramways. There were nine accidents to vessels in charge of Assistant Harbour Masters, for seven of which the officers concerned were more or less to blame, but none of the accidents caused very serious damage. The Calcutta Port Act consolidating the previous Acts came into force on the 1st June 1890. Under it the Commission is composed of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and five Commissioners who are appointed by the Government, five Commissioners elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, one by the Calcutta Trades' Association, one by the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta, and one by such body as the Government may select as best representing the interests of the native mercantile community—the body at present selected being the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

The management of the *Port and Port Fund of Chittagong* was made over to the Commissioners with effect from the 1st April 1889, and the management of the Pilot Service, with a contribution of Rs. 1,000, was also transferred

to them during the year. The number of arrivals and departures of foreign trading vessels decreased by 11, but their tonnage rose from 117,192 to 121,565. The decrease in number is attributed to the decline in the grain trade, while the increase in tonnage is due to the employment of larger vessels in the jute trade. The number of vessels trading with Indian ports increased by 17 per cent., and their total tonnage by 7·8 per cent. The grain trade fell off again during the year, but this was more than counterbalanced by the great improvement in the jute trade. The receipts of the *Chittagong Shipping Office* increased from Rs. 289 to Rs. 537, which was due to casualties to ships necessitating the discharge of their crews. The receipts of the Port Fund amounted to Rs. 56,218, the charges to Rs. 33,979, and the closing balance to Rs. 90,197. The Pilotage Fund opened with a debit balance of Rs. 2,938, the receipts amounted to Rs. 12,137, and the charges to Rs. 14,170, and the deficit at the close of the year was Rs. 4,970.

There was no change in the number of arrivals and departures of vessels at the three *Orissa ports*, but their tonnage increased from 296,250 to 345,006, but the port dues fell from Rs. 8,290 to Rs. 8,118 owing to the levy of the dues once in 60 days, in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, instead of once in 30 days as before. The value of the trade increased from Rs. 1,13,28,885 to Rs. 1,21,38,631. There was, however, an actual falling off in the trade and shipping of Balasore, which is by much the most important of the three; but this was more than made up for by the very rapid development of trade at the other two ports, and more especially at False Point.

METEOROLOGY.

The work of the Meteorological Department largely consists in recording facts which in the present state of knowledge are isolated, and the chief questions which are interesting to the ordinary reader are the practical ones of the rainfall and the storm signal service. The rainfall of the year was not on the whole deficient, but it was very badly distributed throughout the year, and, as is related more fully under the head of Famine and Flood Relief, the deficient rainfall in the first part of the year and its excess in the second each did great damage, so much so as in some cases to compel Government to take active measures for the relief of the people, while in many others it greatly reduced the outturn of the crops; and, as the bad harvests of the previous year had necessarily been followed by a depletion of stocks, this raised the prices of food-grains to an unusual height, and consequently filled the jails and hospitals. In January and February the north winds were not so regular as in average years, but were varied by southerly and easterly winds, the sky was cloudy, and there was heavy rainfall accompanied by the usual atmospheric depressions. During these two and the next three months the temperature was several degrees above normal, and about the end of the first week in March the hot winds set in and continued throughout the hot season with a velocity considerably above the average, scorching up the opium and other crops, while the "nor'-westers," which alone bring rain at this season, were comparatively rare; and consequently the rainfall in the months of March, April, and May was everywhere extremely deficient, being in Orissa only 18, 26, and 75 per cent. respectively and in North Behar 23, 40, and 43 per cent. of that which usually falls. The first advance of the monsoon current was brought by a feeble cyclonic whirl which crossed the Orissa coast

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Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
THE ACTUAL RAINFALL
during the year 1889.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles on the Map
REFERENCES
Districts in which the Rainfall recorded was more than—
125 and less than 150 inches
100 " 125 "
80 " 100 "
60 " 80 "
50 " 60 "
40 " 50 "
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°
NEPAL
SIKHIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BENGAL
BAY
OF
Months of the
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPORE
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Purneah
Dinagepore
Rungpore
Tipra
Maniharí
Maldah
Bhagalpur
Rajmehal
Monghyr
Behar
Patna
Gya
Deoghur
Rampore Boalleah
Moorshedabad
Berhampore
Bogra
Mymensingh
Serajgunge
Furreedpore
Comillah
Jessore
Nuddea
Kishnaghur
Burdwan
Hooghly
Howrah
CALCUTTA
Fort William
Midnapore
Bhoolua
Backergunge
Chittagong
Ramgamatia
Ratnapura
Kaladan
Akyab
Arracan
Tumlook
Jellasore
Balasore
Cuttack
Pooree
Ganjam
Bhundeaar
Sambalpur
Raigarh
Bilaspore
Keonjhar
Loharduggu
Ranchee
Purulia
Bankoora
Ramgunge
Hazaribagh
Giridih
Soory
Palamow
Daltonganj
Barhee
Sasseram
Sherghotty
Chupra
Ballia
Azamgarh
Mozufferpore
Durbhunga
Jaunpore
Arrah
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
ALLAHABAD
Fyzabad
Sultanpur
Partabpur
Sunhat
Barampur
Jaspur
Chyebassa
Mahanuddy R.
Brahmani R.
Angul
Jellasore
Hooghly R.
Rupnarain R.
Damooda R.
Barakur R.
Sone R.
Ganges R.
Gogra R.
Gunduck R.
Rapti R.
Baghmati R.
Kosi R.
Teesta R.
Brahmaputra R.
Karnafuli R.
Kaladan R.
Naaf R.
Kyen Duem
Sandoway
Sandoway R.
Kyouk Phyoo
Kyouk Phyoo R.
Aeng
Aeng R.
Ramree
Ramree I.
Cheduba
Cheduba I.
Sandoway I.
Table I.
Reg. No. 310, W. B.—31.8.93.—310
Litho., H. T. O., Calcutta.

about the 10th or 11th of June, and as it had advanced up the Bay at an unusually rapid rate, it brought the rains to the different parts of Bengal from three to five days earlier than usual. The rainfall in June was consequently above average in each of the meteorological divisions of Bengal, being comparatively greatest in North Behar, where it reached 72 per cent. above normal; the actual rainfall being 15 inches, against a normal fall of 8·73 inches. In July the rainfall was less than usual in every division except in North Bengal and North Behar; but in the latter place it was again excessive, being 3·72 inches, or 30 per cent. above normal, and occasioned severe floods and damage, an account of which is given in a subsequent chapter. In August, except in Orissa, where there was an excess of 1·86 inches, the rainfall was everywhere deficient, though not greatly so; but in September there was again an excess in North Bengal and in Behar, although elsewhere it was in that month deficient and fell in Orissa to little more than half the usual amount. In October there was abundant rain in Orissa, South-Western Bengal and Eastern Bengal, but elsewhere it was deficient, and in North Behar amounted to only ·28 inch, against the normal fall 3·58 inches. In the second week of November a cyclonic storm formed in the middle of the Bay and advanced to the Orissa coast, which it struck on the 20th, forcing a wave of moist wind over the southern part of Bengal, and occasioning an unusual fall of rain which was actually heavy in Orissa, South-West and East Bengal, and comparatively so elsewhere. In December there were no cold-weather storms in these provinces, and the rainfall was below the normal everywhere. In this month two cyclonic storms occurred in the south of the Bay, the first of which was of the usual character, forming in the south and advancing in a westerly direction across the extreme south of the peninsula; but the second was a most unusual storm, inasmuch as it occurred later in the year than any cyclonic storm has hitherto done. This latter storm was severe, and drifted in a north-westerly direction towards the North Madras coast.

The method of work introduced in 1889 was maintained, and as the changes and improvements then carried out were very thorough, the work of the department went on smoothly throughout the year 1889-90, and no change of any sort was required.

The *storm signal service* was maintained in a state of high efficiency, as was shown by the accuracy with which the movement of storms was followed in the Bay of Bengal. Storm signals were hoisted seven times on the Bengal and Orissa coasts. With a view to obtaining daily meteorological observations from the pilot brigs cruising at the Sandheads, a special code was devised by means of which the observations taken in the brigs could be reported by a single hoist of four flags in passing Saugor Island Lighthouse. In this connection it may be mentioned that on the representation of the Madras port authorities the Calcutta Meteorological Office now gives daily information of the weather in the Bay to the Port Officer of Madras.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, AND PRICES.

The crops were on the whole fairly good, though somewhat below average, but the rainfall was unevenly distributed throughout the year, and in some places they were much damaged by floods and drought. In the Chittagong and Chota Nagpore Divisions and in the Backergunge and Mymensingh districts of the

Dacca Division the rice crops were on the whole decidedly good, and the people benefited greatly by the high prices; in the Bhagulpore Division they are said to have been average, and in the Burdwan and Rajshahye Divisions somewhat below average; and in the Presidency Division, although the outturn was on the whole slightly better than in the previous year, yet the rainfall was badly distributed in every district, and there was some pressure in the Diamond Harbour, Lalbagh, and Jungipore subdivisions, and signs of scarcity were visible in the subdivisions of Magurah and Bongong. It was, however, only in the Patna and Orissa Divisions that matters became really serious. The measures for relief which it was found necessary to take in the Patna Division and in the Tributary Mehals of Orissa are detailed elsewhere, and here it is sufficient to remark that the condition of the people in the three districts of the Orissa Division was the reverse of prosperous, and that in Balasore, owing to deficiency in the rainfall, two-thirds of the crop perished in a tract of some 300 square miles, and it was only the unseasonable rainfall of October and November which averted a water famine. There were also, it may be remarked, floods in Moorshedabad, Purneah, Nuddea, Pubna, Bogra, and Bhagulpore, those in the three first districts being of considerable extent.

The condition of the agricultural classes as a whole was satisfactory, as appears not only from the reports of the local officers, but also from the decisive fact that the collections of cess, rent and revenue greatly improved; and it is certain that this prosperity must have been shared by the vast majority of them, for if any considerable portion had been very badly off, the prosperity of the others would not have enabled them to pay up, and collections would have suffered. From a perusal of the various divisional reports it would appear that the general impression was that the crops were on the whole better than those of the previous year, and that the high prices were due to the depletion of stocks consequent on the bad harvest of the previous year. Whether, however, the high prices were due to the bad harvest of the previous year or to the harvest of the year itself having been worse than was generally supposed, it is evident that all the hardship resulting therefrom was borne by the non-agricultural classes, and that the agricultural classes actually benefited. This is of course explicable by the well-known fact that a comparatively small diminution in the supply of a necessary of life may cause a very disproportionate rise in the price. The net decrease in rice exported by sea from Bengal was 4,25,050 maunds and of paddy 7,214 maunds; from Assam the imports of rice fell off from 5,55,954 to 2,45,121 maunds, but, on the other hand, the imports of paddy increased from 7,35,461 to 20,22,894 maunds; the exports of rice from Bengal by rail showed a net decrease of 6,93,941 maunds; and the net imports of rice from Nepal increased by 3,17,029, and those of paddy by 3,52,464 maunds. If paddy be taken at the usual estimate of one maund to 25 seers of rice, this gives a net decrease in exports of 21,54,931 maunds of rice, a quantity sufficient to feed a city of 300,000 persons for one year at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers a day to each person. Still, large as this quantity is, it would not suffice to feed the whole population of Bengal at the same rate for a couple of days, and the effect of even so large a decrease in the net exports would therefore be slight compared with a serious diminution in the stocks of food held throughout the province. It is evident, therefore, that the view that the harvest was really better than in the preceding year, and that the high prices were caused by a depletion of stocks, is not irreconcileable with the fact that there was a large decrease in the net exports of rice.

FAMINE AND FLOOD RELIEF.

At the close of the year 1888-89 the condition in the three districts of North Behar which adjoin Nepal—Chumparun, Mozufferpore, and Durbhunga—was such as to cause grave anxiety. In the two critical months of September and October in that year the average rainfall in those three districts was only 5·44 inches, and this, although nearly two inches greater than the amount which fell in the corresponding months of 1873, the last year of scarcity, is yet less than half the normal amount. This deficiency of rainfall extended to the whole of Behar and affected the crops throughout the Division; but the only tract as to which real anxiety was felt was a strip of land over a thousand square miles in area which extended for about 90 miles along the Nepal frontier from Chumparun through Mozufferpore and Durbhunga into Bhagulpore, and in this tract even as early as January relief operations had commenced. The outturn of the harvest which followed did not fulfil expectations. The yield of opium and mangoes was deficient, while there was a marked deficiency in the *rabi* harvest of the province generally, and prices, both wholesale and retail, rose everywhere. In Chumparun and Mozufferpore the subsidiary crop of *cheena* failed entirely. The first part of May was marked by intense heat and drought, and in spite of a small quantity of rain which opportunely fell in the second part, the distress deepened as the season advanced, and the number of labourers employed on relief works increased to 45,966. It now became obvious that it would be necessary to provide employment, though on a reduced scale, throughout the rains and until the autumn crop was reaped, and Sir Steuart Bayley accordingly authorized the commencement of earthwork for the construction of a railway from Durbhunga to Sitamarhi, a survey of which had been completed, although the project was not yet sanctioned.

In the latter half of June and the first week of July rain fell abundantly and was nowhere deficient, but already in Chumparun some damage was caused by superabundance of rain; and although a break occurred in the second half of the month, it became evident towards its close that the damage caused by the long drought would be succeeded by damage of an opposite nature, and that there was little probability of escaping severe injury from floods. The tract on the borders of Nepal described above as chiefly affected by the drought, being high up, suffered little, and in Durbhunga the floods subsided rapidly; but Chumparun and Mozufferpore did not escape so easily, although much of the land was replanted when the floods subsided. Those two districts form a tract of country lying from north-west to south-east, which is bounded on the south-west by the Gunduk, while down the middle, passing near the sudder stations of both districts, flows the Bor Gunduk, a short distance north-east of which, and for a considerable distance parallel to it, flows the Bhagmati. The subdivision of Bettiah, which comprises the upper portion of Chumparun, was flooded by the Bor Gunduk and its tributaries, while in the south-west the Gunduk overflowed its banks; and in Central Mozufferpore the waters of the Bor Gunduk and the Bhagmati uniting washed away the entire crops from a tract of land about 27 miles in length and varying from one to three miles in breadth. On its northern bank also the Bhagmati cleared an area of 38 square miles, but the water drained off rapidly and much replanting was quickly effected, so that comparatively little damage was done. In Chumparun the Officiating Collector estimated that the crops had been

destroyed or extensively injured over a large tract, equivalent in the aggregate to their total destruction over an area of 117 square miles. So serious was the matter deemed that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor twice visited the affected area—once in July and August and again in September; and it was not until the end of October that the last relief centres were closed, and the Commissioner reported that distress had disappeared everywhere and that prospects were good. Her Majesty's Secretary of State in referring to the measures taken commended the local officials, who, with the cordial assistance of the zemindars and planters, had enabled the people, by their promptitude and determination in dealing with the cases, to pass through an anxious time without loss of life or avoidable suffering.

There was scarcity also in the Tributary Mehals of Orissa, which include the Government estates of Angul and the Khondmals. These mehals, 19 in number, form a rough tract, chiefly composed of hills and jungle, between Orissa and Chota Nagpore, and have an area of about 16,066 square miles, or half that of Ireland, and a population of 1,630,004 souls. The land is for the most part owned and cultivated by Hindus; but in addition to these there are the Pariahs (*pahariah*, hillman), consisting of various aboriginal tribes and semi-Hinduized castes, such as the Khonds, Savars, Sonthals, &c., the descendants of the forest races by whom the uplands of Orissa were inhabited before the Aryan conquest, who comprise about one-fourth of the population of Orissa and of the Tributary Mehals. These, like the hill tribes on our frontier, were largely dependent on forest produce and on liberty to clear and cultivate the jungle; but the regulations of the Forest Department, and regulations introduced in imitation of them by the Tributary Chiefs, restricted the use of this resource. In the year 1888 the harvest was deficient, and the long drought which affected some parts of the mehals from October in that year to the following June, not only largely enhanced the prices of food-grains, but by preventing agricultural operations deprived many of employment. Their condition was also aggravated by the fact that cholera, perhaps connected in its progress with scarcity, and the use of bad food, interfered with trade and led to a rapid depletion of food-stocks, and that in some cases also the cultivators sold their grain, believing that they would subsequently be able to purchase more cheaply, which they were unable to do. At first the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals did not fully realize the gravity of the situation, but subsequently vigorous measures were taken—the forest rules were suspended, relief-works were opened, gratuitous relief was given, and advances were made to such of the Rajas as required them. There was a break in the rains in the last fortnight of September which gave rise to some apprehension; but continuous rain fell during the first week of October and relief measures were then gradually stopped, and by the end of that month all cause for anxiety had ceased. As His Honour was detained in Behar himself and was unable to visit Orissa personally, he deputed for that purpose Sir John Edgar, K.C.I.E., who proceeded to Orissa and passed orders on the spot.

In Balasore, Midnapore, and Moorshedabad also there was slight scarcity, and relief to a small extent had to be given.

LAND RECORDS, AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

The activity displayed in this department was very great and in very varied directions. In addition to the general survey of Chittagong, 83 estates aggregating 4,662,400 acres were under survey and settlement during the year, and

1,208,680 acres were surveyed at a total cost of Rs. 8,32,836-12. Mr. A. C. Sen submitted an *analysis of the Dacca District* which is highly spoken of. He made various proposals, which are still under consideration, for improving the cultivation of the staples and for preventing the disputes arising from the constant accretions and diluvions, and drew attention to the much greater importance of khals, compared with roads and bridges, as a means of communication. A considerable advance was made towards the final settlement of measures to facilitate *emigration from Behar to Burmah*. The Government of Burmah suggested that some representative zemindars and capitalists should be taken to Burmah and shown the land available, that they might decide for themselves whether it would be desirable to take such lands and settle Behar cultivators on them. This proposal was accepted, and eventually detailed rules were drawn up and approved, under which land can be obtained in Burmah on very favourable terms by Behar cultivators and capitalists. The Manager of the Dumraon Raj and another Behar gentleman each obtained a grant of 15,000 acres; and a proposal to expend Rs. 16,000 per annum in encouraging emigration is at present under consideration. Numerous experiments were made towards the *introduction of new trees and plants*, among which may be mentioned fruit-trees, date-palms, the eucalyptus, the divi-divi, the Inga Samum or rain tree, the vanilla, and the grape vine. The experiments appear to have been for the most part successful. The attempt to eradicate pebrine among *silkworms* by the supply of untainted seed, which was carried on during the year, was not so successful as had been anticipated; but no improvement can be expected at once, and it is necessary that the work should be continued for a series of years. Various *agricultural experiments* were carried on at three small farms at Dumraon, Burdwan, and Seebpore, among which may be mentioned one showing that a most excellent crop of *sorghum* (a fodder grass) can be obtained from ground manured with bone-meal. Numerous experiments were also made to test the efficiency of bone-meal as a manure for paddy, and it is satisfactory to note that a beginning has been made by ryots in its use in the districts of Burdwan and Hooghly. Fresh *experiments in potato cultivation in Darjeeling* were tried, but with the same result, viz. that blight again made its appearance and spread with great rapidity. As regard *agricultural implements*, it may be noted that the Seebpore plough has met with some recognition, though not very generally successful, and a Durbhunga planter writes that he finds it very useful, its great advantage being that it is so light that any bullock can draw it. The *total net cost* to Government of the agricultural experiments and enquiries and of the collection of agricultural statistics and information, exclusive of the salary of the two asistants, was Rs. 6,034.

At the close of the year a proposal to establish a *Veterinary College* was under the consideration of Government. An asylum for animals was recently founded by some native gentlemen at Sodepore in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and is liberally supported by public donations, and the Committee of the asylum offered a free site and Rs. 30,000 towards the construction of the college.

The *Calcutta Botanical Gardens* were maintained in a high state of efficiency, and organised exploration in Burma and Assam added some valuable collections to the herbarium. During the year the Superintendent of the Gardens issued a monograph, which forms the second volume of the Garden annals on the jack fruits, oaks, and chestnuts of the Indo-Malayan region, and he issued also the third and concluding portion of his monograph on the genus *Ficus*. During the year under review the control of Indian botanical operations

was centralised in the Calcutta Gardens, and the Superintendent was appointed Director of the Botanical Survey of India, which was thus constituted into a separate department.

FORESTS.

The *area* under the control of the Forest Department during the year was 11,468 square miles, or 5½ per cent. of the total area of the province, and of this 5,195 square miles were classed as reserved, 2,239 as protected, and 4,034 as unclassed and waste. An area of 207 square miles was added to the reserves during the year, and an area of 25 square miles in the Sunderbuns was farmed out for reclamation. The forests are confined to the districts bordering on the sea, the sub-Himalayan tracts, and the plateau of Central India, so far as it stretches into Chota Nagpore and Orissa The measures for *protection from fire* were more successful than in the previous year, 95 per cent. of the areas thus dealt with having escaped, in spite of the dryness of the season, against 72·9 per cent. in the previous year. The *Working Plans Division* was again practically in obeyance during the greater part of the year, but it is now proposed to remedy this by reducing establishments in Chota Nagpore and Orissa, where they do not pay, and so freeing more men for the work. In the latter province this reduction will probably be accomplished in any case by the re-alignment of the forest boundaries so as to exclude village grazing and fuel grounds—a measure to which the Lieutenant-Governor attaches great importance in the interests of the cultivators. The number of cases of *breach of the forest law* was 2,644, against 1,704 cases in 1888-89 and 2,383 in 1887-88, and of these only 120 were taken into court—the number taken into court in 1886-87, 1887-88, and 1888-89 being 839, 516, and 254 respectively. The *outturn* of wood, including timber and fuel, was 29,973,004 cubic feet, against 27,793,504 cubic feet in the previous year—a very satisfactory increase; so that, in spite of the relaxation of the forest regulations in Orissa in consequence of the distress in that province, to which reference has already been made, the *financial results* of the year were the best since the formation of the Department, the surplus being Rs. 3,78,452, an increase of 22·58 per cent. as compared with the results of 1888-89 and of 66·7 per cent. as compared with those of 1885-86.

MANUFACTURES, MINES, AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The quantity of *indigo* exported, which had remained nearly stationary for three years, increased from 1,18,010 to 1,24,988 maunds, a difference of about 6 per cent.; but the average value per maund fell from Rs. 232 to Rs. 199, which is the lowest price yet obtained. As regards this, it is said that towards the close of the year prices were unfavourably affected by the tightness of the money market and the sudden rise in exchange. The exports to Germany and the United Kingdom increased by 18 and 15 per cent. respectively, and there was also a considerable increase in the exports to Austria and Turkey; but, on the other hand, the trade with Italy and the United States showed a considerable falling off. Of the total exports, 38 per cent. goes to the United Kingdom, 23 per cent. to the United States, 12 per cent. to Austria, 10 per cent. to France, and the same amount to Germany.

The number of *tea* gardens fell from 402 to 399 owing to amalgamations, and the area under cultivation fell from 79,962 to 79,006 acres, but the average yield per acre rose from 343 2lbs. to 375·47lbs., and the total outturn from

22,231,944lbs. to 25,089,423lbs. The increase is attributed to the rapid growth of the plants under improved cultivation, and to the unusual excellence of the weather. Nearly the whole of the cultivation is in the two districts of Darjeeling and Julpigoree. The *coffee* cultivation was almost nil, none being produced in Lohardugga, the only district in these provinces in which it is as a rule cultivated, and only 30lbs. in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The outturn of the *cinchona* factory was 1,833 pounds of sulphate of quinine and 6,578 pounds of febrifuge, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 2,191 and 6,384 respectively. The net profit of working the estate at the same time fell from Rs. 27,844 to Rs. 18,968. These results, however, are not unsatisfactory, for the object with which the cinchona plantations were introduced into this country was to secure the supply at a cheap rate of quinine and febrifuge to the Indian population, and this result has been attained. For some years the price of quinine has been abnormally low owing to the uprooting of cinchona plantations in Ceylon to make way for tea, which has thrown enormous quantities of the drug on the market, but it is said that this exportation is now showing signs of falling off; and although this will tend to raise the price of both quinine and cinchona febrifuge, the process of manufacture discovered two years ago will secure to the Government and the public in this country the permanent supply at a comparatively cheap rate of quinine of the first quality.

During the year under review, in pursuance of a scheme for expediting the development of technical education in India, Mr. E. W. Collin, C.S., was deputed to make a survey of the existing industries and to report on the advisability of establishing schools of instruction at industrial centres. His enquiry did not extend to the production of raw material, such as coal, indigo, jute, tea, and agricultural produce generally, and therefore did not deal with the question of agricultural education; but he visited all the chief seats of the European and Native industries, and gave a full and interesting account of them. Bengal is almost wholly agricultural, and only 8·73 per cent. of the population are engaged in industrial pursuits, and of these the greater number are found in Calcutta and the surrounding districts. There are in the neighbourhood of Calcutta about 50 mills, factories, and presses which give employment to upwards of fifty thousand natives and to a large number of European foremen; and there are also large mechanical workshops in Calcutta and Howrah, and Railway workshops at Jamalpore, Kanchraparah, and Saidpore. The native industries, in so far as they are independent of foreign influences, are for the most part insignificant. Thus every large village has its potter, its blacksmith, its silversmith, &c., who produce ordinary rough articles for every-day wear and tear; but it is only in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, or at European factories, such as the Burrakur Iron Works or Burn and Company's pottery works at Raneegunge, that high class work can be obtained. This, however, does not apply to the artistic manufactures, for although wood-carving, Assamese silk-weaving and the *Kasider* cloth made from it, as well as silk-weaving generally, have greatly declined, yet the native jewellery, and more especially the filigree work of Dacca and Cuttack, maintains its high standard; and fine ivory carvings, metal inlaid work, and pictured silk of Moorshedabad can still be obtained, although in each of these three cases the art is now confined to less than half a dozen families.

As regards the year under review, it may be noted that the mines of the province consist of coal mines in the Bhagulpore, Burdwan, Rajshahye, and

Chota Nagpore Divisions, and of copper and gold mines in the last-named division. In the first two divisions the coal working at the Madankota and Raneegunge mines was satisfactory, and in the Bhagulpore Division borings for coal were continued at Simra in the Damin. In Rajshahye, it is said that marketable coal has been discovered close to the Brahmaputra. In Chota Nagpore the output decreased from 640,557 to 564,871 tons. The copper mines are at Baraganda, and the output of copper ore increased from 2,734 to 4,620 tons. The gold-mining companies were only being started during the year under review, and had not commenced working. The sugar industry, which is carried on in the Bhagulpore, Burdwan, Patna, and Presidency Divisions, was in a flourishing condition. The silk industry, although declining in the Bhagulpore and Burdwan Divisions, showed considerable improvement in Moorshedabad, and was introduced into the Patna Division. The manufacture of cotton cloth in the Burdwan Division is said to be decaying in almost every district owing to the introduction of English piece-goods, but in the Presidency Division the manufacture of cotton twist from cotton increased by 59 per cent. The only industry which remains to be noticed is the ship-building at Chittagong, where two ships were built as compared with three in the previous year.

SEA-BORNE TRADE.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Bengal Presidency, exclusive of Government transactions, increased from Rs. 78,17,13,654 to Rs. 79,12,31,540, a difference of slightly over one per cent., or not more than the probable increase in population. Since 1885-86, however, the increase has been over 15 per cent. The increase during the year was entirely in foreign exports, there having been a decrease in foreign imports and in both branches of the coasting trade. Of the total trade, 61·7 per cent. was carried on with the United Kingdom, 10·1 per cent. (due to opium transactions) with China, and 6·47 per cent. with the United States. Of the foreign imports, cotton piece-goods were so much the most important as to be more than equal in value to all the others put together. The value of these goods was, however, less than in the previous year, being Rs. 13,12,43,470 against Rs. 14,54,77,039, a falling off which was due to the large imports of the previous year, which occasioned an accumulation of stocks, to rise in exchange, and to the state of the money market. Next in importance come metals, oils, salt, cotton twist and yarn, machinery, and woollen goods in the order named. The value of imported metals increased from Rs. 1,65,37,448 to Rs. 2,46,76,108, owing to the collapse of the Copper Syndicate. Oils, which consist almost entirely of kerosine, increased in value from Rs. 93,14,474 to Rs. 1,31,34,837, due to the continued increase in consumption. The value of imported machinery fell from Rs. 86,31,208 to Rs. 74,13,111, but was nevertheless far in excess of that of any previous year except 1888-89. There was a falling off in the value of salt imported owing to the action of the Salt Syndicate. Imports of cotton twist and yarn decreased in value by 24 per cent., but the value of woollen goods imported increased somewhat. The chief articles of export were, in the order named, raw jute, opium, tea, oilseeds, rice, and indigo, and the value of these was more than 75 per cent. of the total value of Indian produce and manufactures exported. The value of jute exported rose from Rs. 7,89,66,943 to Rs. 8,63,23,797, that of oilseeds from Rs. 3,58,14,444 to Rs. 4,13,29,096, and that of rice from Rs. 2,29,75,540 to Rs. 2,73,77,777. The value of tea and indigo fell, although the quantity in each case increased, and

the quantity and value of opium fell, although the quantity sold by Government for export remained the same. As regards tea, it may be noted that Indian and China tea have for a long time been running a race for the lead in the home market, and that Indian tea, which had for a long time been rapidly coming up with its opponent, for the first time led the way in 1889. The importations into the United Kingdom in the last two years were—1888, Indian, 92,387,000lbs., China, 109,285,000lbs.; 1889, Indian, 96,693,000lbs., China, 93,208,000lbs. The value of gold imported increased from Rs. 23,07,727 to Rs. 41,12,556, and the value of that exported fell from Rs. 42,200 to Rs. nil. Of the total trade, 93·06 per cent. was carried on by the port of Calcutta, 4·01 per cent. by Chittagong, and 1·45 per cent. by Naraingunge. The trade of Naraingunge has increased very rapidly since the place was declared a port, and the trade of the year under review, both there and at Chittagong, was the highest on record. The proportion of the foreign trade of Calcutta carried through the Suez Canal declined from 65·8 to 63·7 per cent. of the whole, the cause of the falling off being the decrease in the importation of cotton manufactures.

INTERNAL TRADE, AND EXTERNAL TRADE WITH NEPAL, TIBET, SIKKIM AND BHUTAN.

The trade of the ports has already been sufficiently noticed under the head of Sea-borne trade, and that on the canals and railways will be detailed hereafter under the heads of Irrigation and Railways. A few words may, however, be said regarding the external rail-borne traffic of Bengal with other provinces. The total quantity carried decreased from 2,29,45,569 maunds in 1888-89 to 2,28,84,293 maunds in 1889-90, but the value increased from Rs. 16,88,25,293 to Rs. 18,33,63,094. The value of both imports and exports increased, the former by 14, the latter by 4 per cent. The value of the exports in 1889-90 was Rs. 8,95,65,464, and that of the imports was Rs. 9,37,97,630, or 4·7 per cent. greater. The falling off in quantity was in the exports, which fell from 125 to 116½ lakhs of maunds—a difference of 8½ lakhs. The quantity of coal and coke exported fell by over 5 lakhs, and that of rice by nearly 6 lakhs of maunds (from 10,55,920 to 3,89,913 maunds). On the other hand, the export of oils increased by nearly 1½ lakhs, and those of unrefined sugar by 1¼ lakhs of maunds. Exports of tobacco increased by 82,527 maunds. The most important exports were in the order named—European cotton piece-goods, gunny bags and cloth, iron, coal and coke, tobacco, copper, unrefined sugar, liquors, oils, rice, and salt. But European cotton piece-goods were so much the most important that their value was Rs. 4,86,34,950, while the value of all the others named amounted to only Rs. 2,09,86,254. Imports increased by about 8 lakhs of maunds. There was an increase of 9½ lakhs of maunds of gram and pulse, of 2¼ lakhs raw cotton, ¾ lakh wheat, ½ lakh sugar, ½ lakh saltpetre, and a decrease of 6½ lakhs rape and mustard-seed, ½ lakh castor-seed, ¾ lakh poppy-seed, ¾ lakh hides. The most valuable imports were opium (228 lakhs rupees), raw cotton (156 lakhs), linseed (91 lakhs), indigo (89 lakhs), wheat (64½ lakhs), hides (42⅔ lakhs), rape and mustard-seed (22¾ lakhs), and gram and pulse (21½ lakhs). The traffic on the *Brahmaputra* and *Upper Megna* rivers carried by the India General and River Steam Navigation Companies increased in weight from 75,04,290 to 88,05,206 maunds, and in value from Rs. 7,30,85,603 to Rs 7,47,92,626. That carried along the same rivers by the steamers of the Eastern Bengal State Railway increased in weight from 33,34,309 to 43,18,777 maunds, and in value from

Rs. 8,33,68,829 to Rs. 4,00,33,886. The traffic carried on with Assam by country boats increased from 68,65,240 to 70,70,786 maunds, but the value fell from Rs. 1,77,47,966 to Rs. 1,67,06,152.

The value of the *external trade* between Bengal only (*i.e.*, exclusive of trade registered through to, and from, other provinces) and *Tibet and Sikkim* is certainly not at present of great importance, but it more than doubled during the year, and amounted to Rs. 4,99,629 as against Rs. 2,07,708. That with *Bhutan* increased from Rs. 3,01,752 to Rs. 3,63,760, and that with Nepal from Rs. 1,68,28,327 to Rs. 1,82,98,179. The trade with Nepal is the only one of any importance at present. The most important imports from Nepal were rice and other crops, timber, mustard-seed, linseed, hides of cattle, skins of sheep, &c., cattle, and tobacco. The exports to Nepal were salt, provisions, sheep and goats, gram and pulse, sugar, and tobacco.

ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

The *expenditure* under this head amounted to Rs. 78,61,872, against Rs. 83,43,527 in the year 1888-89, the falling off being due to a reduction in the Provincial grant; and in addition to this Rs. 14,519 and Rs 2,48,400 were spent in Sikkim and on the Chittagong frontier, respectively. Of the expenditure, Rs. 5,24,197 was Imperial, Rs. 31,24,008 Provincial, and Rs. 42,13,667 from Local Funds. From the Imperial grant the Survey of India Offices, which cost Rs. 8,55,743, were completed, and new buildings for the Secretariat of the Government of India, which are estimated to cost Rs. 11,38,276, were commenced. The remainder was expended on post-offices at Chyebassa and Dacca, on the telegraph office at Dullunda, on a new opium office and weighing shed near the Nepal frontier, and in improving the drainage of the Currency Office. The money spent on the Chittagong frontier was utilised in constructing a stockade, in improving the roads, and in providing quarters for the officers and men.

The Provincial grant was almost entirely spent in maintaining over 1,200 miles of metalled and 750 miles of unmetalled road, and on Civil Buildings. Under the latter head Rs. 3,72,689 was expended in constructing and repairing public offices or official residences at Balasore, Arrah, Doomka, Julpigoree, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, and Pubna; Rs. 46,554 was spent on the construction of three distilleries and in introducing improvements in excise manufacture; the extension of the Museum at Calcutta was nearly completed; of 23 Munsiffs' courts under construction during the year, 11 were completed; Rs. 3,01,263 were spent on additions to the Central Jail at Bhagulpore, the Presidency Jail, the Reformatory School at Alipore, the Dacca Central Jail, the intermediate jail at Khoolna, on constructing an intermediate jail at Doomka and lock-ups at Deoghur, Gaibanda, Somastipore, and Pakour, and in converting the *hajut* at Rajmehal into a lock-up, and in improving the lock-up at Cutwa; the new police office at Cuttack, and the additions and alterations to the Mill barracks at Dacca to make them suitable for occupation by the reserve police, were completed; some important additions and alterations were made to the lunatic asylum at Cuttack; and Rs. 4,67,182 were spent in constructing roads in Chota Nagpore. These are the chief objects on which the Provincial grant was expended, although a number of other works of minor importance were also carried out. Almost the whole of the expenditure under Local Funds consists of the outlay by District Boards and District Road Committees on roads and communications.

IRRIGATION.

The *total capital outlay* up to the end of the year on *Major Irrigation* works amounted to Rs. 5,93,68,000. The net receipts were Rs. 1,65,709 and the interest charges Rs. 23,65,030, so that the deficit was Rs. 21,99,321, which is less than in any of the preceding three years. Under this head there are four works—the Orissa, the Midnapore, the Hidgellee Tidal, and the Sone Canals. The expenditure during the year was chiefly on the first of these, on which nearly three and-a-half lakhs were spent. Nearly Rs. 49,000 were spent on the remodelling of the third. As interest is paid by the Bengal Government on funds provided from the Imperial treasury for carrying out the remodelling, the expenditure is shown in the chapter on Irrigation as incurred on Minor works. The expenditure on the Midnapore Canal was over Rs. 14,000, and that on the Sone Canals amounted to nearly Rs. 72,000. The total tonnage of the boats using these canals fell from 932,824 tons to 877,433 tons, but the value of the cargo carried showed a slight increase over the previous year, being in each year over two crores and seventy lakhs of rupees. The decrease in the tonnage is attributed to the state of the rice trade. The rice crop was very unequal, and, moreover, a considerable quantity from the exporting districts was diverted eastwards to Lushai, and partly for these reasons, and partly because of the depletion of stocks which necessarily followed the bad harvest of the previous year, prices were most unusually high, and the quantity of rice exported from Bengal decreased by 7·7 per cent. The area for which irrigation leases were granted from the Orissa Canal increased from 146,046 acres to 173,409 acres, but, on the other hand, the area irrigated by the Sone Canals fell from 355,909 acres to 305,282 acres.

All the other irrigation works are classed under the head *Minor works and Navigation*, and are subdivided into (1) Works for which both capital and revenue accounts are kept, (2) Works for which only revenue accounts are kept, (3) Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept, and (4) Agricultural works. Under the first head are included six canals, of which two are in abeyance or abandoned, one has been only commenced, one is completed, and the other two are shown as under construction, but are practically complete, although estimates for important extensions have been prepared, but are at present in abeyance for want of funds. The last three are the Calcutta and Eastern Canals, the Orissa Coast Canal, and the Sarun Project. Of these the last two were worked at a loss, but the first was remunerative. The total expenditure on all these canals up to the end of 1889-90 was Rs. 1,07,96,042, and the net receipts in that year were Rs. 2,10,697. The only works included under heading (2) are the Nuddea rivers. The traffic on these rivers has been declining for the last few years, owing, it is said, to the unfavourable condition of the Bhagiruthee and Matabhanga rivers during the dry months and to reduction of freight by the East Indian Railway. In 1889-90 the tonnage of the boats amounted to nearly 800,000 tons, and the value of the cargo was over 3½ crores. The net revenue derived was Rs. 92,834. Under (3) are the Eden Canal and the Madhuban Canal. The former of these, although used experimentally for irrigation purposes, was constructed to provide a supply of drinking-water to Burdwan. The other canal is a small irrigation work on the borders of Nepal, which was formerly known as the Teur Canal. It was constructed by the Government at the cost of the proprietors, but their rights were subsequently purchased by

Government, and the canal was opened for irrigation purposes for the first time on 15th August 1888. No water-rates have been realized since then. The receipts from these two canals amounted to Rs. 9,406 and the expenditure to Rs. 34,117, which leaves a deficit of Rs. 24,711. If the three heads be taken together, the net surplus of receipts over charges is Rs. 2,78,820.

The works classed under the head of *Agricultural* consist partly of drainage projects, but chiefly of embankments, and the money expended (Rs. 8,23,963) was for the most part devoted to maintaining and repairing the works already in existence. Amongst the drainage schemes may be noticed the commencement of the Chinsurah khal drainage works to improve the drainage system of a tract of country on the left bank of the Hooghly; the Rajapore drainage works, the practical completion of which enabled the villagers to bring under cultivation a large quantity of waste land in the swamps; and the Baliaghye drainage channel, which was undertaken during the year under review as a famine relief-work in the Balasore Division. All the embankments were maintained in good order, with the exception of the left Bhagiruthee embankment in Moorshedabad and the tuccavi embankment in Chumparun, each of which was breached in three places. In the former case two of the breaches, which occurred at Berhamgunge and Plassey, unfortunately caused the flooding and destruction of crops over an area of no less than one hundred and sixty square miles.

RAILWAYS.

The total number of *miles of railroad* open in Bengal at the close of the year was 2,246½ miles, which is an increase of 183¼ miles as compared with the previous year, and the control and financial responsibility of 1,047½ miles of this had been undertaken by the Government. In addition to this 129½ miles were under construction and 796 miles under survey. The gross receipts of the *State Railways* increased from Rs. 1,25,19,020 to Rs. 1,36,73,525, and the interest and working expenses from Rs. 92,10,388 to Rs. 95,17,306, so that the net surplus increased from Rs. 33,08,632 to Rs. 41,56,219. Of this latter sum the Provincial Government received Rs. 29,87,100 and the Imperial Government Rs. 11,69,119, the shares in the previous year having been Rs. 25,23,480 and Rs. 7,85,152 respectively. Of the net receipts Rs. 38,02,257 were obtained from the Eastern Bengal State Railway, Rs. 3,39,259 from the Tirhoot State Railway, and Rs. 14,703 from the Nalhati State Railway.

Seventy-four miles were added to the Northern Section of the *Eastern Bengal Railway* System, and only a few miles now remain to complete the connection between the Eastern Bengal and the Tirhoot State Railways. The prospects of the lines north of the Ganges are said to be most hopeful, as the *Assam-Behar Section*, though but recently opened, is already bringing in heavy receipts, and the *Tirhoot State Railway* showed an enormous development of traffic receipts towards the latter half of the year. The *Bengal Central Railway* is worked as part of the Eastern Bengal State Railway System for 40 per cent. of the gross receipts. The net receipts increased from Rs. 1,53,145 to Rs. 2,95,988, and the traffic on it is said to show signs of still further improvement. The traffic returns of the *Nalhati State Railway* were most satisfactory, and the work of replacing the old iron rails by steel ones made good progress.

The railways which are not under the control of the Government, but which come under the heads of "State Imperial in the hands of Companies" or

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Litho. S. I. O.,—Calcutta.

"Assisted Companies," are the *East Indian*, the *Bengal and North-Western*; and the *Bengal-Nagpore Railways*; the first and third coming under the former, and the second under the latter head. The surplus receipts from the first of these fell from Rs. 79,36,297 in 1887 and Rs. 58,23,464 in 1888 to Rs. 41,56,732 in 1889. The falling off was in the receipts from goods traffic, which diminished by 75,885 tons, and is chiefly due to the rapid decline in the export trade in wheat from Bengal, which has fallen from 339,395 tons in 1886 to 78,899 tons in 1889. There was an increase of over three lakhs in the receipts from passenger traffic, which was, however, entirely derived from third class and intermediate class fares, as there was actually a falling off in the receipts from 1st and 2nd class. On the Bengal and North-Western Railway there was a decrease of Rs. 43,156 in the receipts from goods traffic—the falling off being chiefly in wheat and rice—and an increase of Rs. 58,472 in the passenger receipts. As, however, the gross expenditure was less, the net earnings increased from Rs. 9,88,844 to Rs. 10,53,965, a difference of Rs. 65,121. One hundred and eighteen miles of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway were opened towards the close of the year, 47 miles being opened on the 15th December 1889, and 71 miles on the 22nd January 1890.

The other railways are the *Patna-Gya*, the *Tarkeshwar*, the *Deoghur*, and the *Darjeeling-Himalayan*. The first three of these did very well during the year, but the net earnings of the last decreased from Rs. 2,83,327 to Rs. 2,29,116, or by 19·13 per cent.

TELEGRAPH AND POST-OFFICES.

The increasing extent to which the public avail themselves of the facilities offered them for *telegraphic* communication, and the eagerness with which they utilise any extension of the system, certainly constitute one very important indicator of material progress; and in this respect the rapid progress of previous years was well maintained. The number of messages amounted to 540,245, and the receipts to Rs. 8,27,319, an increase in each case of 9 per cent. over the preceding year. In two years the increase in each case amounts to over 21 per cent. The mileage of lines was increased by 73 miles, bringing the total up to 5,421 miles; and 50 offices were opened while 21 were closed, so that at the end of the year the number of offices open stood at 606. Among the new offices three were opened at the head-quarters of districts, so that there are now only two districts in Bengal—Maldah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs—the Sudder stations of which are without telegraphic communication.

In the *Postal Department* there was the same rapid progress as in previous years, which, however, has been so long continued as no longer to excite remark. The total number of postal articles of all classes received for delivery was 72,318,350, an increase of nearly 7 per cent., at which rate the transactions would be doubled in about ten years. There was an increase of 35 in the number of post-offices, of 260 in the number of letter-boxes, and of 61 in the number of postmen and village postmen; the total number in each case during the year 1889-90 being 2,284, 5,494, and 9,779. Three hundred and twelve and-a-half new postal lines were opened and maintained during the year, bringing the total mileage up to 25,677$\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The number of insured articles was 51,759, with a declared value of Rs. 1,68,61,386, while the number of value-payable articles was 497,812, and their value Rs. 51,68,078. The number of money-orders of all classes increased by 263,332, and their value by Rs. 65,50,817, the

number and value being 2,479,019 and Rs. 4,73,13,657 respectively. It is, however, in the matter of revenue money-orders that the administration of the post-office has achieved the greatest triumph in recent years. In the year 1888-89 the number of remittances was nearly double that of the previous year, and in the year under review the number increased from 98,322 to 146,726, a difference of very nearly 50 per cent. The aggregate value of these orders was Rs. 11,50,111, which gives an average of less than Rs. 8, but it is precisely when the amount is smallest that the hardship of having to travel a long distance to pay it is most felt. The experiment of extending the system to the payment of rent was tried during the year, but had not proved very successful up to its close.

The number of *Savings Banks'* accounts open at the close of the year increased from 97,894 to 113,267, but the amount of deposits decreased from Rs. 1,02,30,524 to Rs. 80,30,921. The total value of *Government securities* purchased, sold, and deposited was Rs. 2,83,100, as against Rs. 1,92,000 in the preceding year. Fifty-three *insurance policies* of the value of Rs. 61,450 were granted to employés of the Postal and Telegraph Departments. The number of *privileged newspapers* increased from 172 to 181. Twelve *combined Post and Telegraph offices* were opened during the year, and two were closed, so that 130 such offices were open at the end of the year, and the number of messages despatched rose from 106,518 to 124,696. There were 54 cases of prosecutions of postal servants during the year, and convictions were obtained in 41 cases. There were four cases of highway robbery.

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The total *Imperial receipts* amounted to Rs. 13,66,13,000. There was an increase under nine major heads of Rs. 19,61,000 and a decrease under four of Rs. 4,66,000, leaving a net increase of Rs. 14,95,000. The heads under which the greater part of the increase took place were Land Revenue, Opium, Customs, Assessed Taxes, and Interest, and it was attributed to the payment by the Burdwan Raj of arrears of revenue, to higher prices obtained at opium sales, to increased imports of petroleum, arms and ammunition, to careful revision of the assessment of the income-tax in Calcutta, and to the interest on the additional loan taken by the Calcutta Port Trust on account of the Kidderpore Docks. The decrease is almost entirely under Salt and Excise, and is due in the former case to the action of the Salt Syndicate, which has injuriously affected the Liverpool trade and led to the importation of Indian-manufactured salt into areas formerly supplied by Liverpool salt, and in the latter to scarcity in Behar and to the recent changes in the excise system. The *expenditure* increased by Rs. 5,98,000 and decreased by Rs. 99,18,000, which gives a net decrease of Rs. 93,20,000. The only large increases were under Excise, Territorial and Political Pensions, and Stationery and Printing, and were due to the creation of the appointment of Excise Commissioner, to the pensions to the Oudh family being for the first time shown in these accounts, and to the large demands of the Government Presses for country-made paper in lieu of English printing paper kept in stock. Of the decrease Rs. 98,59,000, that is, very nearly the whole, was under the head Opium, and was due to smaller payments being made owing to the failure of the crops.

The balance of *Currency Notes* in the treasuries at the head-quarters of the various districts was at the beginning of the year Rs. 37,97,145; the receipts

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
TELEGRAPH LINES & OFFICES
Corrected to 31st March 1890.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1 radius
Lines of Telegraph
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BENGAL
BAY
OF
Mouths of the
HILL TIPPERAH
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPORE
ALLAHABAD
CALCUTTA
Darjeeching
Cooch Behar
Purneah
Dinagepore
Rungpore
Maldah
Bogra
Mymensingh
Moorshedabad
Berhampore
Pubna
Furreedpore
Comillah
Jessore
Midnapore
Balasore
Cuttack
Ranchee
Hazaribagh
Lohardugga
Palamow
Bilaspur
Sambalpur
Chyebassa
Bankoora
Ramgung
Deoghur
Bhagalpur
Rajmehal
Monghyr
Behar
Patna
Arrah
Chupra
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Azamgarh
Gorakhpur
Oudh
Sultanpur
Partabgarh
Jaunpur
Ballia
Motiharee
Durbhunga
Nirmal
Rajnagar
Rasa
Goalpara
Tura
Agartalla
Chittagong
Akyab
Kaladan
Maungdaw
Bhundesar
Chatrapur
Pooree
Kendrapara
Midnapore
Hidgellee
Diamond Harbour
Port Canning
Saugor Island
Kedgeree
Sandheads
Mutla
Khoolna
Barrisal
Backergunge
Jhalakati
Perrojpur
Rangamatia
Demagri
Fenn
Comillah
Furreedpore
Pubna
Moorshedabad
Berhampore
Jessore
Nuddea
Kishnaghur
Burdwan
Hooghly
Howrah
Calcutta
Fort William
Garden Reach
Tolly's Nullah
Chandernagore
Serampore
Bandel
Culpee
Sangor Island
Gantri
Balasore
Cuttack
Kendrapara
Jajpur
Daspur
Keonjhur
Sambalpur
Champa
Raigarh
Bilaspur
Sohagpur
Amarkantak
Jashpur
Sirguja
Chakardhurpur
Chyebassa
Midnapore
Ranchee
Hazaribagh
Lohardugga
Palamow
Daltongang
Gurdih
Giridih
Ramgung
Bankoora
Beerbhoom
Sooree
Deoghur
Jumeeree
Gundhi
Maniharí
Sahibgunge
Rajmehal
Bhagalpur
Monghyr
Jamalpur
Behar
Patna
Arrah
Chupra
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Azamgarh
Gorakhpur
Oudh
Sultanpur
Partabgarh
Jaunpur
Ballia
Motiharee
Durbhunga
Nirmal
Rajnagar
Rasa
Purneah
Dinagepore
Rungpore
Goalpara
Tura
Maldah
Bogra
Mymensingh
Muktagacha
Agartalla
Chittagong
Akyab
Kaladan
Maungdaw
Bhundesar
Chatrapur
Pooree
Kendrapara
Midnapore

from the Bank of Bengal, from other treasuries, from currency chests, and from the public amounted to Rs. 3,99,07,085, the issues to Rs. 4,01,98,450, and the balance in the treasuries at the close of the year to Rs. 35,05,780. The average receipts and issues of the previous five years amounted to Rs. 3,86,42,277 and Rs. 3,86,95,043 respectively. These notes, when issued to mofussil treasuries, are transmitted through the Bank of Bengal, and surplus notes are sent by the treasuries of the Calcutta Collectorate, the 24-Pergunnahs, and Howrah to the Bank of Bengal and by other treasuries to the Reserve Treasury, and it is in this way that the bulk of the remittances from the mofussil to Calcutta are made. The currency chests contain the reserve which the Comptroller-General is obliged, under Act III of 1871, to keep in hand against the notes issued, and as the money need not be kept in any specified place, it is frequently used for the purpose of making remittances at short notice, which is accomplished by emptying the currency chest at the place to which the money has to be remitted into the treasury, and at the same time paying an equal amount into a currency chest at some other place. These remittances increased during the year under review. As the issues to the public for the first time reached two crores, and as the value of the notes which the public presented to have cashed was only Rs. 85,92,100 against Rs. 1,14,59,266, the average of the preceding nine years, it is obvious that the demand for these notes is increasing. The circulation would, indeed, increase very fast if unrestricted, but it is found necessary to limit it. Thus, for example, in Eastern Bengal, when the betelnut and cold-weather rice crops are ready, money pours in and is disbursed in small sums in buying up the crops at the various hâts. After the export is over the money for the most part collects in the hands of zemindars or in the Government treasury, and has to be remitted again to Calcutta. If notes were freely issued and cashed, the result would be that the money sent to the district would be sent by the remitters in the form of notes to be cashed at the treasury, and that, when the export was over, the remitters would buy notes at the treasury and remit cheaply: so that the actual cost of conveying the specie between Backergunge and Calcutta would have to be borne by Government in both cases, while at the same time Government could derive no benefit from money held at call and actually called for in this way.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

As the different heads of receipt and expenditure are separately discussed, it is unnecessary to do more here than show briefly the effect of the various increases and decreases on the Provincial finances. Out of the total revenue of Rs. 18,93,56* raised in these provinces, the provincial share amounted to Rs. 5,15,74, an increase of 5·7 per cent. over that of the previous year, as against an increase of 1·3 per cent. in 1888-89; the year before that being the first of the present contract. The year opened with a credit balance of Rs. 26,51, and the total amount at the disposal of His Honour was thus Rs. 5,42,25, against Rs. 5,20,87, and of this amount he spent Rs. 5,04,38, so that the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 37,87. The principal heads of revenue gave an increase in receipts amounting to Rs. 18,37; and as the increase in expenditure under Direct demands on the Revenues, which is the corresponding head on the expenditure side, amounted to only Rs. 2,11, the Provincial finances benefited by Rs. 16,26. Under the three Public Works

* 000 are omitted in this and the following figures.

Departments of "Railways," "Irrigation," and "Buildings and Roads," the Provincial share has increased by Rs. 5,11, Rs. 1,49, and Rs. 9,41 respectively, giving a total of Rs. 16,01. Under the remaining heads of account there was a net increase of expenditure, viz. Interest (Rs. 16), Civil Departments (Rs. 7,76), Miscellaneous (Rs. 1,22), Famine Relief (Rs. 86), and Contributions (Rs. 4,33). As the opening balance of the year was less by Rs. 6,58 than that of the previous year, the net result of all these changes was to increase the balance at the close of the year by Rs. 11,36.

The results given above are the differences under the main divisions of the budget. If the receipts and expenditure under the various heads be examined separately, it will be found that the most marked increases and decreases were under the following:—*Receipts*—Land Revenue (Rs. 4,49), Adjustments (Rs. 7,73), Stamps (Rs. 2,99), Excise (—Rs. 1,04), Provincial Rates (Rs. 1,50), Assessed Taxes (Rs. 1,27), State Railways other than Eastern Bengal (Rs. 8,34), Irrigation Major Works (Rs. 1,27): *Expenditure*—Jails (Rs. 1,04), Police (Rs. 4,65), Marine (Rs. 1,32), Working expenses of State Railways other than Eastern Bengal (Rs. 2,00), State Railways' interest on debt (Rs. 1,72), Buildings and Roads in charge of the Public Works Department (—Rs. 7,80), and Contributions (Rs. 4,33). Most of these differences are discussed under the heads referred to, and the only ones calling for further remark in this place are those under Adjustments and Contributions. The increase under the former head is chiefly made up of contributions from Imperial for a new pilot brig (Rs. 1,91), for the Orissa Coast and Hidgelee Tidal Canals (Rs. 1,81 and Rs. 1,85), and for the Calcutta Police (Rs. 2,00), and the increase under Contributions is due to the payment of arrear contributions to District Funds for 1887-88 and 1888-89, as well as of additional grants to the District Boards for the maintenance of Provincial roads transferred to their charge.

There are five *Incorporated Local Funds:* the *District Road Fund* in four districts in which the Cess Act is in force and to which the Local Self-Government Act has not been extended; the *District Road Account* in three backward districts in which neither of these Acts is in force; the *District Fund* in the thirty-eight districts to which the Local Self-Government Act has been applied; the *District Post Fund,* which is maintained by the zamindari dâk cess, an impost levied from zamindars in lieu of the obligation under which they formerly lay to transmit Government letters across their zamindaris; and the *Inland Labour Transport Fund*, the receipts of which are derived from various fees levied under the Act, and any deficit in which is made good by the Assam Government. Of these the most important is the District Fund, the receipts of which form over ninety per cent. of the whole. The receipts of these funds amounted to Rs. 82,80,821 and the expenditure to Rs. 81,84,737, so that the balance in hand rose from Rs. 26,88,233 to Rs. 27,84,317. The local funds, the transactions of which appear in the Government account books, but which are not included as part of the receipts and expenditure of the province, and are known as *Excluded Local Funds,* consist of twenty-two miscellaneous funds, the total receipts of which are less than four lakhs, and none of which are of much importance. In the year under review the receipts amounted to Rs. 3,89,262 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,16,351, and the closing balance was Rs. 1,65,609, as against Rs. 1,92,698 in the previous year.

As in previous years, the *Road and Public Works cesses* were levied at full rates in all districts except Backergunge, where the road cess was levied at half

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
THE PERCENTAGE OF LAND REVENUE
COLLECTIONS IN EACH DISTRICT
during 1889-90.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 126 Kos
REFERENCES.
Percentage of Collections under 90 per cent.
over 90 and under 94
94 97
97 100
100 per cent. and over
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BENGAL
BIHAR
CHOTA NAGPORE
ORISSA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
C. I. AGENCY
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
HILL TIPPERAH
Mouths of the Ganges
BAY OF BENGAL
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Rungpore
Dinagepore
Purneah
Maldah
Rajmehal
Bhagalpur
Monghyr
Behar
Patna
Gya
Shahabad
Mirzapur
Benares
Ghazipur
Jaunpur
Azamgarh
Ballia
Goruckpore
Mozufferpore
Durbhunga
Segowlie
Motiharee
Fyzabad
Bograh
Rungpore
Rampore Boaleah
Moorshedabad
Berhampore
Nuddea
Kishnaghur
Burdwan
Hooghly
Howrah
CALCUTTA
Midnapore
Jessore
Furreedpore
Backergunge
Bakarganj
Dacca
Mymensingh
Agartalla
Comillah
Chittagong
Ramgamatia
Ruttum Pusa
Akyab
Kaladan
Naaf R.
Cheduba
Balasore
Contai
Jellasore
Pooree
Ganjam
Bhandesar
Sambalpur
Raigarh
Bilaspore
Jashpur
Sirguja
Palamow
Hazaribagh
Ranchee
Lohardugga
Manbhoom
Singbhoom
Chybassa
Sonthalia
Deoghur
Soory
Gaudia
Sukhar
Partabpur
Bisrampur
Palaunge
Dalteongunj
Sasseram
Shergotty
Nowadah
Rajgeer
Behea
Bettiah
Motiharee
Segowlie
Bograh
Rungpore
Dinagepore
Purneah
Maldah
Rajmehal
Bhagalpur
Monghyr
Behar
Patna
Gya
Shahabad
Mirzapur
Benares
Ghazipur
Jaunpur
Azamgarh
Ballia
Goruckpore
Mozufferpore
Durbhunga
Fyzabad
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Rungpore
Dinagepore
Purneah
Maldah
Rajmehal
Bhagalpur
Monghyr
Behar
Patna
Gya
Shahabad
Mirzapur
Benares
Ghazipur
Jaunpur
Azamgarh
Ballia
Goruckpore
Mozufferpore
Durbhunga
Fyzabad
Motiharee
Segowlie
Bograh

rates. The percentage of total collections on current demand was 101·2, and on the whole the outturn of work compared favourably with that of the preceding year.

LAND REVENUE.

The *current demand* was Rs. 3,81,02,828, a decrease of Rs. 10,277 as compared with the previous year, which is more than accounted for by the fact that the owner of the Jellamoota estate in Midnapore, who for many years declined to accept the settlement of his property, has done so at last, thereby becoming entitled to a sum of Rs. 58,344 a year which was deducted from the income of Government. The arrear demand was Rs. 29,20,128, which brought the total up to Rs. 4,10,22,956. The collections amounted to Rs. 3,86,65,822, and were the bes for ten years, being in excess of the regular income, and are said to have been in some degree facilitated by the general adoption of the system of remittance by money-orders, of which 139,535 were issued during the year for an aggregate sum of over 11 lakhs. The balance outstanding at the end of the year decreased from Rs. 29,57,571 to Rs. 22,60,785. There was a large increase in remissions, due mainly to the loss of crops caused by floods in Midnapore, Pooree, and the 24-Pergunnahs. In *Government estates* the collections were even better, being 104 per cent. on the current demand, but the outstanding balance is still very heavy, being 19·35 per cent. on the total demand, which was Rs. 31,42,188.

Under the *Sale Law* the proportion of estates actually sold to the number liable to sale was only 9·3 per cent. The estates not sold were exempted in almost every instance on account of the payment of revenue after the latest day fixed for that purpose although on or before the day of sale; but it is considered that too much is left to the discretion of individual Collectors, who have very little to guide them, and during the year a Bill was framed and circulated for opinion which has for one of its objects the framing of conditions under which payments made after the latest day of payment and before the day of sale may be received. The total number of *certificates* filed during the year was 166,951, against 169,072 in the preceding year, and the number pending was reduced from 105,204 at the beginning of the year to 92,553 at its close. The number of cases in which it was necessary to have actual recourse to sale increased from 5,735 to 5,848. The *registration of mutations* under Act VII of 1876 made satisfactory progress. Completion reports were received from the 24-Pergunnahs and Chittagong, and the initial work of registration is now practically complete in all districts except Moorshedabad, Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore. During the year 50,440 applications were filed under section 42 of the Act, which represents a percentage of 5·2 on the total number of interests registered under initial registration, and is a decided improvement on the percentage (4·6) of 1888-89. The number of *partitions* effected increased from 579 to 624, but the number of cases disposed of in the Patna Division still fell short of the number of cases instituted. The cost of *land acquisition* proceedings was high, being Rs. 393 an acre as compared with Rs. 163 in the preceding year. The number of acres acquired was 4,448, and was chiefly for railway projects.

Regarding the working of the *Bengal Tenancy Act* the Board observe that, judging from the year's experience, the Act appears to have worked smoothly; and that it may be remarked again that the flood of litigation which was foretold as likely to be one of the first results of the passing of the Act, has happily

not yet occurred. The sale of printed forms of receipt on the part of Government continues to be large, amounting to Rs. 12,87,625, although private presses issue the forms at cheaper rates and presumably do a much greater business, and these figures indicate that much is being done in the direction of silently establishing a record of existing rents where all was previously in confusion. The only part of the Act to which general exception has been taken on the basis of actual experience of its operation is that which enables those transferring tenures to give notice of the transactions to their landlords, and the force of the objection under this head has been much diminished during the year by the reduction in the number of such notices from 63,372 to 29,898. The relations between landlord and tenant are said to have been fairly satisfactory on the whole, and though petty instances of discord between the two classes occurred in some districts, serious manifestations of ill-feeling were not numerous. There were 52 applications for *survey and settlement*, against 40 in the previous year, and of these 17 related to Government estates, 6 to wards' estates, and 29 to private estates.

CUSTOMS.

The net receipts from *Customs duties* showed a slight increase of ·023 per cent. over those of the preceding year, which was, however, almost entirely due to the duty of 6 pies per gallon on mineral oil, which yielded an increase of two-and-a-half lakhs of rupees, or of 43 per cent., as compared with the year 1888-89; for there was a general falling off in the imports both from foreign trade and from coasting trade, and owing to a rise in the price of rice; the export trade in that article and the duty derived from it also fell off. The falling off in the import duty on salt is attributed to the prejudicial effect which the action of the Salt Syndicate has had on the Liverpool trade, in consequence of which a larger quantity of salt was imported from Hamburgh and other places, and there was also an increased consumption of salt manufactured in India. The total receipts of the Customs Department increased from Rs. 2,67,70,664 to Rs. 2,68,61,674, and the charges from Rs. 9,26,419 to Rs. 9,42,537, so that the net revenue increased from Rs. 2,58,44,245 to Rs. 2,59,19,137.

OPIUM.

The number of *Opium* chests sold was, as in the two previous years, maintained at 57,000, as, in view of the extension of opium cultivation in China, it was not considered desirable to increase the quantity, nor, on the other hand, was it advisable by a reduction to run the risk of losing our hold on the Chinese market. As, however, there had been a succession of bumper harvests, there resulted an accumulation of chests in stock, and a reduction in the area under cultivation was therefore resolved on and carried out in the year under review. In addition to this the outturn was still further reduced by the partial failure of the crop, as heavy showers and hailstorms in February swamped the tender plants, while damp and cloudy weather materially checked their growth, and the high temperature and strong winds which prevailed most inopportunely in the early part of the month of March, immediately after collection of the juice had commenced, scorched and very injuriously affected the secreting powers of the capsules. The quantity of opium produced consequently fell from 1,23,043 maunds to 67,734 maunds, and the number of chests manufactured fell from 72,614 to 41,689. This reduction, it is

No. 1.
Map of the
BEHAR & BENARES OPIUM AGENCIES
SHOWING THE
AVERAGE PRODUCE PER BIGAH
for 1888-89.
Scale 1 Inch = 32 Miles.
REFERENCES.
I
II
III
IV
78°
80°
82°
84°
86°
28°
26°
24°

No. 2.
Map of the
BEHAR & BENARES OPIUM AGENCIES
SHOWING THE
LAND UNDER IRRIGATION
for 1888-89.
Scale 1 Inch = 59 Miles.
REFERENCES.
Sub-Agencies in which lands are all irrigated ... shown thus I
Do. do. over 50 per cent. is irrigated, ... II
Do. do. under 50 per cent. do. ... III
78°
80°
82°
84°
86°
28°
26°
24°
MEERUT
MUZAFFARNUGGUR
SHAHJAHANPUR
FARUKHABAD
MAINPURI
ETAWAH
ALIGARH
MORADABAD
RAMPUR
BAREILLY
PILIBHIT
BUDAUN
ETAH
ALIGARH
GWALIOR
JHANSI
JALAUN
DHOLPUR
KARAULI
BHARATPUR
AGRA
MATHURA
GURGAON
DELHI
MEERUT
BIJNOR
MORADABAD
RAMPUR
BAREILLY
PILIBHIT
SHAHJAHANPUR
KHERI
SITAPUR
HARDOI
FARUKHABAD
MAINPURI
ETAWAH
CAWNPORE
FATEHPUR
BANDA
HAMIRPUR
JALAUN
GWALIOR
DHOLPUR
KARAULI
BHARATPUR
AGRA
MATHURA
GURGAON
DELHI
BAHRAICH
GONDA
BASTI
GORAKHPUR
FYZABAD
SULTANPUR
PARTABGARH
ALLAHABAD
BANDA
JHANSI
LALITPUR
SAUGOR
DAMOH
NARSINGHPUR
HOSHANGABAD
BETUL
NERBUDDA
BENARES
JAUNPUR
GHAZIPUR
BALLIA
AZAMGARH
MIRZAPUR
SHAHABAD
GAYA
PATNA
BEHAR
SARAN
CHAMPARAN
MUZAFFARPUR
DARBHANGA
SITAMARHI
SAMASTIPUR
MONGHYR
BHAGALPUR
SANTHAL PARGANAS
PURNEAH
KISHANGANJ
DINAJPUR
RANGPUR
BOGRA
PABNA
MALDA
RAJSHAHI
BIRBHUM
MURSHIDABAD
NADIA
JESSORE
KHULNA
BARISAL
HOWRAH
HOOGHLY
CALCUTTA
24 PARGANAS
MIDNAPORE
BALASORE
CUTTACK
PURI
GANJAM
BAMRA
SAMBALPUR
RAIPUR
BILASPUR
SARGUJA
JASHPUR
RANCHI
PALAMAU
HAZARIBAGH
MANBHUM
SINGHBHUM
KOLHAN
BUNDELKHAND
NEPAL
BENGAL
BIHAR
ORISSA
CHOTA NAGPUR

No. 3.
Map of the
BEHAR & BENARES OPIUM AGENCIES
SHOWING THE
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATION
UNDER POPPY
for 1888-89.
Scale 1 Inch = 32 Miles.
REFERENCES.
Districts in which Poppy cultivation is more than 5 per cent. of general cultivation, than I
Do. do. do. 2 do. do. II
Do. do. do. 1 do. do. III
Do. do. less than 1 do. do. IV
78°
80°
82°
84°
86°
28°
26°
24°
MEERUT
MOHADABAD
RAMPUR
BAREILLY
SHAHJAHANPUR
FARUKHABAD
MAINPURI
ETAWAH
CAWNPORE
SIJALAUN
JHANSI
LALITPUR
SAUGOR
DAMOH
PANNA
REWAH
ALLAHABAD
FATEHPUR
PARTABGARH
SULTANPUR
GONDA
BASTI
GAZIPUR
BUXAR
BHOJPUR
SHAHABAD
PATNA
BALLIA
MOTIHARI
MUZAFFARPUR
DARBHUNGA
MONGHYR
BHAGALPUR
SYLHET
HAZARIBAGH
PALAMOW
Kaimur Range
BUNDELKHAND
BEHAR
Lithos. A. I. G., Calcutta.

estimated, will have the effect of reducing the number of chests in reserve from 49,705 chests on the 1st January 1890 to 31,010 on the 1st January 1891. As the cultivators are paid according to the quantity of opium produced, there was also a corresponding diminution in the net expenditure from Rs. 2,71,44,048 to Rs. 1,56,11,817, a difference of Rs. 1,15,32,231. The average price realized per chest increased from Rs. 1,119-15-11¼ to Rs. 1,135-11-5, and as, for the reasons already stated, there was a large decrease in the expenditure, while the number of chests sold remained the same, the *net revenue* realized amounted to Rs. 4,92,93,761, being Rs. 1,07,69,571 in excess of that of the previous year.

SALT.

The receipts under *Salt* amounted to Rs. 2,29,04,994 and the charges to Rs. 3,02,386, giving a net revenue of Rs. 2,26,02,608. As compared with the previous year, these results show a decrease of one per cent. in the receipts, an increase of 13 per cent. in the expenditure, and a decrease of 1·2 per cent. in the net revenue. The figures, however, do not include the duty on salt manufactured in other provinces, but consumed in Bengal. There was an increase in the receipts from rent of warehouses from Rs. 53,998 to Rs. 90,100, due to a reduction in the rate of rent from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3 per 1,000 maunds which was made in 1887, and at first led to reduced receipts, but has in the long run fully justified the change of policy then introduced. Further facilities will be afforded to bonders by the erection of pontoons in front of the golahs, and by connecting them by a shunting line with the Howrah railway station. The action of the Salt Syndicate has been very prejudicial to the Liverpool trade, the exports from the United Kingdom having decreased from 83 to 70 lakhs of maunds, while there has been an increase in the imports from Hamburg, Aden, and the Arabian and Persian Gulfs. A noticeable fact in connection with the trade is the large increase in steamer traffic. Three years ago the whole of the salt imported came in sailing vessels, but during the year under review 27 vessels brought 10,51,557 maunds. As regards illicit manufacture and sale, it may be noted that the proportion of seizures to unsuccessful searches was not so good as last year, but the actual number of seizures showed a very large increase. The proposal made in the previous year to extend the Salt Act to the whole of the province was abandoned, but the Act was extended to the town of Calcutta as well as to the area included in a radius of two miles from its limits, and the control of the saltpetre refineries within this locality was entrusted to the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue.

EXCISE.

The excise policy of the Government of Bengal is based upon the following principles: that any extension of the habit of drinking is to be discouraged; that the tax on spirits should be as high as may be possible without giving rise to illicit methods of making and selling liquor; and that, subject to these considerations, a maximum revenue should be raised from a minimum consumption of intoxicants. Most important action has been taken in this direction under Sir Steuart Bayley's administration, and especially during the past year, which was an eventful one in the history of Bengal excise.

No pains have been spared to improve the outstill system where outstills are retained. In the face of all the difficulties which must ever accompany the introduction of radical changes, it cannot be said that all the restrictions recommended by the Bengal Excise Commission have been successfully imposed; but it is undoubted that great improvements have been effected; that the distiller is not free to brew as much spirit as he likes and sell it whenever he likes; and that the levy of duty as well as the conditions both of distillation and sale are carefully regulated with reference to the existing local demand. A system of regulated outstills has been organised, and, as the Excise Commission were careful to explain, if the producing capacity of outstills is limited and the revenue paid on each outstill is calculated in proportion to its capacity, there is little real difference in principle between such a system and the system of central distilleries.

The total revenue derived from outstill license fees decreased during the past year from Rs. 31,34,561 to Rs. 27,74,925. As the fees are being gradually raised so as to force the retail price of liquor up to the price fixed by the distillery rate of duty for each district, the distillers in many cases refuse to accept settlement. It was, however, always anticipated that the policy now adopted would entail an immediate loss of revenue, and the deliberate intention throughout has been to force the abkars to increase their retail prices and so reduce consumption. If this result is attained, a temporary loss of revenue is comparatively a small matter; and unless the demand for liquor has been artificially stimulated by an undue cheapening of outstill liquor, as compared with the price maintained by distillery spirit, it is certain that the normal demand will re-assert itself and the revenues will recover. Unfortunately the effect of bad seasons has rendered the influence of these changes on the revenue more conspicuous than they would otherwise have been.

In regard to the extension of the central distillery system, the Lieutenant-Governor has declared on more than one occasion that it must be distinctly understood by the Excise Commissioner and by all officers concerned with the administration of excise in Bengal that the policy which has received the approval of the Secretary of State and of Government is, that the outstill system should be replaced by a central distillery system whenever circumstances render it expedient; and, speaking generally, the only circumstances which render the change inexpedient are sparse population, difficulties of supervision, proximity to alien territory, and a liquor which will bear neither transportation nor keeping. It is not intended that outstills should be suppressed in localities where experience shows that no other system can be advantageously introduced, and it will not be possible to work up the central distillery system in Bengal to the extent attained in some other provinces. One-half of the Bengal revenue from country spirits, and outside Calcutta much the greater part, is derived from a tract of country where the principal material used for the manufacture is the flower of the mohwa tree, and the spirit so made will not bear transport, and rapidly deteriorates when kept. It is of the weakest possible description, being 80 or 90 per cent. below London-proof. Such spirit must be manufactured near the place where it is consumed; and this, if there were no other objection, is a conclusive reason why a central distillery system cannot be successfully introduced into the rural parts of Behar and Chota Nagpore. The people are accustomed to this weak liquor, and will only drink it when it is fresh. It would no doubt be possible, as is done in Bombay, to manufacture a pure and strong spirit from the mohwa flower;

No. I.

Reg. No. 266, Comr., Excise, Bengal.—3-8-90.—1,047.

Lith., S. I. O.—Calcutta.

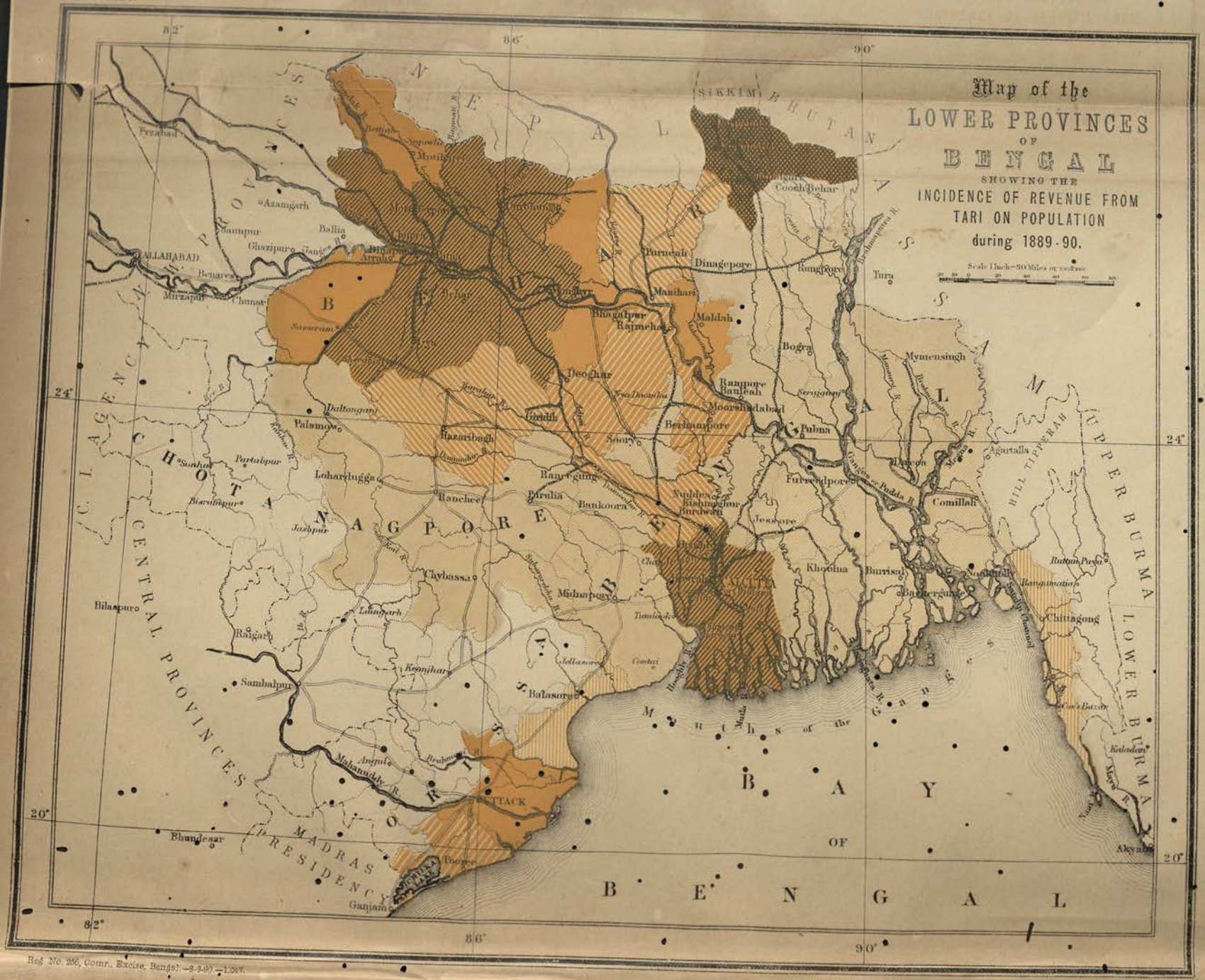
No. II.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
INCIDENCE OF REVENUE FROM
COUNTRY SPIRITS ON POPULATION
during 1889-90.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles
REFERENCES.
One rupee per 51 persons and upwards ... a
,, 41 to 50 persons ... b
,, 31 to 40 ,, ... c
,, 21 to 30 ,, ... d
,, 11 to 20 ,, ... e
,, 1 to 10 ,, ... f
,, for less than one person ... g
(a) Jessore, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Bogra, Furreedpore, Backergunge, Chittagong, Noakholly, Tipperah, Cuttack, Pooree, Balasore.
(b) Beerbhoom, Khoolna, Rajshahye, Pubna, Mymensingh, Durbhunga.
(c) Midnapore, Nuddea.
(d) Bankoora, Howrah, Moorshedabad, Dacca, Mozufferpore, Sonthal Pergunnahs.
(e) 24-Pergunnahs, Shahabad, Chumparun, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purneah, Maldah, Singhbhoom, Manbhoom.
(f) Burdwan, Hooghly, Darjeeling, Julpigoree, Patna, Gya, Saran, Hazaribagh, Loharduggs.
(g) Calcutta.
BENGAL
BAY OF
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
HILL TIPPERAH
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
CALCUTTA
CHOTA NAGPORE
Mouths of the Ganges

Reg. No. 250, Comr. Excise, Bengal—8-6-93—1,0x2.

Litho., S. T. O.,—Calcutta.

No. III.



REFERENCES.

One rupee per 601 persons and upwards	a
" from 401 to 600	b
" " 201 to 400	c
" " 101 to 200	d
" " 51 to 100	e
" " 10 to 50	f
" for less than one person	g

(a) Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Midnapore, Nuddea, Jessore, Khoolna, Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Rungpore, Bogra, Pubna, Dacca, Furreedpore, Backergunge, Mymensingh, Noakholly, Tipperah, Lohardugga, Singhbhoom, Manbhoom.

(b) Chittagong, Balasore.

(c) Burdwan, Purneah, Hazaribagh.

(d) Moorshedabad, Sonthal Pergunnahs, Pooree.

(e) Shahabad, Chumparun, Bhagalpur, Maldah, Cuttack.

(f) Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs, Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, Sarun, Monghyr.

(g) Darjeeling, Julpigoree.

Reg. No. 256, Comr., Excise, Bengal.—8-8-90.—1,067.

Litho., S. I. O.,—Calcutta.

but this would not be the liquor at present consumed, and any scheme which would replace a weak liquor by a strong one is opposed to the first principles of excise administration. In Bengal the number of central distilleries must always be limited. The failure of the old system of distilleries was largely due to their excessive number—which at one time was 220—and to the consequent impossibility of exercising proper supervision over them. It has now been deemed advisable to have central distilleries only at the head-quarters of districts where they can be thoroughly watched by responsible officers, and in some cases arrangements have been made for the establishment of depôts or warehouses at subdivisional head-quarters from which shops remote from the distilleries can be supplied with liquor.

From the 1st April 1889, outstills were abolished throughout the whole of the district of the 24-Pergunnahs as well as in Howrah and the Serampore subdivision of Hooghly. From the 1st April 1890—with effect, that is, from the current year—they have been abolished throughout the whole of the Burdwan, Presidency, Dacca, and Orissa Divisions. The total revenue realised under the central distillery system during the past year, notwithstanding the extension of the distillery area, was only Rs. 19,32,207, against Rs. 19,55,754 in the previous year, while the statistics of consumption show a large decline from 1,057,119 to 853,259 gallons. The explanation of this decrease is that the year was one of general depression and bad trade.

Special rules have been issued and published for general guidance on the subject of the selection of sites for excise shops: distinct instructions have been given to ascertain and consider local opinion, and it has been ordered that where municipalities exist, the Municipal Commissioners should be consulted in determining the location of shops. The question of the location of shops in the vicinity of tea gardens is one of special difficulty and importance. A most careful and exhaustive enquiry into all the facts was instituted under the orders of the Secretary of State, and the papers then submitted afford conclusive evidence of conscientious and successful endeavours to organize the excise administration in tea districts on a sound basis. In some cases sites have been abandoned in deference to the objection of tea associations, and special arrangements have been sanctioned to prevent the importation of smuggled liquor.

The total revenue from excise fell during the year from Rs. 1,08,88,973 to Rs. 1,04,73,426, while the charges increased from Rs. 4,32,765 to Rs. 5,18,739. The consumption of ganja decreased from 6,413 maunds to 6,101, and of abkari opium from 1,925 maunds to 1,905. In the beginning of the year an Excise Commissioner was appointed and 7 Special Deputy Collectors were sanctioned, bringing the total of such officers up to 21.

STAMPS.

The total *stamp revenue* increased from Rs. 1,38,38,985 to Rs. 1,42,37,769, and as the charges increased by only Rs. 12,541, the net revenue increased from Rs. 1,32,23,282 to Rs. 1,36,09,525. On the total revenue 72·7 per cent., or nearly three-fourths, is raised under the Court-fees Act (VII of 1870), and the remainder under the Stamp Act (I of 1879). The net revenue has steadily increased from year to year, but this is no doubt largely due to the increased facilities afforded for criminal and civil justice by the opening of new courts, &c., the charges for which are not shown under this head. The incidence of the revenue was highest throughout Eastern and Central Bengal, where trade is brisk and the

population most prosperous. The number of prosecutions instituted was 741, the average of the preceding three years having been 858. The amount of rewards paid has in the same time very largely increased, but an examination of the statistics of the different districts does not show any connection between the amount of rewards and the number of cases. The Board drew attention to the fact that in a number of districts no reward at all was disbursed.

INCOME-TAX.

The total *demand* for the year on account of income-tax increased from Rs. 42,41,806 to Rs. 44,89,476. By far the larger portion of the increase was contributed by Calcutta, which pays nearly one-half of the entire tax. The total *collections*, exclusive of advance payments and excess collections, amounted to Rs. 41,44,257 against Rs. 38,88,388, and the net revenue was Rs. 40,00,020, an increase of 6·1 per cent. as compared with the previous year. In six districts the entire demand was collected within the financial year. Petitions of objection decreased from 16,770 to 15,027, and of the latter number 6,361, as against 6,934 in the preceding year, were successful. The most satisfactory feature about the tax, however, is the steady decline in the number of cases in which coercive measures are necessary, the improvement being very great in Calcutta, where only 112 distress warrants were issued, against 1,243 in the preceding year. The number of cases in which actual sale was resorted to showed a slight improvement, and fell from 272 to 267. Exclusive of the assessments on the salaries of Government servants and on Government securities, the *average incidence* of the tax was Re. 1 on every 17·9 persons, against 18·7 in the preceding year, and the proportion of the number of persons assessed to the whole population was 1 to 650. The largest contributions to the tax were paid by money-lenders and changers (14·6 per cent.), Government servants from salaries (10 per cent.), and general merchants (9·3 per cent.).

VITAL STATISTICS, SANITATION AND VACCINATION.

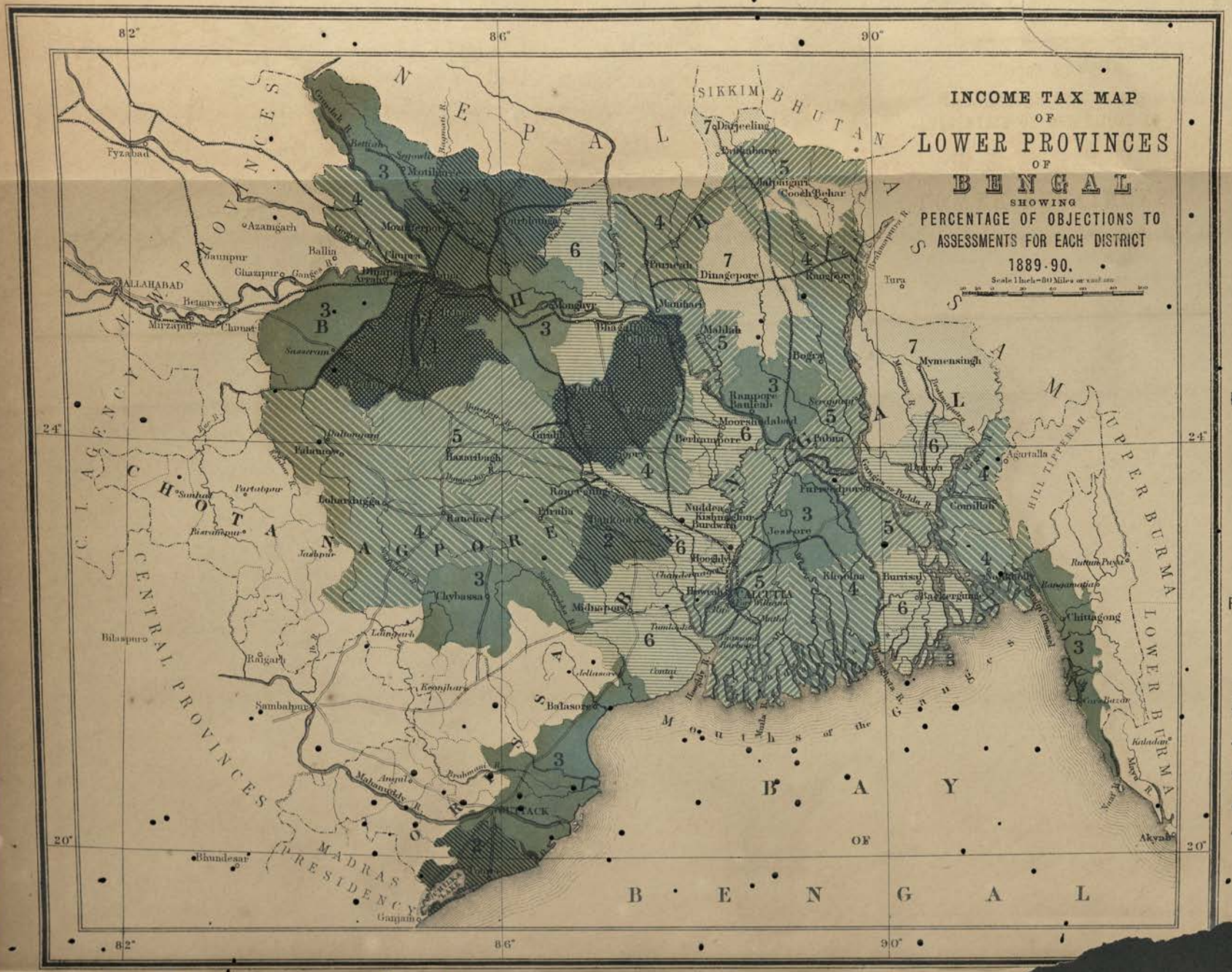
Births were registered in 137 municipalities of which the aggregate census population was 2,422,994. The ratio of registered births was 22·76 per thousand, the ratio of male births being 12·05 and that of female births 10·70. The registered death-rate was 25·03 per thousand. In both cases the registration shows an improvement over the preceding year, the birth-rate having risen from 20·63 to 22·76, and the death-rate from 24·86 to 25·03; but it is obvious that in neither case is it sufficiently reliable to enable any certain conclusion to be drawn; for as regards births the rate is exceeded by the death-rate, and as we know from the census returns that the population is increasing, it is obvious that the registration of births is even more defective than that of deaths; while as regards deaths the differences in municipal areas, where the recorded rates are higher and almost certainly more accurate than those of rural areas, are so great as to be irreconcileable on any other supposition than that they are in many cases extremely defective; and it follows, therefore, that the registration in rural areas is still more so.

There were 171,103 registered deaths from cholera, against 111,391 in 1888 and 172,578 in 1887, the mortality being greatest in the districts of the Orissa Division, which was due not only to the usual cause—the influx of pilgrims—but also to the scarcity, bordering on famine, of which an account is given

No. I.

Ind. No. 221, Rev. Bd.—5-8-90—1,005

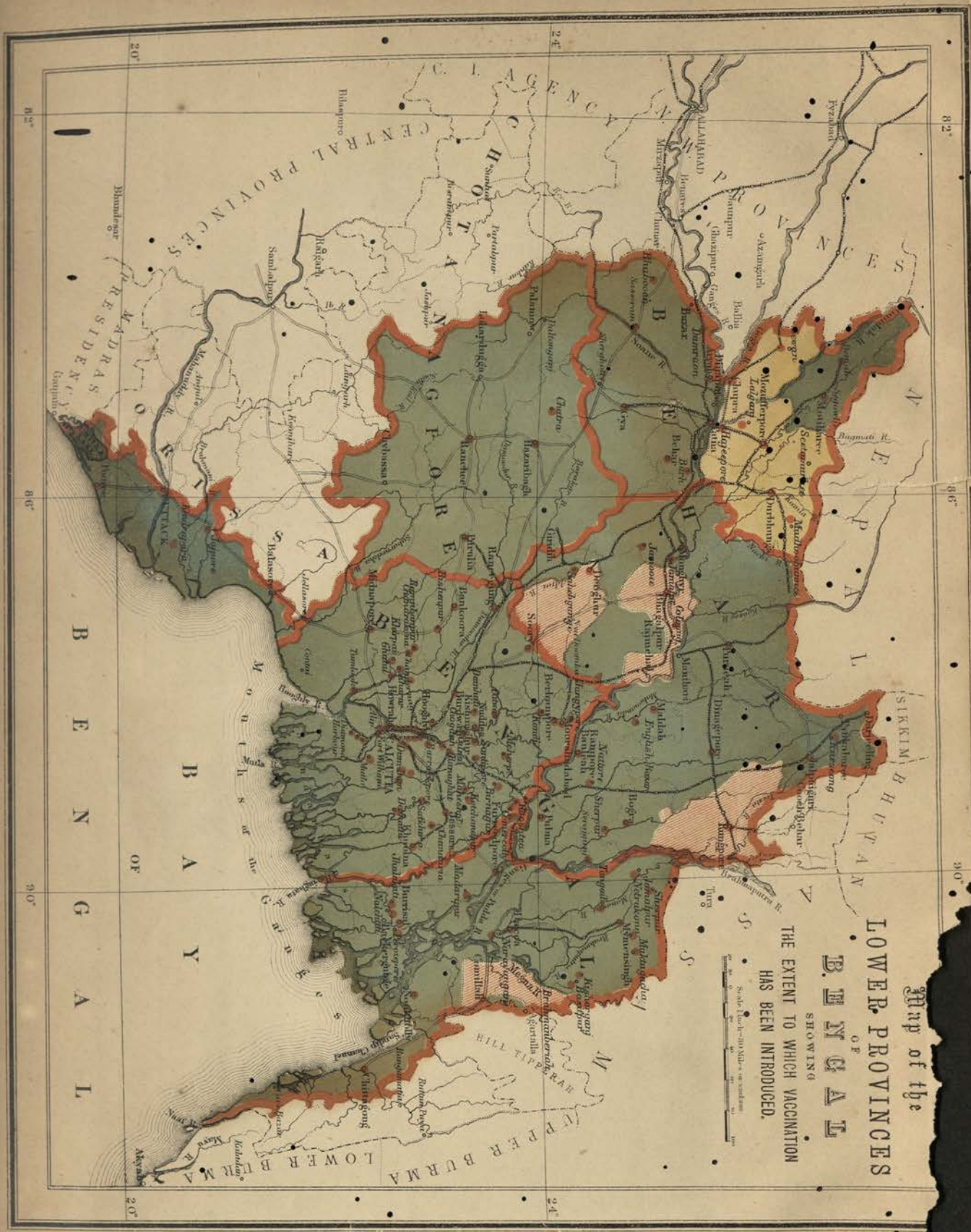
No. II.



REFERENCES.

More than 30 per cent	1
" 25 "	2
" 15 "	3
" 10 "	4
" 8 "	5
" 5 "	6
Five per cent. and less	7

1. Patna, Gya, and Sonthal Pergunnahs.
2. Mozufferpore, Bankoora, Pooree, and Durbhunga.
3. Singhbhoom, Rajshahye, Cuttack, Chumparun, Chittagong, Monghyr, Calcutta, Balasore, Shahabad, and Jessore.
4. Bogra, Tipperah, Beerbhoom, Sarun, Rungpore, Lohardugga, Noakholly, Manbhoom, Purneah, and Khoolna.
5. Hazaribagh, Nuddea, Pubna, Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs, Julpigoree, Maldah, and Furreedpore.
6. Bhagalpore, Hooghly, Midnapore, Burdwan, Dacca, Backergunge, and Moorshedabad.
7. Dinagepore, Mymensingh, and Darjeeling.



REFERENCES.

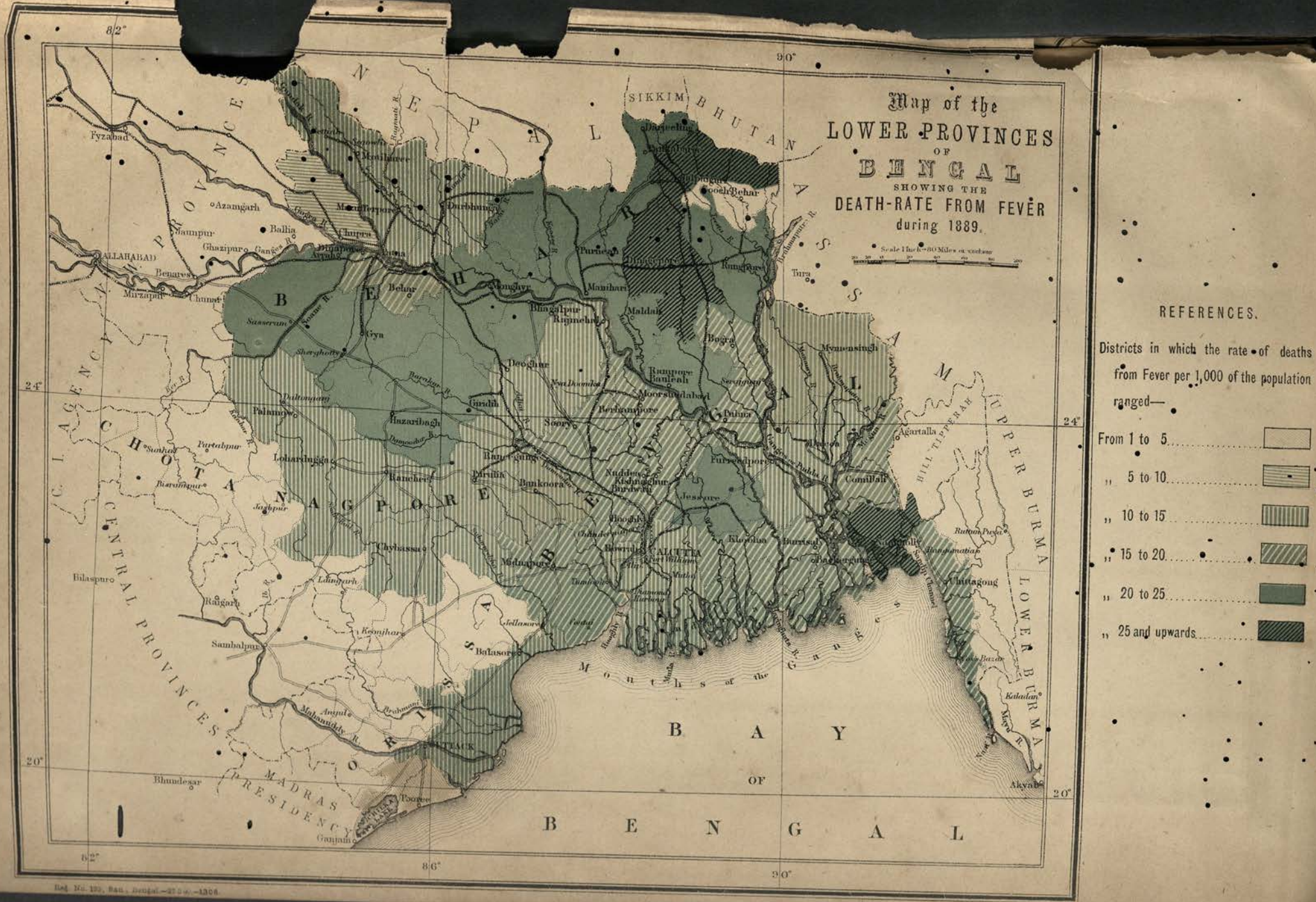
Areas in which Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 (prohibiting the practice of Inoculation) is in force, ... shown thus

Do. do. do. do. is not in force ,,

Red dots indicate the Municipalities in which the compulsory Vaccination, Act V (B.C.) of 1880, is in force ,,

Thanas or rural areas ..... do. do. do. do. ,,

Red beadings indicate the present boundaries of the Vaccination Circles ,,



Reg. No. 193, San. Bengal.—27 5 ..—1308.

Litho. S. I. O.—Calcutta.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
DEATH-RATE FROM SMALL-POX
during 1889.
Scale 1 Inch=80 Miles or 0.0 Kms
REFERENCES.
Ditricts in which the rates of deaths from Small-pox per one hundred thousand of the population ranged—
From 0 to 1
,, 1 to 5
,, 5 to 10
,, 10 to 20
,, 20 to 30
,, 30 and upwards
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
HILL TIPPERAH
N.W. PROVINCES
C. I. AGENCY
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPORE
ORISSA
BEHAR
BENGAL
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
CALCUTTA
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Durbhunga
Purneah
Dinagepore
Rungpore
Maldah
Bogra
Mymensingh
Rampore Bauleah
Moorshedabad
Berhampore
Pubna
Furreedpore
Dacca
Agartalla
Comillah
Jessore
Khoolna
Burrisal
Noakholly
Chittagong
Akyab
Hooghly
Midnapore
Balasore
Jellasore
Cuttack
Ganjam
Bhundesar
Sambalpur
Raigarh
Bilaspur
Chybassa
Ranchee
Hazaribagh
Palamow
Lohardugga
Giridih
Deoghur
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Rajmehal
Gya
Sasseram
Chunar
Mirzapur
Benares
Ghazipur
Jaunpur
Azamgarh
Ballia
Fyzabad
Mozufferpore
Chupra
Patna
Bahar
Sonne R.
Ganges R.
Brahmaputra R.
Tura
Mahanuddy R.
Angul
Brahmani R.
Kaladan
Naaf R.
Maya R.
Ruttun Puya
Rangamatia
Cox's Bazar
Sunhal
Partabpur
Bisrampur
Jashpur
Daltonganj
Sheghoti
Nya Doomka
Soory
Nuddea
Kishnaghur
Burdwan
Chandernagore
Howrah
Fort William
Mutla
Chamond Harbour
Tumlook
Contai
Hooghly R.
Mahanuddy R.
Sabarmatha R.
Jellasore
Bhagirathi R.
Ganges or Padda R.
Meghna R.
Sarajgunj
Bhagmati R.
Kosee R.
Tonta R.
Karatoa R.
Ib R.
Kanhar R.
Dumoodur R.
Barakar R.
Adjai R.
Sunhal
Lalgarh
Keonjhar
Bhundesar
Ganjam
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
DEATH-RATE FROM CHOLERA
during 1889.
Scale 1 Inch = 30 Miles or more than
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the rate of deaths from Cholera per 1,000 of the population ranged—
From 0 to 1
,, 1 to 2
,, 2 to 3
,, 3 to 4
,, 4 and upwards
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
HILL TIPPERAH
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
BERAR
CHHOTA NAGPORE
ORISSA
CALCUTTA
ALLAHABAD
PATNA
DACCA
CHITTAGONG
CUTTACK
Reg No. 121, Sani., Bengal.—27-5-90.—4,308.
Litho., S. I. O.—Calcutta.

under the head of Flood and Famine Relief. The number of deaths from fever was 1,101,521, against 1,092,102 in 1888 and 889,281, the average of the ten years before that. It is probable that this result is due to improvement in registration and increase in the population rather than to greater unhealthiness of climate. The total number of deaths from small-pox was ·13 per mille, which is exactly the average of the five years 1883-87, the death-rate in 1888 having been ·09 per mille.

After the close of the year a *Sanitary Board*, consisting of Sir Henry Harrison, Member of the Board of Revenue, as President, and Colonel McNeile, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, and Dr. Gregg, the Sanitary Commissioner, as members, was appointed, and a whole-time officer was placed at the disposal of the Board as Sanitary Engineer. This Board will be the executive agency through which the Government will act in the Sanitary Department, and it is hoped that, if judiciously worked, it will exercise a powerful initiative and a valuable control in all departments of sanitary work.

The total number of *vaccine operations* was 1,805,470, being a decrease of 40,699 as compared with the preceding year. The total cost was Rs. 1,72,696, or Rs. 4,906 more than in the year 1888-89.

EMIGRATION.

During the year 1889 requisitions for labourers were received from seven colonies, viz. Demerara, Trinidad, Mauritius, Natal, Fiji, Surinam, and Guadelope; and the number of adults actually despatched was 10,041, which is the largest number since 1884-85, the last big emigration year before the decline of the sugar industry. This increase is attributed not so much to a revival of the industry as to the fact that the Colonies, owing to the uncertainty of its future, have for the last few years been recruiting below their requirements. The number of recruiters rose from 511 to 717. From the Colonies 5,102 emigrants were reshipped, and they brought with them as usual very large savings, viz. Rs. 6,67,327-10-4, which gives an average of Rs. 131-0-10 for each emigrant. Two questions of some importance came under the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor during the year. The first is that coolies are brought to Calcutta without the initial registration of contract required by the Colonial Emigration Act under pretence that they will be sent to Assam when the real intention is to ship them to the Colonies. Legislation will be required to remedy this evil, and the matter is under consideration in connection with the amendment of the Inland Emigration Act (I of 1882). The other question is the practice of the Colonies of returning to India emigrants who have contracted leprosy in the Colonies. The Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed to accept the position that the Colonies should be allowed to return such emigrants.

The statistics of *inland* emigration show that the total number of emigrants to Assam was 57,058, a larger number than in any year since the passing of Act I of 1882, but that in spite of this increase the number recruited under the Act has continued to fall off. This change, by which unregistered emigration is taking the place of recruitment under the Act, has been observed for some years, and has brought into greater and greater prominence the necessity of supervising the traffic and affording sufficient protection to all emigrants. Much was done in this direction during the year under review. Act I (B.C.) of 1889 was passed, and under it a certain amount of sanitary supervision is

now exercised; the sanitary defects of the depôts at various places were remedied; cholera hospitals were established and wells were dug; improved arrangements were made for medical supervision; and in various other ways provision was made that the traffic might work more smoothly and with less danger to the emigrants. In addition to this a special officer was placed on special duty for the purpose of enquiring into charges of fraud and kidnapping, and a number of persons were brought to trial and received severe sentences for abduction and other cognate offences.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

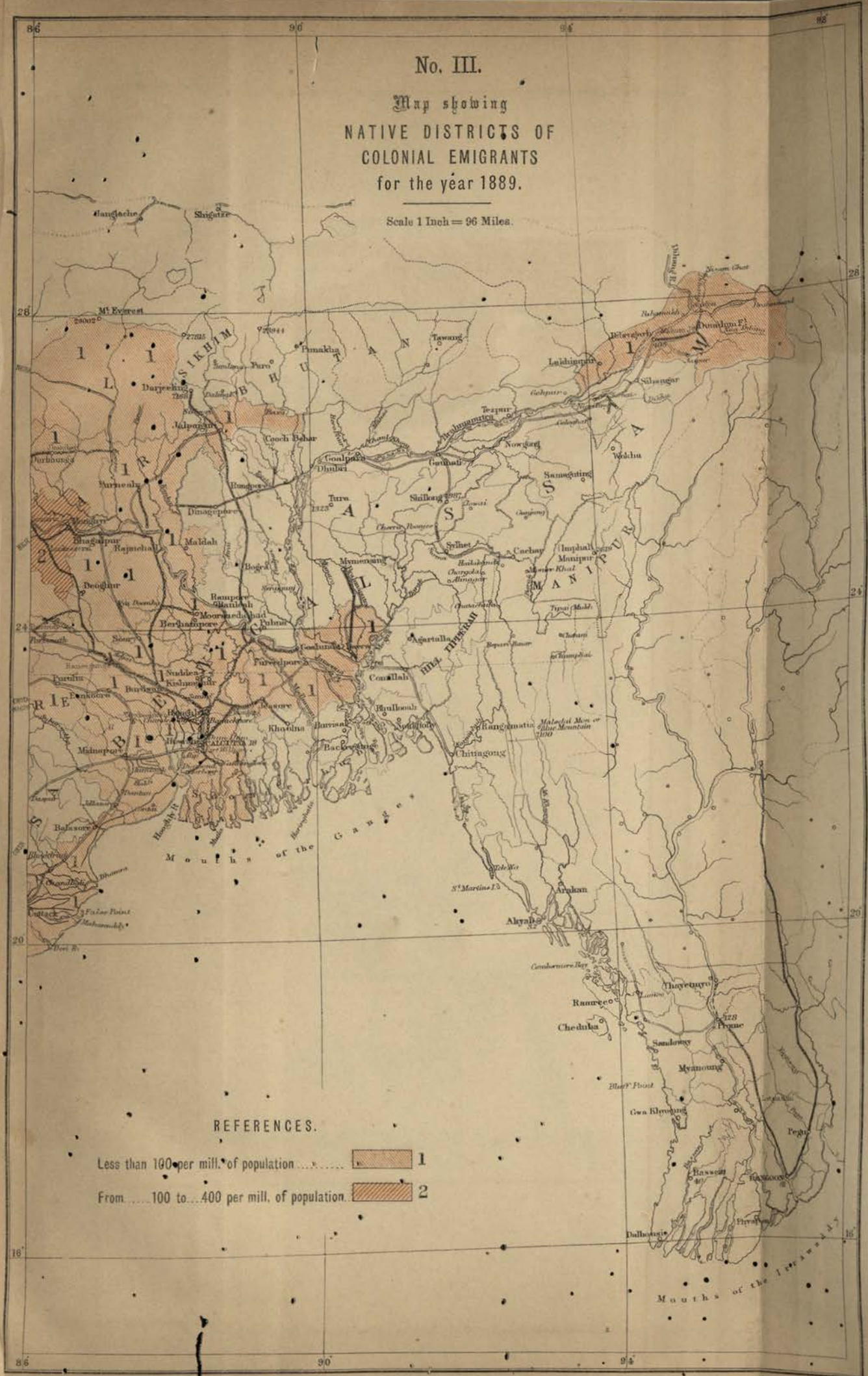
Owing to recent changes in the boundaries of the suburbs the figures relating to this area cannot be accurately compared with those of former years, but it may be stated generally that there was no great increase or decrease in the recorded mortality, and that there was a marked diminution in the number of deaths from cholera. The number of cases treated at the Calcutta hospitals fell from 253,706 in 1888 to 221,540, and the death-rate rose from 124·05 to 126·13. The increase in the number of indoor patients was very considerable in the Campbell Hospital, which is resorted to by paupers, and this is attributed to the high prices of food-grains. In the Mayo Hospital there was a very large falling off in the number of outdoor patients, due to the institution being closed on Sundays. The number of women and children treated in the various institutions fell from 36,030 and 59,404 respectively in 1888 to 31,338 and 51,439 in 1889, which is said to be due to the successful management of the Lady Dufferin Hospital. The results of *surgical operations* were satisfactory. The number of major operations rose from 1,719 to 1,926 and that of minor operations from 20,264 to 20,933, and the death-rate was only 39 a thousand as compared with 46 in the preceding year. In the Eden Hospital, owing to the building having been under repairs, there were fewer patients, but the results were satisfactory. The income of these institutions, inclusive of the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 5,21,390, out of which the sum of Rs. 3,46,858 was contributed by Government. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,01,970 against Rs. 4,27,082, and the invested capital decreased by Rs. 8,500.

The number of patients with their relatives and attendants admitted into the *Eden Sanitarium* showed the same steady increase as in former years, the number being 492, against 443 in the previous year and 428 in the year 1887. Most of the patients admitted were suffering from malarious and other fevers, debility, diarrhœa, and dyspepsia. The average number of patients in the Sanitarium during the nine months it was open was 37·85, against 39·17 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the fact that the season was a shorter one than usual, as the first patient did not arrive until the 16th March, and the last patient left on the 16th November. For the same reason the receipts from patients fell from Rs. 33,579 to Rs. 32,613; but as the expenditure also fell from Rs. 35,778 to Rs. 31,923, there was a surplus at the close of the year, and for the first time the institution was really able to pay its way—a most satisfactory result. The Committee have now decided to provide four free beds in the third class from the beginning of the year 1890, and to place two of these at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital, and two at that of the Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta.

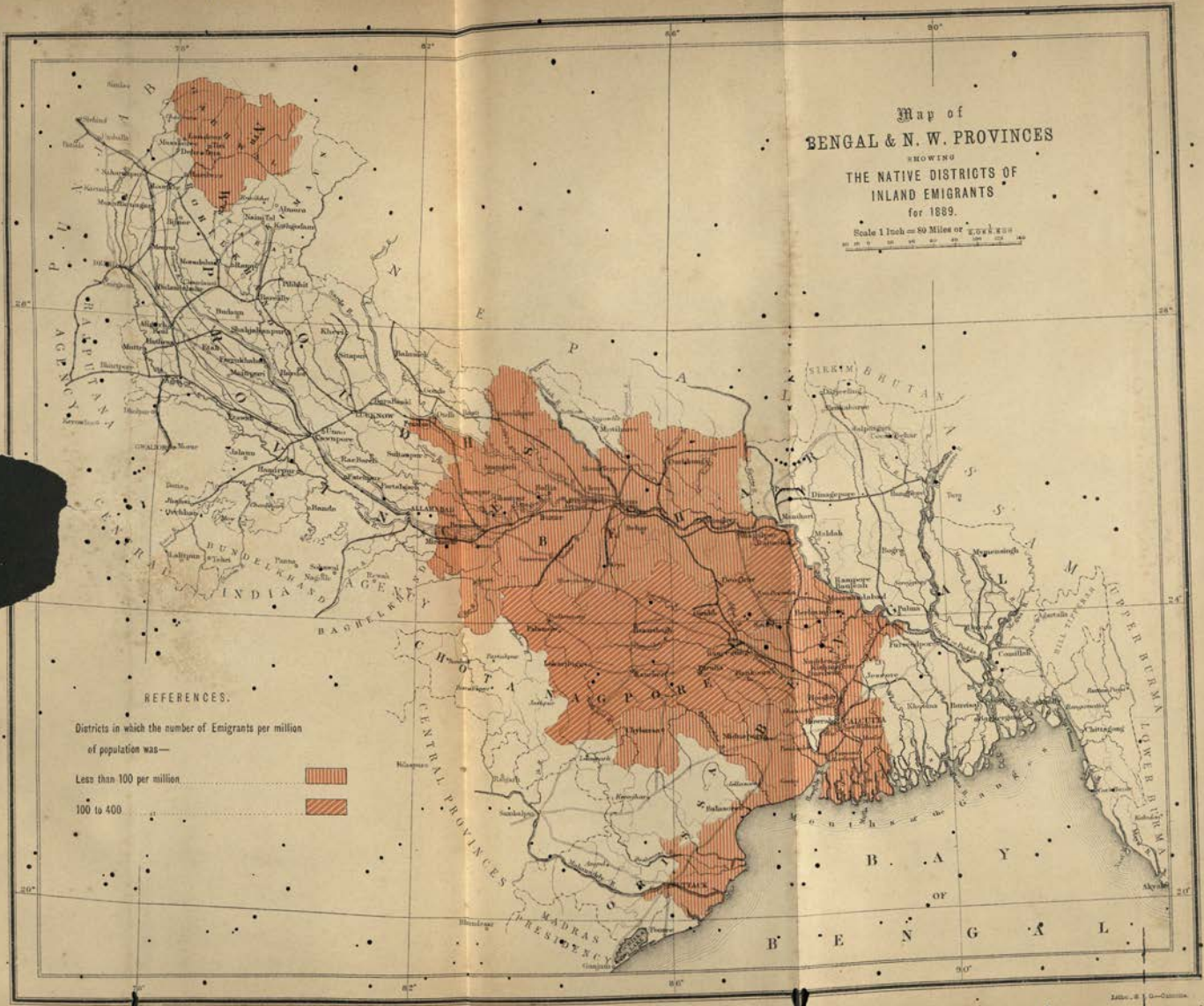
The number of *charitable dispensaries* in Bengal increased from 250 to 261, the number of patients from 1,132,451 to 1,208,824, the income from

Reg. No. 335. Bengal.—30-7-90.—665.

No. II.
Map shewing
NATIVE DISTRICTS OF
COLONIAL EMIGRANTS
for the year 1889.
Scale 1 Inch = 96 Miles.
REFERENCE.
Less than 100 per mill. of population..... 1
Gulf of Cutch
Gulf of Cambay
BOMBAY
MADRAS
Poudicherry
LACCADIVE
Reg. No. 223, Bengal.—30-7-90.—200.
Litho., S. I. O., Calcutta.


No. III.
Map showing
NATIVE DISTRICTS OF
COLONIAL EMIGRANTS
for the year 1889.
Scale 1 Inch = 96 Miles.
REFERENCES.
Less than 100 per mill. of population 1
From 100 to 400 per mill. of population 2
Mouths of the Ganges
Mouths of the Irrawaddy
Mt. Everest
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Rungpur
Dinagepore
Purneah
Maldah
Bhagalpur
Rajmehal
Deoghur
Rampore Boalea
Moorshedabad
Berhampore
Pubna
Bogra
Mymensing
Goalpara
Dhubri
Gauhati
Tura
Shillong
Sylhet
Cachar
Imphal
Manipur
Nowgong
Samaguting
Wokha
Tezpur
Lakhimpur
Sibsagar
Tawang
Pemakha
Paro
Gangtok
Shigatze
Midnapore
Balasore
Cuttack
False Point
Burdwan
Hooghly
Calcutta
Jessore
Khoolna
Backergunge
Bhullooah
Noakhally
Comillah
Agartalla
Furreedpore
Kishnagar
Nuddea
Rangamatia
Chittagong
Arakan
Akyab
Cheduba
Ramree
Thayetmyo
Prome
Sandoway
Myanoung
Gwa Khyoung
Pegu
Bassein
Rangoon
Dalhousie
Phyapon
Tipperah
Hill Tipperah
Malakoff Mon or Blue Mountain
St. Martins I.
Combermere Bay
Bluff Point
Tipai Mukh
Nizam Ghat
Dhubri R.
Hooghly R.
Mahanaddy
Devi R.
Bhadrak
Chandbali
Dhamra
Jellasore
Pipli
Pamban
Tuticorin
Kumbakonam
Tanjore
Trichinopoly
Madura
Dindigul
Coimbatore
Salem
Vellore
Cuddapah
Nellore
Ongole
Masulipatam
Bezwada
Guntur
Ellore
Rajahmundry
Vizagapatam
Chicacole
Ganjam
Berhampore
Cocanada
Bimlipatam
Pondicherry
Cuddalore
Chingleput
Madras
Nagapattam
Negapatam
Tranquebar
Karikal
Mannargudi
Tiruvarur
Kumbakonam
Trichinopoly
Dindigul
Madura
Tuticorin
Palamcottah
Tinnevelly
Cape Comorin
Trivandrum
Quilon
Alleppey
Cochin
Calicut
Tellicherry
Mangalore
Karwar
Goa
Ratnagiri
Bombay
Surat
Broach
Baroda
Ahmedabad
Kaira
Cambay
Dholka
Viramgam
Mehsana
Patan
Deesa
Palanpur
Ajmer
Jaipur
Alwar
Bharatpur
Agra
Mathura
Etawah
Cawnpore
Lucknow
Fyzabad
Gonda
Bahraich
Gorakhpur
Azamgarh
Benares
Mirzapur
Allahabad
Jhansi
Gwalior
Indore
Ujjain
Mandalay
Bhamo
Myitkyina
Sadiya
Dibrugarh
Jorhat
Nowgong
Kohima
Imphal
Silchar
Aizawl
Lushai Hills
Chittagong Hill Tracts
Naga Hills
Khasi Hills
Garo Hills
Jaintia Hills
Cachar
Sylhet
Mymensing
Dacca
Faridpur
Backergunge
Noakhally
Chittagong
Rangamatia
Arakan
Akyab
Thayetmyo
Prome
Pegu
Rangoon
Bassein
Myanoung
Sandoway
Cheduba
Ramree
Gwa Khyoung
Phyapon
Dalhousie
Mouths of the Irrawaddy
Mouths of the Ganges
Bhutan
Sikhim
Assam
Manipur
Hill Tipperah
Bengal
Bihar
Orissa
Calcutta
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Rungpur
Dinagepore
Purneah
Maldah
Bhagalpur
Rajmehal
Deoghur
Rampore Boalea
Moorshedabad
Berhampore
Pubna
Bogra
Mymensing
Goalpara
Dhubri
Gauhati
Tura
Shillong
Sylhet
Cachar
Imphal
Manipur
Nowgong
Samaguting
Wokha
Tezpur
Lakhimpur
Sibsagar
Tawang
Pemakha
Paro
Gangtok
Shigatze
Midnapore
Balasore
Cuttack
False Point
Burdwan
Hooghly
Calcutta
Jessore
Khoolna
Backergunge
Bhullooah
Noakhally
Comillah
Agartalla
Furreedpore
Kishnagar
Nuddea
Rangamatia
Chittagong
Arakan
Akyab
Thayetmyo
Prome
Pegu
Rangoon
Bassein
Myanoung
Sandoway
Cheduba
Ramree
Gwa Khyoung
Phyapon
Dalhousie
Mouths of the Irrawaddy
Mouths of the Ganges
Bhutan
Sikhim
Assam
Manipur
Hill Tipperah
Bengal
Bihar
Orissa
Calcutta

Map of
BENGAL & N. W. PROVINCES
SHOWING
THE REGISTRATION OF
COLONIAL EMIGRANTS
for 1889.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1/5,068,800
REFERENCES.
Less than 100 per mill. of population
From 100 to 400 per mill. of population
" 400 to 700 " "
" 700 to 1,000 " "
Above 1,000 " "
PUNJAB
RAJPUTANA AGENCY
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
BUNDELKHAND
BAGHELKHAND
CHOTA NAGPORE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
BAY OF BENGAL
CALCUTTA
DELHI
ALLAHABAD
CUTTACK
Mouths of the Ganges


Map of
BENGAL & N. W. PROVINCES
SHOWING
THE NATIVE DISTRICTS OF
INLAND EMIGRANTS
for 1889.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1/2,000,000
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the number of Emigrants per million of population was—
Less than 100 per million
100 to 400
NEPAL
BHUTAN
SIKKIM
ASSAM
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
BAY OF BENGAL
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPORE
BAGHELKHAND
BUNDELKHAND
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
RAJPUTANA AGENCY
CALCUTTA
LUCKNOW
ALLAHABAD
CUTTACK
Mouths of the Ganges

LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
THE REGISTRATION OF
EMIGRANTS BY DISTRICTS
during 1889.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or upwards
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the number of Emigrants per million of population was—
Less than 100 per million
100 to 400 ,,
400 to 700 ,,
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BENGAL
BAY OF BENGAL
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPORE
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
HILL TIPPERAH
Darjeeling
Cooch Behar
Purneah
Dinagepore
Maldah
Bhagalpur
Rajmehal
Monghyr
Behar
Gya
Deoghur
Berhampore
Moorshedabad
Rampore Boalea
Pubna
Mymensingh
Furreedpore
Jessore
Camillah
Agartalla
Hooghly
CALCUTTA
Khoolna
Burrisal
Chittagong
Cuttack
Pooree
Akyab
Bilaspore
Raigarh
Sambalpur
Chybassa
Banspahar
Bhundesar
Ganjam
Fyzabad
Azamgarh
Ballia
Ghazipore
ALLAHABAD
Mirzapur
Chunar
Mozufferpore
Chupra
Durbhunga
Purtabpur
Baraitpore
Sasseram
Sherghotty
Palamow
Ramgurh
Hazaribagh
Bamdaga
Sonthal
Jushpur
Lohardugga
Sumbulpore
Runjeet
Mahanuddy R.
Brahmanee R.
Baitarnee R.
Subunreka R.
Mutla R.
Hooghly R.
Rupnarain R.
Kasai R.
Damooda R.
Adjai R.
Mor R.
Ajoy R.
Gunduk R.
Rapty R.
Gogra R.
Soane R.
Karumnassa R.
Kosie R.
Teesta R.
Brahmaputra R.
Megna R.
Kurnafully R.
Sangumatee R.
Gua Barrier
Kaladan R.
Naaf R.
Monghir
Maniharee
Berhampore
Soory
Nuddea
Kishnaghur
Jessore
Mahanuddy
Cuttack
Pooree
Ganjam
Bhundesar
Akyab
Chittagong
Burrisal
Khoolna
Furreedpore
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Agartalla
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Rampore Boalea
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Berhampore
Soory
Deoghur
Maldah
Bhagalpur
Rajmehal
Purneah
Dinagepore
Darjeeling
Cooch Behar
Mymensingh
Tura
Rungpore
Jalpaiguri
Titalya
Motiharee
Segowlie
Bettiah
Gunduk R.
Fyzabad
Azamgarh
Ballia
Ghazipore
Mirzapur
Chunar
Mozufferpore
Chupra
Durbhunga
Gya
Behar
Monghyr
Sherghotty
Sasseram
Purtabpur
Baraitpore
Sonthal
Jushpur
Lohardugga
Sumbulpore
Bilaspore
Raigarh
Sambalpur
Chybassa
Banspahar
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Mymensingh
Tura
Rungpore
Jalpaiguri
Titalya
Motiharee
Segowlie
Bettiah

Rs. 4,53,322 to Rs. 4,73,333, and the expenditure from Rs. 4,14,395 to Rs. 4,37,095. The number of *major operations* has increased rapidly in the last few years, and was 5,174 in 1889 as compared with 3,429 in 1885—an increase of over 50 per cent. Of this number, 1,558, or 30 per cent., were performed by Superintendents, against 659, or 19 per cent., in 1885. Inclusive of cases pending at the beginning of the year, but exclusive of cases the result of which was not yet determined at its close, the percentages of operations performed by Superintendents shown as cured, relieved, and fatal were 78·3, 9·6, and 3·3, as compared with 74·9, 10, and 5, the averages of the preceding four years; and in the case of medical subordinates the percentages were 80, 12·2, and 2·4, against quadrennial averages of 69, 10·4, and 2·4. The slightly better results in the latter case are probably due to the more critical operations being undertaken by the Superintendents themselves. The number of *minor operations* has steadily increased year by year, and stood at 60,988, which is an advance of 41 per cent. as compared with the year 1885.

The Inspector-General considers that nothing is more calculated to create confidence in these institutions than successful surgery, and the progress made in this direction is certainly satisfactory. The most common disease treated was as usual malarial fever, which accounted for nearly one-fifth of the total number of cases, after which came skin diseases, goitre, ulcers, worms, ear diseases, rheumatic affections, and eye diseases in the order named. The subscriptions from Europeans, which had been falling off for a number of years, showed a considerable increase, and there was also a large increase in the subscriptions received from natives. In discussing the question of leprosy the Inspector-General points out that the conditions under which the disease spreads itself have not yet been fully ascertained, and that the last census showed the number of lepers in British India to be no less than 131,968, so that it is possible the magnitude of the question may have been underrated, and he therefore recommends caution in dealing with it; and finally he compares the disease with phthisis, for which segregation has never been suggested.

There are five *Lunatic Asylums* in Bengal, the population of which stood on the 31st December at 987, as compared with 957 on the previous 1st of January. This increase in population has been going on for the last ten years, and the question of the sufficiency of the accommodation provided has therefore again and again been forced into prominence during that time. At first sufficient relief was obtained by transferring lunatics from the more crowded to the less crowded asylums, and by reapportioning the areas from which lunatics were sent to each asylum; but as the number still continued to increase, and as the sickness in the previous year was reported to be partly due to overcrowding, it was found necessary during the year under review to increase the accommodation of two of the asylums, and a proposal to increase the accommodation of a third was under consideration at its close. The cause of this increase has not yet been definitely ascertained, but the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals has shown that it is entirely due to the increase in the number of criminal lunatics, the proportion of which is far higher than in other provinces; and he is of opinion that it is due to the manner in which the line is drawn between harmless and non-harmless lunatics, and he considers that in these provinces many are included in the latter class who elsewhere would be included in the former. The matter is being further enquired into. During the year 225 persons were admitted and 22 re-admitted, while 130 were discharged and 87 died. The total number of persons treated was

1,204, the daily average was 972·63, and the percentage of recoveries on daily average was 9·45, as against 7·18 per cent. in the previous year. The total cost of maintaining the asylums rose from Rs. 81,173-2 3 in 1888 to Rs. 90,076-3, and the cost per head of the average population from Rs. 87-0-4 to Rs. 92-9-9. The *European Asylum* at Bhowanipore contained 29 inmates at the beginning of the year and 33 at its close. The proportion of recoveries fell from 46 8 to 15·9 per cent., due, it is said, to the admission of a larger number of females, who suffer more frequently from the chronic and incurable forms of insanity. The receipts of this hospital amounted to Rs. 9,366 and the expenditure to Rs. 20,124, leaving a net expenditure of Rs. 10,758, as against Rs. 12,284 in the previous year, to be borne by the Government. This improvement is the more satisfactory, as ever since the hospital, which was originally a private one, was taken over by Government more than 33 years ago, its financial management has been a chronic difficulty owing to the displacement of paying by non-paying patients and to the tendency of paying ones to become non-paying as soon as they are once established in the asylum.

There was an increase from 2,613 to 2,977, or of nearly 14 per cent., in the number of analyses performed by the *Chemical Examiner*. Since 1880-81 the increase has been over 100 per cent. In addition to analyses, 9 reports on technical questions and 31 on applications for patents were submitted, and examinations of human viscera were made in 209 cases. In 48 3 per cent. of these latter cases poison was detected, opium being found in 50, arsenic in 29, and traces of other poisons in 22 cases. Sixty-three examinations for deleterious adulteration were made of spirit, but in every case with negative results, and it seems highly probable that the current ideas on the subject are erroneous. There is no doubt that drugs are added in some cases to the fermenting vats, but as their active principles are non-volatile, the distilled spirit is not affected.

EDUCATION.

The most important change for many years in the *administration* of the Education Department has been the delegation to the District Boards constituted under Act III (B.C.) of 1885 of functions which include the management of Government primary and middle schools, the distribution of the grant-in-aid allotment for middle schools under private management, the administration of the primary grant, the conduct of the annual examinations of primary schools for rewards, and the award of lower primary scholarships. This change was carried out in 1886 and 1887, and no further movement was made in the same direction during the year under review, but the educational rules under the Act were revised, and new rules were promulgated immediately after the close of the year, defining more clearly the position of the Boards in relation to the Department, and removing obstacles to the harmonious working of the new administration. Also in accordance with the declared policy of the Department, the staff of European Professors at the Hooghly College has been reduced, and the Krishnaghar and Rajshahye Colleges have each been placed under a European Principal of the subordinate service, assisted by a staff of graduates of the Calcutta University; and it is hoped that the reduction in cost may facilitate the transfer of these colleges to local management.

The statistics of *University Education* show a falling off in the number of students from 5,184 to 4,882, which is due to the fact that at the Entrance examination of 1889 only 24 per cent. of the candidates passed as compared

No. IV.

Reg. No. 353, Inst.—1-10-90.—1,287.

Litho., S. I. O., Calcutta.

No. III.

Reg. No. 383, Inst.—1-10-90.—1,287.

Litho., S. I. O., Calcutta.

No. II.

Reg. No. 363. Inst.—1-10-90.—1,287

Litho., S. I. O., Calcutta.

No. I.

Reg. No. 283. Inst.—1-10-90.—1,297

Litho., S. I. O., Calcutta

with 69 and 46 per cent. at the two preceding examinations. At the same time, the number of students was greater than in any previous year, except that immediately preceding, and showed an increase of 30 per cent. as compared with the average of the previous five years, and of over 60 per cent. as compared with the year 1886, in which the number was greater than in any year before it. The increase in attendance at Government colleges has not been quite so rapid, being only 24 per cent. as compared with the quinquennial average, and the number attending formed only 29·37 per cent. of the total number as compared with an average of 30·95 per cent. in the previous five years. The number of students who passed the First Arts examination increased from 481 in 1888 and 629 in 1889 to 996; and that passing the B.A. examination from 323 in 1888 and 366 in 1889 to 399; while 62 candidates passed the M.A. examination, against 58 in 1889 and 43 in 1888.

This improvement, it may be observed, is not due to any lowering of the standard of the examinations: on the contrary, as shown by the percentage who pass, the Entrance and First Arts examinations are more difficult than formerly; while of the students who succeed in passing these, the proportion who pass the B.A. examination is no higher than formerly, from which it may be inferred that the standard of that examination also has been raised. In the report for 1887-88 it was remarked that the science course was losing its popularity, and that although it had long been the policy of the Government to give a more practical bent to education, yet the actual tendency appeared to be in the contrary direction. The remarks there made apply equally to the two years that have since elapsed, for, although a larger percentage of those who take up the science course for the B.A. examination succeed in passing, yet the number which actually took up that course in the year under review was both absolutely and relatively smaller than in the two preceding years. In this connection may be noticed a suggestion made by the Calcutta University to the Government, that the course of study in the Presidency College should be enlarged and completed by the addition of Geology, Physiology, and Botany to the curriculum. With regard to this the Director of Public Instruction suggested a doubt whether Indian students have as yet shown such aptitude for the natural sciences as would justify the Government in incurring large additional expenditure on it.

The total number of *Secondary Schools* rose from 2,319 to 2,366, or by 2 per cent., but the number of pupils only rose from 200,124 to 201,452, that is, by 6 per cent. The increase is in the number of high and middle English schools, there being actually a decrease in the number of middle vernacular schools and of scholars attending them. The expenditure in these schools increased from Rs. 25,36,045 to Rs. 26,19,966, a difference of Rs. 83,921, of which Rs. 6,735 was met from public and Rs. 77,166 from private sources. At the middle scholarship examination the number of candidates was almost exactly the same as in the preceding year, but the results both in the English and in the vernacular side of the examination were far worse than those of the previous year. The cause of this has not been clearly ascertained, but it appears to be due partly to the enforcement for the first time of the rule preventing successful candidates of previous years from going up again to the examination in the hope of winning a scholarship, and partly to the greater severity of the examination. In this connection may be noticed a question discussed by the Director of Public Instruction in his annual report, viz., whether in the lower classes in high English schools subjects other than English

should be taught in the vernacular or in English. In 1878 it was pointed out that those pupils who left school without going on to the Entrance class get little in return for six or seven years' labour, and that they would have gained much more actual knowledge if they had studied in the vernacular. The experiment was accordingly tried first in the Presidency and subsequently in three other Divisions, and the high schools concerned were amalgamated with local vernacular schools, the new pupils receiving instruction in English as an additional subject, and being taught other subjects in the vernacular. The system was considered to have justified itself, but recently the objection has been raised by a few schools that it makes the ordinary student less familiar with English, and consequently places him at a disadvantage at the Entrance examination. The Director of Public Instruction examined this objection in the light of the examination statistics, and came to the conclusion that it was quite unfounded.

The statistics of *Primary Education* are far from encouraging. An examination of the figures of the last few years shows that in the case of upper primary education there was a steady and fairly rapid increase in the number of scholars during the eight years preceding that under review, whereas the number of lower primary scholars, which increased rapidly from 812,339 in 1881-82 to 1,121,865 in 1884-85, fell to 986,160 in 1885-86 and to 965,214 in 1886-87; and although there was an increase to 991,099 in 1887-88, the number again fell to 982,126 in 1888-89 and to 960,865 in the year under report. The decrease is in the main only apparent, being due to the stricter system adopted in recent years in the registration of pupils. Funds have, moreover, not been available to maintain the progressive expenditure which marked the earlier stages of the establishment of a system of primary education. And, as pointed out by the Director, there has been a want of smoothness of working in the, as yet, comparatively new machinery of the District Boards, by reason of which harassing delay occurs in the payment of rewards to gurus. As regards upper primary and higher education generally, it is probable that the continuous progress achieved is due to the fact that the education is spontaneously sought by the classes which benefit by it. In spite of this falling off, however, the progress which has already been achieved is certainly very great, for the Director of Public Instruction in his report estimates the number of boys of school-going age in these provinces at 5,087,582, of whom 1,403,143, or 27·5 per cent., are at school, and in the 15 most advanced districts, taken together, the average exceeds 50 per cent., so that the time may be fairly said to be within measurable distance when practically the whole population in many districts will be able to read and write.

The number of institutions devoted to some branch of *special instruction* increased from 42 to 54, and the number of pupils from 3,275 to 3,986. These figures are hopeful, and it is satisfactory also to notice that the number of students at the Seebpore Civil Engineering College was 265, the largest yet recorded. The statistics of *Female Education* show a considerable falling off, the number of girls' schools having declined from 2,302 to 2,153 and their pupils from 47,888 to 45,690. On the other hand, however, it is satisfactory to note that two young native ladies were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine; another passed the preliminary scientific L.M.S. examination; eleven young ladies of the certificate class of the Medical College obtained the College license to practice medicine and surgery; three native ladies from the Bethune College passed the First Arts examination, and three more from

the same college passed the B.A. examination. The statistics of *European Education* call for little remark. The number of schools decreased from 71 to 68, while the number of scholars increased from 6,682 to 6,710. There is still only one Government school of this class in the province—the boarding school at Kurseong. There was again an increase in the number of *Mahomedan* students, but this appears to be largely due to a number of Koran schools being for the first time included in the returns. The greater success achieved by Mahomedans is, however, very marked and satisfactory. The number of those who passed the M.A. examination increased from 1 to 3, of those who passed the B.A. examination from 18 to 21, of those who passed the F.A. examination from 21 to 57, and of those who passed the Entrance examination from 54 to 125; and there was also a large increase in the number of middle and upper primary examination certificates gained by Mahomedan students, though somewhat fewer passed at the lower primary examination. The number of pupils from among the *aboriginal races* increased from 27,246 to 29,749, which more than recovers the ground lost in the previous year. The increase was shared by most of the tracts of country inhabited by these races, but was greatest in Chota Nagpore, where it amounted to 1,559 pupils, of whom 1,390 were non-Christians and 169 Christians.

On the whole, the total number of schools and colleges increased from 64,628 to 66,285, and the total number of pupils from 1,482,150 to 1,491,923; but this increase appears to be attributable to the inclusion of the Koran schools already referred to. The total sum spent on education of all descriptions amounted to Rs. 87,43,000, an increase of Rs. 75,000 over the preceding year. The contribution from public sources declined from Rs. 32,44,000 to Rs. 32,37,000, while private expenditure rose from Rs. 54,24,000 to Rs. 55,06,000, and collegiate, secondary, primary, female, and special education were all more costly than in the preceding year.

ART, LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

The number of publications received in the Bengal Library was 2,603, or 75 more than the average of the previous five years. The increase, however, was entirely in publications in English; for the number of other publications was 2,207, or 2·6 less than the average of the previous five years, whereas the number of English publications was 396, an increase of 77·6 publications, or 24·3 per cent. as compared with such an average. As regards the language, 63 per cent. were in Bengali, 16·3 in English, 6·2 in Hindi, 5 per cent. in Uriya, and 2 per cent. in Urdu. There is an increase, as compared with the previous five years, under the heads "Drama," "Fiction," "Language," "Religion," "Science (Mathematical)," and "Science (Natural and other)." The increase under the two latter heads is marked, but consists entirely of educational works. Of the same nature are the publications under the head "Language." On the other hand, there is a falling off under "Law" and "Medicine," the decrease under the latter head being in the number of homœopathic treatises which have hitherto formed the bulk of the publications under that head. The principal English newspapers were the same as in the previous year, and the total number of English newspapers was 30, and there were 14 periodicals exclusive of Government Gazettes and Departmental Lists. Eight vernacular newspapers came into existence, while one was discontinued and two were amalgamated, so that at the close of the year there were 74 newspapers as compared with 68 at the

close of the preceding year, and of these 6 were monthly, 9 fortnightly, 55 weekly, and 4 daily. Of these newspapers 8 were published in Hindi, 8 in Uriya, 8 in Urdu, 1 in Persian, 1 in English and Bengali, and 48 in Bengali.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

As the period for which the scheme of the Archæological Survey of India was sanctioned, on the retirement in 1885 of Major-General Sir Alexander Cunningham from the Directorship of the Survey, was approaching its close, the appointment of Director of the Archæological Survey was abolished, with effect from 1st June 1889, and it was arranged that the appointment of the Assistant Surveyor and staff of the Bengal Circle should not be continued after the 30th September 1890, but from that date the survey should consist of only two parties, each of which, as soon as the work in the province in which it was employed should be completed, would be transferred to the next and placed under the general orders and direction of the Local Government of that province It was therefore unadvisable to commence fresh operations, and the work of the year was confined to following out and finishing what had already been undertaken. The measurements and drawings of the buildings in the old fortress at Rohtasgarh and of the tombs of Hasan Khan, Sher Khan, and Selim Khan at Sasseram were completed, the work of conserving the tomb at Maner was gone on with, and impressions of the more important inscriptions in Northern Bengal—chiefly from the Asoka pillars—were taken. These latter have never yet been thoroughly edited by a competent scholar, and it has been arranged that this shall now be done. Three new Asoka inscriptions were discovered and four curious Hindoo temples are reported from Moorshedabad, but their history and archæological value has not yet been ascertained.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The *Ecclesiastical Establishment,* paid entirely or in part by Government, consisted of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Archdeacon of Calcutta, the Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, the Registrar of the Diocese, the Archbishop of Calcutta, 16 Chaplains of the Church of England, one Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, 12 Ministers of the Additional Clergy Society, and seven priests of the Roman Catholic Church. Twenty-four marriages were registered under the *Brahmo Marriage Act,* against 12 in the previous year, 10 in 1887-88, and 18 in the year before that. The *Calcutta Burial Board* reduced the pauper fee during the year, and raised the monumental rate. The Board for the superintendence and management or control of Muhammadan burial grounds under Act IV of 1889 was duly formed during the year.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The value of stores in stock at the beginning of the year was Rs. 11,46,468, and the value of those received and credited during the year was Rs. 15,24,956, giving a total value of Rs. 26,71,424. The value of stores issued was Rs. 18,66,000, as against Rs. 17,65,622 in the preceding year, so that the stock in hand was reduced to Rs. 8,05,424. Of the stores purchased during the year, 16 per cent. were received from the Secretary of State and 84 per

cent. were procured in India, the figures for the preceding year being 26 and 74 per cent. respectively, and 35 and 65 per cent. those for the year 1887-88, and this steady increase in the proportion of stationery purchased in India is regarded as satisfactory. The cost of stores issued to departments and offices under Local Governments free of charge amounted to Rs. 8,42,855 during 1889-90, against Rs. 8,19,705 in the previous year. During the year the system of supplying rubber stamps and inks through the Stationery Office was introduced. That of the supply of newspapers and periodicals through the same agency appears to be working well.

The value of the outturn from the Jail, Secretariat, and Darjeeling *Presses* fell from Rs. 4,34,941 to Rs. 4,28,011, and the actual expenditure from Rs. 2,85,986 to Rs. 2,84,418. If, in addition to the actual expenditure, account be taken also of the wear and tear of materials and of house-rent, it appears that the total profits on the Presses and the Publishing Department fell from Rs. 1,31,641 to Rs. 1,20,254, showing a decrease of Rs. 11,387, against a decrease in outturn of Rs. 6,930. The disproportion of the decrease in the profits compared with the outturn is due to a decrease in the demand for forms and books by the Superintendent of Stationery—work which would have been done by convict labour in the Jail and almost the whole value of which would have been added to profit. The profit on the Secretariat Press decreased from Rs. 6,563 to Rs. 2,706, partly owing to an alteration in the rates of payment to workmen, and partly also to a reduction in the outturn and to the loss entailed on the office through the influenza, which disabled almost half the establishment for an average period of not less than a week.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The number of visitors who paid entrance fees was 109,569, against 111,573 in the previous year; but this number was exclusive of a large number of students and children under eight years of age who were admitted free of charge. There were 98 presentations as compared with 42 in the previous year, and among these were two African and two young Indian lions. An unusual event during the year was the birth of a pair of tiger cubs. A very useful tropical aviary was constructed during the year, which bears the name of the Nawab Bahadur of Moorshedabad in recognition of his large subscription to the Gardens of Rs. 10,000. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 11,279, the receipts amounted to Rs. 37,630, the expenditure to Rs. 46,285, and the closing balance to Rs. 2,624. Of the receipts, Rs. 18,126 were from private sources, and the balance (Rs. 19,504) was the contribution from Government.

ECONOMIC AND ART MUSEUM.

As in previous years, the work of the *Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum* was mainly confined to preserving specimens from the influences of climate and the ravages of insects. It is considered that air-tight glass cases, with the air inside fully impregnated with napthaline, afford the only means of efficient protection, and provision for such cases has accordingly been made in the estimate of fittings for the new buildings now under construction. A number of valuable specimens, not represented before, was added to the Art-ware Court during the year, partly by donation and partly by purchase, and additions were also made to the exhibits in the Ethnological

and Economical Courts, so that the total number of specimens increased from 33,880 to 34,625. The most important works in which the Assistant Curator and his staff were engaged during the year were the formation of a large and exhaustive collection of the fibres and mat and paper grasses of India for distribution to several institutions in the United Kingdom, and the formation of comprehensive collections of the whole of the economic products of India for the Imperial Institute, London, the Indian Museum and other museums.

PART II.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1889-90.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1889-90.

I.—POLITICAL.

Changes of Administration.

Payment of rent by money-orders.

The experiment of allowing rent to be paid by means of money-orders was tried in the districts of the Burdwan Division during the year. The measure having proved beneficial, Government have directed, under section 54 (2) of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, that from 1st July 1890 payment of rent by means of postal money-orders be authorised in the Burdwan, Rajshahye, Presidency, and Dacca Divisions.

Cost of realising petty demands under the certificate procedure.

During the year rules were passed, with the approval of Government, in regard to the costs incurred in the realisation of petty demands by the certificate procedure. Under these rules when the cost of realisation of a demand appears to a Collector to be excessive in comparison with the amount of the original demand, he is authorised in his discretion to remit any portion of the fees which may be found in any case to be unreasonable with reference to the circumstances of particular cases.

Amendment of land acquisition rules.

A slight amendment of the rules under section 59 of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 was made during the year to bring them into conformity with the existing rules in the Civil Account Code regarding deposits. The Board's Rules for the guidance of officers in working the Act also underwent a thorough revision and have since obtained the final approval of Government.

Emigration to Burmah.

At the conference of the Directors of the Departments of Agriculture held at Delhi in 1888, the question of relieving the surplus population of overcrowded districts was discussed, and it was suggested, with reference to the congested districts of Behar, that it would be desirable to obtain and circulate information as to the precise terms on which lands could be had in Burmah, the nature of the soil, and the prevailing climatic conditions. The Government of India subsequently expressed a wish that the Government of Bengal should depute an officer to Burmah, for the purpose of discussing with the local authorities the procedure which should be adopted in order to attract settlers from Behar and the terms on which lands might be obtained. In March 1889 it was suggested that the most practicable way to test the feasibility of promoting emigration to Burmah would be to take some representative zemindars and capitalists to Burmah, to show them the lands that may be available for settlers from Behar, and to let them decide for themselves whether it would be desirable for them to take such lands and to settle Behar cultivators on them on such terms as might be agreed upon. This proposal was accepted by the Government of Bengal, and Mr. P. Nolan, C.S., was deputed, accompanied by Rai Jai Prakash Lal, Manager of the Dumraon Raj; Mr. Hudson, Secretary, Behar Indigo Planters'

Association; Mr. G. Walker of Messrs. Gisborne and Company, and a party of cultivators from Dumraon. The results of the visit were—

(1) that detailed rules were drawn up and approved, under which land can be obtained in Burmah on very favourable terms by Behar cultivators and capitalists;

(2) that Rai Jai Prakash Lal, Manager of the Dumraon Raj, applied for and obtained a grant of fifteen thousand acres of land in one district, for settlement upon it of Behar cultivators, and that another Behar gentleman applied for and obtained a grant of fifteen thousand acres of land in another district.

The question of effecting a reduction in the fares of deck passengers to Burmah with a view to encourage emigration is still under consideration.

Amendment of the Indian Minority Act.

Act VIII of 1890 came into force on the 1st July 1890. Briefly, its object is to provide a law of guardian and ward applicable as far as possible to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in British India. By this enactment Act XL of 1858, for making provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in Bengal, has, among other enactments in force in other parts of India, been repealed, and section 3 of the Indian Minority Act IX of 1875 has been amended.

Equalization of the pay of Directors of the Departments of Land Records and Agriculture.

In a circular issued by the Government of India during the past year, it was suggested that the emoluments of Directors of Departments of Land Records and Agriculture should, as circumstances permit in each province, be brought into accord with the following general rules and principles, which were so framed as to afford the least possible disturbance to existing circumstances:—

(1) The Director will draw the pay, substantive or officiating, of his contemporary, *i.e.* the officer next below him in the regular line.

(2) He will receive Rs. 250 a month special allowance; provided that

(3) The maximum salary drawn, including pay and special allowances, will not exceed Rs. 1,800.

(4) No monthly travelling allowance will be permitted. Special travelling allowance under the ordinary rules will be granted, the daily rate being fixed with reference to the circumstances of the provinces concerned.

It was considered impossible to enforce the proposed rule in the case of Mr. Finucane, the present incumbent of the appointment, as the effect would be to reduce his salary very materially and to deprive him of the fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 250 a month at present drawn by him. The Secretary of State accorded his sanction to the action of the Government of India as proposed in the circular above, and it was settled that as soon as circumstances would permit of the arrangement being made without inconvenience or loss to the present holder of the appointment, the pay and allowances of the officer in charge of the Department would be brought into accord with the rules laid down above.

The question of training junior officers with a view to secure a succession of efficient Directors of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture was considered as a corollary to the above, but no decision was arrived at on the subject during the year.

Prisons.

The Committee appointed by the Government of India to enquire into certain matters connected with the administration of jails in India submitted its report during the past year. The views of this Government on the proposals made by the Committee have already been submitted to the Government of India. Many of the recommendations of the Committee are in harmony with the system which has been in force in Bengal for some years, and of the improvements which have been effected on the suggestion of the Committee, and with the approval of the Government of India, the following are the most important:—The superficial area and cubic capacity available for each prisoner in sleeping wards have been regulated, as proposed by the Committee, in accordance with

the healthiness or otherwise of the several jails in this province. Steps have been taken to carry out the measures proposed by the Committee for effecting an economy in the management of jails, viz. the storage of grain during cheap seasons of the year, extensive cultivation of jail lands, systematic rearing of fish in jail tanks, establishment of jail dairies, and supply of the requirements of jails as much as possible by prison labour. Orders have been issued to local officers to provide camping grounds in the neighbourhood of each jail, to which all or a great number of the prisoners may be transferred on the outbreak of any contagious disease, or any disease which is shown by experience to localise itself under certain conditions. The principles advocated by the Committee for deciding upon the advisability of removing prisoners into camp have been explained to the Magistrates and the Medical Officers in charge of jails; the only points on which discretion is allowed are the determination of the fact that the disease is epidemic in character and intensity, and the determination of the climatic conditions (such as heavy rain and flooded lands) which will justify the retention of prisoners in the infected area as a lesser evil than the exposure of them to wet and cold. A sufficient number of tents and extra fetters are kept in stock for the purpose, and the Inspector-General of Police has been instructed to make arrangements for the supply of police guards when need arises.

The Government of India also deputed Mr. C. J. Lyall and Dr. A. S. Lethbridge to enquire into and report on the working of the penal settlement of Port Blair with a view to make the effects of transportation more deterrent if necessary. The report submitted by them is now under the consideration of that Government, and, pending the issue of final orders on the subject, the practice of transporting all male term convicts from Indian jails (except from Burma) has been discontinued.

Medical.

Hitherto all hospitals and dispensaries in Bengal enjoyed the privilege of indenting upon the Government medical store depôts for their supply of medicines and medical instruments. With a view to lighten the work of the depôts, the Government of India, during the past year, withdrew the privilege from all medical institutions which were not purely and entirely State institutions, and directed that local bodies having control of hospitals and dispensaries should make their own arrangements for obtaining their medical stores for such institutions. With reference to these orders, the Calcutta Police Hospital and the outdoor department of the Medical College Hospital, called "Chooni Lall Seal's Dispensary," were included in the list of State institutions permitted to indent from the Government Medical Store Depôt, and the institutions noted on the margin* were allowed the money grants entered against their names in lieu of medicines which were formerly supplied to them from the depôt free of charge.

	Per annum. Rs.
* Lady Dufferin's Zenana Hospital, Calcutta	... 1,200
Faridpur Baptist Mission	... 20
Kurseong Boarding School	... 80
Calcutta Leper Asylum	... 125
Calcutta Free School	... 130
Kidderpur St. Vincent's Home	... 75
St. Joseph's Infirmary.	... 200

Public holidays.

An important question which attracted a good deal of public attention during the year was that of the number of public holidays in the Bengal Province. For thirty years the Bengal Chamber of Commerce had been agitating for the reduction of the number of holidays to the days actually required for the observance of the Hindoo religion, and the question came again and again under the consideration of the Government, but it was found impossible to accede to the proposals of the Chamber because of the inconvenience which would be entailed upon the Hindoo community of Calcutta and some other parts of Bengal, and the strength of the popular attachment to these popular holidays. In 1888, however, on the recommendation of a Committee appointed to enquire into the whole question, it was found possible to make an arrangement which had the effect of removing the inconvenience felt by the mercantile community, so far as regarded the closing of the Custom House; and it was ordered that for the Custom House, as distinguished from the Preventive Department, Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday, and Christmas Day should in future be held to be absolutely close holidays, but that for week days for which the office had hitherto been closed in the

Doorga Poojahs, and on all ordinary gazetted holidays other than the days mentioned above, the Custom House should be opened free of charge for one hour, viz. from 11 A.M. to 12 noon; all work applied for up to 12 o'clock being carried through, provided that notice was given to the Assistant Collector before closing hours on the day previous, or, if that was a holiday, 24 hours in advance, that it was required to have the office so opened. In 1888 and in 1889 the Chamber of Commerce made further representations to Government, urging that only those days should be declared public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act which were actually required to be devoted to necessary religious ceremonies; but, for the reasons given on previous occasions, the Government was unable to comply with the request, and on the 11th December 1889 a notification was published in the Gazette, declaring the holidays under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act in 1890 to be the same as in previous years. In consequence of the publication of this notification a deputation waited on the Lieutenant-Governor at Belvedere on the 19th December. They laid stress on the alteration which the passing of the Act had introduced into the conditions of the problem since the decision of Government was arrived at in 1879, when it was urged that, though the Banks were closed, exchange operations might be and were carried on, and, as a matter of fact, that the Banks did take cheques from purchasers of bills during the vacation, and remittances by telegram or otherwise were not necessarily suspended. Now, however, the deputation stated, this was no longer the case, and the Banks felt it unsafe to do any business at all on holidays gazetted under the Negotiable Instruments Act, since that Act came into operation, and consequently the inconvenience to commerce had become intensified. They then suggested that it might be possible to find a solution of the difficulty by restricting the number of holidays gazetted under the Act, but retaining by executive authority the existing number of holidays for all public offices save the few in Calcutta which were indispensable to the foreign commerce of the port. This proposal appeared to His Honour to afford a means of removing the inconveniences complained of by the mercantile community, while at the same time it was not open to the same objections as the original proposal to summarily reduce the number of holidays; and accordingly, after consultation with the different representative bodies, the Lieutenant-Governor caused two notifications to be published in the Gazette—the first, issued under the Act, dealing only with those Hindu holidays the observance of which is absolutely required for enabling Hindu employés, whether in the service of Government or of private persons, to fulfil their religious duties; and the second, issued as an executive order, including the remaining days hitherto observed as public holidays, and applicable to all public offices and Magisterial and Revenue Courts under the Government of Bengal, with the exception of the offices of the Collector of Customs, the Shipping Master, the Registrar of Assurances, Calcutta, the Collector of Stamp Revenue, Calcutta, the Stamping Department of the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, and the Salt Rowannah and Opium Sale Departments of the Board of Revenue. In all these latter offices special arrangements were made, by contracting the hours of business, by limiting the work undertaken to what is really urgent, by granting leave to Hindu employés wherever practicable, and by utilizing as much as possible the services of non-Hindu clerks, with a view to minimize the inconvenience which may be felt by those who have hitherto enjoyed close holidays on the days which will in future be open.

Relations with Tributary States, and Frontier Affairs.

SIKKIM.

Administration.

THE most noticeable events of the past year were the appointment of a Political Agent at Guntok to assist the Maharaja in Council with his advice in the administration of affairs, the establishment of a Council for the conduct of ordinary civil, criminal and revenue work, the settlement of unoccupied waste lands and lands owned by monasteries, and the preservation of sâl forests by bringing them under the direct control of the Durbar. Mr. J. C. White, the Political Agent, made extensive tours almost throughout the year, and was able to collect much valuable information about the state of the country and its people. Acting under his advice, the Council has devised sundry measures for the introduction of an improved system of administration and for the development of the resources of the State. In settling waste lands the Council has taken the necessary steps for keeping Bhuteas, Lepchas, and Nepalese apart from each other, and this has proved beneficial in averting disputes among them. Very favourable rates have been allowed to the new settlers, the maximum rate charged for the first five years being 8 annas per acre. Before the close of the past financial year about four hundred settlers and their families cleared and occupied the waste lands, and the number has undoubtedly increased by this time. Two Bhutea surveyors were employed, but much progress could not be made, as work was not commenced until November 1889, and owing to the density of the jungle considerable difficulty was experienced in cutting boundary lines. The monastery lands consisted formerly of small patches scattered all over Sikkim. With the consent of the Lamas concerned each monastery has now taken over the lands surrounding it rent-free, and has in return relinquished all claims on detached lands and the rents raised from them. Steps have been taken to stop indiscriminate destruction and waste of valuable timber by bringing the sâl forests on the banks of the Teesta and Runjeet rivers under the direct control of the Sikkim Durbar.

Weather, crops, and public health.

The rainfall was much heavier than usual, and the wheat and barley crops, were damaged by hailstorms. No injury was, however, done to the crops of rice, bhoota, murwa and buckwheat, the outturn of all of which was good. Rice is imported in large quantities from the plains and from places near Darjeeling, while bhoota is exported from Sikkim to Darjeeling. There was more sickness than usual, especially amongst the Paharias, and this is attributed to the excessive rainfall. The diseases most prevalent were fever, dysentery and diarrhœa. The Government has supplied the Political Agent with medicine, and a dispensary has been opened at Guntok.

Crime.

There was very little crime in Sikkim during the past year. Two murders were committed by insane Paharias, and they were banished from Sikkim according to custom, and sent over the Singlela pass into Nepal. There were also a few cases of petty theft and robbery with violence.

Roads.

Beyond the extension of an existing road, no new lines of communication were opened out during the year. The Durbar proposes to undertake the construction of five additional roads, the routes of most of which have been settled. Last year a sum of Rs. 2,000 was contributed by Government towards the construction of roads in Sikkim.

General observations.

During the past year the Maharaja received an allowance at the rate of Rs. 6,000 a year out of Rs. 8,444, the aggregate revenues of his State. The reforms and improvements recently introduced into the State will, it is expected, result in an

increased revenue. The Lieutenant-Governor in November 1889 visited Tumlong, where the Maharaja came to see him. Sir Steuart Bayley was fully convinced of the necessity for maintaining the Council, and did his utmost to persuade the Maharaja to take a more leading part in the administration.

BHUTAN.

The relations between the Bhutan authorities and the British Government during the past year were satisfactory. The former were pressed to join the Thibetans during the military operations in Sikkim, but they abstained from giving them assistance. There is some inconvenience in having correspondence with Bhutan conducted both by the officials of Buxa, in Julpigoree, and by the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, and it has recently been arranged that all correspondence by either authority should be first submitted to the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, so as to avoid contradictory or divergent lines of action; but as the Commissioner is obliged to reside at a distance from the frontier for a considerable part of the year, there is a difficulty about placing the Bhutan agents in direct communication with him, since they cannot be persuaded to venture into the plains. It should be our object to have all communications with Bhutan concentrated into one channel, and carried on by one agent, and it seems probable that the agency should be at Darjeeling; but at present the Bhutan Government is anxious to receive its subsidy at Buxa, and it will require some negotiations before the question can be settled.

HILL TIPPERAH.

General remarks.

The unsatisfactory state of affairs in Hill Tipperah has been the subject of correspondence between the Maharaja and the officers of this Government for some years, as the continuance of the existing maladministration threatened to bring the State to ruin. The Maharaja did not respond to repeated calls for the submission of a detailed statement of receipts and expenditure, or an account of the measures taken by him to correct the abuses pointed out. The Government therefore decided to take more direct and active steps in the matter, and in May 1889 the Political Agent was deputed to see the Maharaja and deliver to him a letter addressed to His Highness by the Lieutenant-Governor; he was at the same time authorized to give His Highness advice as to the matters which specially required reform. The negotiations with the Maharaja terminated satisfactorily, and His Highness accepted all the proposals made to him for the amelioration of the management of his State and his zemindaries in British territory. His Highness, of his own accord, selected Rai Uma Kanta Das Bahadur, Assistant Political Agent, Hill Tipperah, for appointment as his Minister, and expressed his willingness to give him full power of administration with respect both to the Hill Tipperah State and to the connected zemindaries. The selection made by the Maharaja has met with the approval of Government, and the deputation of Rai Uma Kanta Das Bahadur to Hill Tipperah in the post of Minister has been sanctioned. It has not been considered necessary to appoint for the present an Assistant Political Agent in succession to the Rai Bahadur, but has been decided that all political work in connection with Hill Tipperah should be carried on by the Magistrate of Tipperah, who is *ex-officio* Political Agent, an officer being added to the district staff to assist him in the performance of his other duties. These arrangements have come into force since the 15th April 1890.

Crops, public health, and material condition of the people.

The rainfall was scanty, being 59·60, against 73·12 in the previous year. The outturn of the ordinary crops of the State was fair, but paddy is said to have suffered to a certain extent on account of drought. Jute cultivation, which has been commenced in some parts of the plains, is said to have proved profitable. The labouring class were injuriously affected by a rise in the price of food-grains, as it was not accompanied by any increase in the value of labour. The deficiency in the rainfall was not good for the public health, and cholera broke out in several places, carrying off a considerable number of people. There was no emigration, but the movement of Chukmas into Hill Tipperah was very marked, about 656 families having immigrated from the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Trade and commerce.

The natives of this tract live only by agriculture, and the trade of the country is almost confined to Bengalis. The absence of roads is a serious hindrance to trade, and improvements are much needed in this direction. The rates of export

duties on cotton, oil seeds, and forest produce continue to be high. The present state of the finances necessitates the levying of some such duties, but the heavy rates stand in the way of further development of trade and production. The total amount of export duties realised during the year under all heads was Rs. 1,87,114, the entire value of the export trade being estimated at Rs. 7,48,000, against Rs. 6,41,000 in the previous year. The principal articles of import are salt, dried fish, hardware, piece-goods, and pottery, but as no import duty is levied by the State, no statistics are available to ascertain the value of the import trade.

Revenue administration.

The results of the revenue administration during the year show some improvement as compared with the previous year. The total receipts from all sources, exclusive of the zemindaries, amounted to Rs. 3,12,465, against Rs. 2,97,510 in the preceding year, thus exhibiting an increase of Rs. 14,955. The plan adopted by the Maharaja for the purpose of liquidating the debts by reducing the rates of interest and causing the whole of the interest and a portion of the principal to be deducted from the yearly jumma of the farms granted to the creditors, is not very wise. The izaradar's interest is to rack-rent the ryots and realise his debt in as short a time as possible, while the cost of collection of the balance is raised by every farm thus given. A proper settlement of revenue cannot be made until a full and careful survey of the lands has been effected and the rights of the tenants have been recorded.

Police.

The police force have to collect a portion of the revenue in addition to their legitimate duty of preserving the public peace. They are now paid their salaries more regularly than before, and can therefore be subjected to stricter discipline; but until their salaries are paid on a more liberal scale, much improvement cannot be looked for.

Criminal and civil justice.

There was little crime during the year. The hill people are not inclined to resort to criminal courts, owing partly to the distance of the courts from the interior, and partly to their want of sympathy with the Bengali officers. The total number of criminal cases for disposal during the year was 603, of which 348 cases were tried, and of the 795 persons accused, 423, or 53·2 per cent., were convicted. In 196 cases 231 British subjects were defendants, of whom 137, or 59·3 per cent., were punished. There were 102 cases of appeal, in 53 of which the sentences of the lower courts were confirmed, in 41 they were modified or reversed, and in 4 re-enquiry was ordered. The number of original civil suits for disposal was 472, and in 135 of them British subjects were concerned. The total value of the suits instituted was Rs. 26,500, of which the sum of Rs. 15,500 was decreed. There were 92 appeals against the orders of the lower courts, and all these were disposed of during the year. In 34 cases the appellants were wholly or partly successful, and in the remaining ones the judgments of the lower courts were confirmed. The Jubraj, who is the Chief Judge of the khas appellate court, is reported to have inspected all the courts in Agartala and taken an interest in their working.

Boundary matters.

Nothing of importance occurred during the year in regard to boundary or frontier matters. All the guard-posts were well garrisoned during the raiding season, and four advanced posts were established on the southern frontier to watch the movements of the Lushais. These arrangements were satisfactory, but a post in the rear of the Hill Tipperah boundary has lately been garrisoned from Cachar, and the State is now entirely surrounded by British territory; so it may be hoped that the necessity for keeping up guard-posts will soon cease to exist, and the Maharajah will then be able to reduce his military force, which is a very expensive body.

Miscellaneous.

There are four jails or lock-ups in the State. The daily average number of prisoners confined during the year was 32·61. They were as usual treated with indulgence, and their general health was on the whole good throughout the year. There were 16 schools with 467 pupils, against 18 schools with 493 pupils in the preceding year. These institutions were not managed properly, and arrangements are said to be in progress for their better management in future. Besides the

dispensary attached to the Maharaja's residence, where medicines are distributed gratis to the general public as well as to the members of His Highness' household, there are four other charitable dispensaries in the State. The total number of outdoor patients treated at these institutions was 6,592, against 5,003 in 1888-89. The daily average number of both indoor and outdoor patients was 55·64, and the number of surgical operations and vaccinations were 236 and 916 respectively. There is only one post-office in the State, which is attached to the Political Agency and managed by Government. The work of the post-office has considerably increased, but the Maharaja has refused to open any more offices, and simply consented to undertake the delivery by his establishment of all covers intended for parties living in the interior.

TRIBUTARY STATES OF ORISSA.

Administrative changes.

Raja Balabhadra Sing Mandhata of Nayagarh having died heirless on the 2nd March last, Babu Raghunath Sing Hari Chandan, a relative of the late Chief, has been allowed by this Government to take possession of the *guddi* as a provisional arrangement, subject to the approval of the Government of India. This succession has been contested by the Raja of Khandpara, and the final decision of the matter is now under consideration. Since the close of the year the minor Chief of Mohurbhunj has been placed in charge of the State. Both by his disposition and by his acquirements he appears to be well fitted for his high position, and it is hoped that he will prove himself an efficient ruler.

Scarcity.

The partial failure of crops in consequence of the irregularity and deficiency of the rainfall during the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 brought about a scarcity of food-grains in most of the Tributary States and the Government estates of Angul and the Khondmals during the past year. The States of Mohurbhunj, Nilgiri, Keonjhur, Pal Lehara, Dhenkenal, and Athgarh were little affected by the distress, but it was severe in other places, and was further augmented by the outbreak of cholera and small-pox, which considerably increased the mortality. The people who suffered most were the aboriginal and semi-Hinduised tribes who form the landless class and live partly by labour and partly on jungle produce, and their sufferings were intensified in some cases by delay in the commencement of relief operations. On the appearance of serious symptoms of distress the necessity of vigilant supervision was impressed upon the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Orissa, and in July 1889 Sir John Edgar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Chief Secretary to this Government, was specially deputed for the purpose of making personal enquiries into the condition of Angul and some of the affected tracts in the Tributary States, as well as in the Regulation districts. Immediate measures were also adopted for the alleviation of the distress by the opening of relief-works, the supply of gratuitous relief, the grant of money advances and agricultural loans, as well as loans to the Tributary Chiefs who applied for them, the relaxation of forest rules, &c. The rainfall of the past year was much above the average of the three preceding years, and there has been, on the whole, a fair outturn of crops. The relief operations have consequently been discontinued, and the people are reported to be in a comparatively prosperous condition.

Public health and vaccination.

In a year of scarcity the public health could not be expected to be good. As noticed above, cholera and small-pox caused great havoc during the period of scarcity which lasted from April to November, but the actual statistics of mortality could not be collected, although an attempt was made with that object. In Angul alone the estimated deaths from these diseases were 3,028 and 131 respectively, while 1,974 more are attributed to starvation. After the rains of November malarious fever appeared in an epidemic form, and the people suffered from it severely. Influenza also broke out in several of the States during the past year. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 26,906, against 23,427 in the preceding year. It appears that there are no local trained vaccinators, and that there is no effective control over those who are brought in from Cuttack. Operations conducted in this way are not likely to commend themselves to the people, already prejudiced as they are against vaccination, and the Superintendent is in correspondence with the Sanitary Commissioner on the subject of training local men as vaccinators and letting them work under the

supervision of the local medical officers. No new dispensary was opened during the year, but the existing institutions are reported to be gaining popularity.

Mines, manufacture, trade, and commerce.

The mineral wealth of the Tributary Mehals has not been completely explored, but it is probably not inconsiderable. Coal mines exist in Angul and Talchere, and there are mines of mica and stone quarries in Nilgiri, Dhenkenal, and Angul. Iron ore is found in Dhenkenal, Angul, Talchere, Mohurbhunj, and Athmullik. The principal industries are weaving and the manufacture of brass and bell-metal wares, but both are now on the decline. Gold washings carried on in river-beds in Mohurbhunj, Dhenkenal, and Angul have hitherto proved unremunerative. There was no export of food-grains during the past year owing to the scarcity, but oilseeds and forest produce were largely exported. The chief articles of import are salt and English-made cloths.

Administration of justice.

The total number of civil and revenue cases in the courts in the Tributary States established under the authority of the British Government fell from 10,102 to 8,402, the decrease occurring chiefly in Angul, Baramba, Dhenkenal, Mohurbhunj, and Nursingpore. Out of 193 civil and 70 revenue appeals, 214 were decided during the year and 49 remained pending at its close. The total number of offences reported during the year was 2,614, against 2,691 in the preceding year; and of these 2,074 were returned as true, against 2,057 in 1888-89. The number of cases brought to trial, including those pending from the previous year, was 1,982, against 1,865 in 1888-89; and of 4,287 persons concerned in these cases, 999 were acquitted or discharged, 3,216 were convicted, 22 died, escaped, or were transferred to other courts, and 51 remained under trial at the end of the year. There were only 75 criminal appeals, of which 15 were rejected, and in 35 the orders of the lower courts were confirmed, in 10 they were modified, and in 15 reversed.

Revenue.

In Angul the total realisable land-revenue demand for 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 47,117-14-11, of which Rs. 26,870-1 were collected during the year; of the large balance of Rs. 20,247-13-11 outstanding at the close of the year, which was due to the inability of the ryots to pay in consequence of failure of crops, Rs. 15,125 have since been realised. No land revenue is paid in the Khondmals. The total receipts of the Khondmal Road and School Funds amounted to Rs. 3,578-7 and Rs. 2,337-15-11 respectively, and the two funds showed a balance of Rs. 2,984-2-8 and Rs. 2,944-10-7 respectively at the close of the year. The following statement shows the demands and collections on account of land revenue in the five States under the direct management of Government:—

Name of State.	Total realisable demand including arrears.			Amount collected during the year.			Balance outstanding at the close of the year.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Mohurbhunj	2,37,386	10	9½	2,19,467	6	9	17,919	4	0½
Dhenkenal	99,363	8	4	70,507	3	4	28,856	5	0
Baramba	34,388	9	5	19,562	8	4½	14,826	1	0½
Nursingpore	37,414	4	6	22,366	10	1	15,047	10	5
Pal Lehara	30,339	12	8	19,905	2	5½	10,434	10	2½

The high prices of food-grains and the very generally prevailing distress necessarily affected the realisation of land revenue. The Mohurbhunj State has already been made over to its Chief, and the responsibility of Government for the collection of arrears no longer exists. In regard to the other States, the Superintendent has issued instructions for the recovery of the arrears as early as possible. The financial management of these five States during the past year was satisfactory. The resources of the Pal Lehara State, which recently came under the management of Government, and which is involved in heavy debts contracted by the late Chief, require improvement, and the Superintendent has directed his special attention to this subject.

Settlement.

The settlement operations in Angul are nearly complete. The assessment work was finished in December last and shows an increase of revenue from Rs. 36,898 to Rs. 1,10,547. This very large increment has resulted, not from raising rates, but from changes

in classification, and especially from the assessment of lands brought into cultivation but hitherto unassessed. Still it would be impolitic and scarcely just to attempt to enforce the settlement completely at once, and the enhancement has accordingly been postponed altogether till 1892, when the newly-assessed lands will pay half rates for five years, three-quarter rates for five years, and then for five years full rates. These concessions will, it is hoped, prevent the settlement from being too great a burden. In the Mohurbhunj State 19 pergunnahs have been resettled since the assumption of its management by Government. Under the terms of the resettlement, the revenue of these pergunnahs has been increased from Rs. 79,133 to Rs. 1,97,428. The settlement of 70 villages in Nilgiri has been completed, and the result shows an increase of assessment from Rs. 6,955 to Rs. 14,747.

Excise.

In Angul the number of liquor shops open was 5, against 16 in the preceding year, and the excise revenue was reduced from Rs. 1,701 to Rs. 1,372. In the Khondmals certain rules have been framed regulating the sale of liquor with a view to check the drunkenness of the people. During the past year 58 licenses for the establishment of outstills were issued, against 50 in 1888-89, and the collections amounted to Rs. 1,697, against Rs. 1,440. The excise revenue demand of Mohurbhunj decreased from Rs. 13,063 to Rs. 11,352. The objectionable system under which the outstills in this State were farmed out to licensees, who on payment of a definite revenue with respect to a certain area were at liberty to manufacture and sell as much as they chose, has been discontinued. Dhenkenal showed an increase of excise revenue during the past year, but there was a slight falling off in Baramba and Nursingpore, apparently due to the scarcity. In Pal Lehara two liquor and three opium shops were opened during the year, and the revenue amounted to Rs. 869.

Education.

The total number of schools was 1,128 with 14,407 pupils, against 1,182 schools with 15,153 pupils in 1888-89. There were seven girls' schools, the same as in the preceding year, but the number of pupils fell from 448 to 425. There were also 266 girls reading in the boys' schools during the past year. One girl passed the lower primary scholarship examination from Angul and obtained a scholarship. There were 1,592 children of the aboriginal races under instruction, against 1,541 in the preceding year. The total expenditure on education in the Garjats during the year amounted to Rs. 67,155, of which Rs. 7,570 were borne by Government.

Forests.

The area of reserved forests in Angul was not extended during the year. The management of the forests is very expensive, the annual average expenditure of the last four years being nearly thrice as much as the receipts. This abnormal deficit is explained by the Superintendent to be due to the fact that Angul is unable to compete with the cheaper timbers of the neighbouring States. The distressed condition of the people during the past two years necessitated the relaxation of the forest rules with a view to allow them free access to the reserves to collect edible roots, fruits, sago-palm, iron stone, and fuel. With the object of improving the condition of the landless classes of Orissa and protecting them from scarcity in future, Sir John Edgar has made some valuable suggestions for reconstituting the forest reserves in Angul and Khoorda and reorganizing their administration. The question is now under consideration. The forests in Mohurbhunj, Dhenkenal, Baramba, and Nursingpore were administered by the respective Managers of those States.

THE TRIBUTARY AND POLITICAL STATES OF CHOTA NAGPORE.

Tour, &c.

Mr. W. H. Grimley was in charge of the Chota Nagpore Division throughout the year, except from the 1st to the 27th April 1889. The Commissioner's tour in the Tributary States was unavoidably of short duration. It being the first year of his office, the district head-quarters claimed prior attention, and at the same time the Kol agitation in the district of Lohardugga prevented his moving far from head-quarters. But although the Commissioner was only able to visit the States of Udaipur, Sirguja, and Jashpur during the year under review, he had an opportunity of seeing the Chief of Bonai in Ranchi, and the Raja of Seraikela and the Thakur of Khursawan were met both at Chyebassa and Ranchi. The Commissioner displayed tact and prudence in bringing to a satisfactory termination the long-standing and

complicated disputes between the Raja of Bonai and the Gond Chief, and in dealing with the Gohandals of Khursawan, who refused to accept the terms of settlement offered to them. Mr. Grimley also took prompt measures to quell the disturbances made by a band of Jashpur Karwas who entered upon a series of plundering expeditions, carrying off cattle and killing those who opposed them.

Rainfall and crops.

The rainfall was sufficient and the crops generally good, but the influx of workmen employed in the Bengal-Nagpore Railway caused an unusual demand for all articles of food, and prices ruled high in consequence.

Health and material condition of the people.

The general health of the people was good in all the States, except Sirguja and Gangpur. Small-pox carried off 1,144 persons in Sirguja, and cholera was fatal in 101 cases in Gangpur and 85 cases in Sirguja. There was a slight falling off in the number of vaccinations, and some of the Chiefs still repeated in the past year the old established objections to this operation, but their prejudices are said to have been overcome, and vaccinators will probably be less hindered in their work in future. The statistics of cattle disease are not very trustworthy, but the report of its general prevalence is undoubtedly true. With a view to diminish the mortality, instructions have been issued by the Maharaja for the segregation of the stricken animals, and by the Commissioner for the prompt burial of cattle that die of the disease and for the destruction of their hides. The territories of many Chiefs are now being rapidly brought into communication with other parts of India by the construction of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, and efforts are being made to open out the mineral wealth of the country.

Education.

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that education, which has always been backward, has further retrograded during the year under review. Although six additional schools were established, the number of pupils in the majority of the States was smaller than in the previous year. The total number in all the States was 1,219, against 1,329 in 1888-89.

Criminal and Civil Justice.

The statistics of crime call for little remark. The number of offences against the person increased in Gangpur and Khursawan, and there was a larger number of theft cases in the former State and in Changbhakar than in 1888-89. House-breaking cases rose from 6 to 14 in Udaipur. There has been a decrease in the number of civil suits and execution cases in all the States except Gangpur.

Tributary Chiefs.

The majority of the Chiefs have maintained their reputations as judicious and wise rulers, and have generally followed the advice given to them by the Commissioner on difficult questions. The State of Khursawan, which has been successfully managed by Government during the minority of the Thakur, has now passed into the hands of its Chief, and Sir Steuart Bayley has much reason to hope that this young ruler will prove a successful and prudent administrator.

Tribute.

The tribute payable by the States amounted to Rs. 5,219-8, including arrears, and the whole amount has been realised.

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

Raids.

The operations of the Chin-Lushai Expeditionary Force have been brought to a successful termination. Of the captives taken away in the Chengri Valley and Chima Valley raids, 7 escaped from the hands of the raiders and 75 were recovered by ransom or otherwise. But the expedition dealt with the northern tribes and had no effect on the Shendus living to the south of Fort Lungleh. Two of their parties entered our territory during the past year while the expedition was in progress. On receipt of information patrols were immediately despatched in search of them. The first party could not be found, but traces of a large encampment said to have been occupied by them were visible in the neighbourhood of the Chanda village. The second party was discovered within 2½ miles of the Pyramid Hill post, but they beat a precipitate retreat as soon as they found themselves pursued. There is little doubt that they crossed the border for raiding purposes, which they would have carried out had circumstances favoured them. The complicity of these tribes in some of the raids of

previous years, the necessity of securing the release of the persons then taken prisoners by them and still held in captivity, and their general raiding propensities, render it imperative to adopt measures for exercising control over the villages inhabited by them.

There was also a scare in the Upper Chengri Valley in the month of August, due to a rumour that Lienpunga was preparing for another raid. The Joormorong outpost was re-occupied by the frontier police in consequence, and confidence was soon restored among the villagers. The military expedition prevented the holding of the annual durbar, but Captain Shakespear, the Assistant Political Officer, held a meeting of the Mulienpui Chiefs after the close of the year.

Trade.

There was a considerable falling off in the export and import of almost all kinds of articles of trade on the frontier, but this is attributable to the unsettled condition of the country due to the expedition, and the figures of the past year do not afford an indication of the future progress of trade. The trade in salt is already more extensive than before, and the further improvement effected in the communication with the Demagri Bazar will facilitate the sale of other commodities in much larger quantities in future. During the past year 3,663 persons belonging to the trans-frontier tribes resorted to the Demagri Bazar, against 2,949 in the preceding year.

Frontier police.

Besides the permanent posts at Demagri, Burkal, and Ruma, and the newly-established one at Lungleh, three temporary posts at Pyramid Hill, Joormorong, and Keokradong were occupied during the year. The frontier force performed their very arduous duties in connection with the expedition cheerfully and well, and General Tregear, who commanded the Chittagong column of the expedition, was fully satisfied with their work. It is, however, to be regretted that the severe and fatiguing duties and exposure to which they were subjected increased the number of casualties from 16 to 51 under the heads of discharge, retirement, and resignation. A considerable number of men appear to have resigned in consequence of an order prohibiting the grant of leave except on medical certificate, but this restriction has since been withdrawn and leave is now freely granted. The expenditure incurred in provisioning the force amounted to Rs. 52,614, against Rs. 33,051 in the previous year. The increase is due to the fact that the men garrisoning distant outposts were not, as usual, brought in to Rangamati during the rainy season of the past year.

Coolie corps.

The coolie corps, mainly composed of recruits from the Sonthal Pergunnahs, was of great service during the expedition. The men were first employed in improving a portion of the road from Rangamati to Peskisurra, but the work had to be stopped before much progress had been made, as they were required to work on the Burkal tramway in consequence of the desertion of the local coolies owing to an outbreak of cholera.

Kuch Behar.

The relations of this State with the British Government have continued to be friendly and satisfactory.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Survey.

THE following statement shows at a glance the progress made in, and the cost of, survey operations in Bengal, in the principal Government, wards' and private estates in all parts of the province except the Sonthal Pergunnahs:—

CLASS OF ESTATES.	Area in acres.	Under professional survey.	Under non-professional survey.	TOTAL AREA SURVEYED UP TO 31ST MARCH 1889.		COST PER ACRE.	
				By professional party.	By non-professional party.	Professional survey.	Non-professional survey.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. A P	Rs. A. P.
Government estates ...	27,48,699	26,55,178	92,981	5,27,504	7,524	0 6 8	0 10 0
Wards' estates ...	18,35,582	17,80,448	55,134	10,10,291	55,134	0 6 8	0 5 10
Private estates ...	78,750	...	78,750	...	49,579	...	0 3 6

The surveys in all the above cases were in connection either with settlement proceedings or with proceedings for the record of rights.

The greater part of the province of Orissa is temporarily settled, and last general settlement, after detailed investigation into the circumstances of the province, was made for 30 years in 1836-37. This settlement expired in the famine year 1866-67; but as Government considered that it would be inexpedient to increase the land revenue of the province at that time, the settlement was renewed without enhancement for 30 years, and its term will therefore expire in 1896-97. For this reason it has become necessary to undertake the survey and the preparation of a record of rights with a view to the resettlement of revenue, and a scheme was accordingly submitted during the year for the conduct of the survey through indigenous agency, under the supervision of the Survey Department, and received the approval of the Government.

As a part of the scheme for the general survey of Orissa, the measurement of pergunnahs Rohang, Sarai, and Chowbiskood in Poori, which mainly consist of Government estates, was undertaken last cold weather. The total area of which the traverse survey was completed was 407 square miles, the area cadastrally surveyed was 358 square miles, and the total cost to the close of the year was Rs. 24,872.

The traverse survey in Poori was extended to pergunnahs Lembai, Kot Rohang, and Kotdesh, and a traverse survey was also made of 127 square miles in certain tracts irrigated from canals in Cuttack.

The total area of the Western Duars in Jalpaiguri is 1,913 square miles, inclusive of forest, jungle, and waste lands. To the end of the last year's field season the traverse survey of 450 miles and the cadastral survey of 210·35 square miles had been completed. In the field season of 1889-90 782 square miles had been traversed, the 4-inch topographical survey of 118 square miles and the cadastral survey of 304 square miles had been completed at a total cost of Rs. 76,553, and it is estimated by the Survey Department

that in order to complete the records of this area, a further sum will be required, making a total outlay of Rs. 1,04,509, or 9¾ annas per acre. This expenditure is far in excess of the estimates prepared by the Survey Department, and is said to be due to the unhealthiness of the climate and to want of co-operation on the part of the people; but the Director observes that, when the estimates were prepared, the survey authorities had had a year's experience of the locality, and that the difficulties now pointed out might have been foreseen. Moreover, the cost per acre in the year under report was far in excess of that of the previous year, and cannot, therefore, be wholly accounted for by the nature of the climate or by the attitude of the people.

The survey of the thanas Satkania, Banskhali, and Patya in the district of Chittagong was begun during the cold weather. The total area traversed was 716 square miles. The total area cadastrally surveyed, including the completion of Old Thana Ramoo, was 270 square miles. The total cost to the end of March, inclusive of the area surveyed in Old Thana Ramoo, was Rs. 82,490. It is not as yet possible to say what the final cost of survey per acre will be, but it is feared that it will be high, owing to the smallness of the fields, the unhealthiness of the climate, and the litigious character of the people.

A professional survey of 17 Government estates in Backergunge, with a total area of 157 square miles, of which 46 square miles are more or less under cultivation and the remainder under jungle, was ordered during the year. The survey was completed, but a considerable portion of the writing up of the records remained to be done at the end of the year. One and the same party was employed on the survey of these, and of the Dakhin Shahbazpore ward's estate, and the expenditure on both Government and the wards' estates was Rs. 23,374, but it is not stated how much of this is chargeable to the wards' and Government estates separately. The increase in Government revenue expected is Rs. 7,000 a year.

Survey training schools were opened at Tangi and Barebana in Cuttack, and 115 pupils passed through and were reported by Mr. Patterson, the Deputy Superintendent of Survey, to be competent to carry on the work of survey next season. Mr. Patterson also reports that a number of pupils can be obtained and passed through the schools by next cold weather, sufficient for the requirements of the Survey Department.

The survey of the town of Calcutta.

The Survey Party in Calcutta has been employed throughout the year in surveying (1) those houses which had not been previously surveyed owing to the absence of owners and various other causes, and (2) the boundaries of holdings and of the streets, lanes and ditches belonging to the Municipality, which had not been demarcated at the time the principal survey was completed.

There were 52 applications for survey and settlement of lands under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act during the past year, as against 40 of the previous year. The following statement shows the progress made in surveys under the Tenancy Act, in Government, wards' and private estates, during the year:—

Surveys of Government Estates under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

District.	Name of Estate.	Area in acres.	Whether professional or non-professional.	Area surveyed up to 31st March 1889.	Area surveyed up to 31st March 1890.
				Acres.	Acres.
Chittagong ...	Old Thana Ramoo ...	1,56,390	Professional ...	32,516	35,922
	Thanas Satkania, Banskhali and Patya.	4,43,520	Ditto ...	Nil	1,28,000
Tipperah ...	Pargana Singergaon ...	3,757	Non-professional...	2,266	1,491
	Nabipore Hosantola ...	689	Ditto ...	689	Nil.
	Maizurdi ...	595	Ditto ...	Nil	Nil.
	Jowar Baluakandi ...	2,767	Ditto ...	2,767	Nil.
Noakhally ...	Chur Peer Buksh ...	5,088	Ditto ...	Nil	Nil.

Surveys of Government Estates under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act.—continued.

District.	Name of Estate.	Area in acres.	Whether professional or non-professional.	Area surveyed up to 31st March 1889.	Area surveyed up to 31st March 1890.
				Acres.	Acres.
Backergunge ...	Jowar Joymangal	1,200	Non-professional	Nil	1,200
	Chur Budna	233			
	„ Chandrial	665			
	„ Shambhupura ...	2,559			
	„ Golakpura	2,022			
	„ Pudma	1,930			
	„ Kalachand	1,062	Ditto ...	Nil	20,582
	Taluq Biswanath Takurta ...	19			
	Chur Joynagur	8,396			
	„ Lamchipata	1,300			
	„ Sitaram	716			
	„ Jungla	422			
	„ Umed	2,598			
	„ Bhoirub	218			
	„ Price	Not measured.			
	„ Lalmohan	11,775			
	„ Lord Hardinge ...	591			
	„ Krishna Prosad ...	21,915			
	„ Koralmara	1,694			
	„ Contiguous to Chur Koralmara.	545			
	„ Kalee	970	Professional ...	Nil	29,440
	„ Udoy Kalee	629			
	„ Drummond	3,174			
	„ Goneshpore	1,993			
	„ Bairagia	4,164			
	„ Madhupura	2,079			
	„ Bhusanlatha Madanpara...	156			
	„ Fasson	Not measured.			
	„ Lukhi	2,386			
Nuddea ...	Khosalpore	425	Non-professional	Nil	Nil.
	Chur Hanspookaria ...	2,334		Nil	2,067
	„ Goalgram	1,501		Nil	Nil.
Midnapore ...	Bhetea	6,785	Ditto ...	6,785	Nil.
	Kaminachak	739		739	Nil.
Shahabad ...	Dhanchuhan	1,075	Ditto ...	Nil	1,075

Wards' Estates.

Dinagepore ...	Sunkerpore	210,560	Professional ...	208,141	2,419
	Churaman	55,134	Non-professional	55,134	Nil.
	Maldwar	98,150	Professional ...	98,150	Nil.
Burdwan, Bankoora, Birbhoom, Midnapore, Hooghly, Nuddea.	Burdwan Khas Mehals ...	247,040	Ditto ...	23,040	183,040
Bankoora, Birbhoom, Midnapore, Hooghly, Burdwan, Bhagulpore, Purneah, Maldah, Monghyr.	Srinagar-Banaili ...	444,800	Ditto ...	444,800	Nil.
Tipperah ...	Serail Pergunnah ...	195,200	Ditto ...	Nil	165,760
Backergunge ...	Dakhin Shabazpore ...	61,440	Ditto ...	Nil	Nil.

Survey of Government Estates under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act.—concluded.

Private Estates.

District.	Name of Estate.	Area in acres.	Whether professional or non-professional.	Area surveyed up to 31st March 1889.	Area surveyed up to 31st March 1890.
				Acres.	Acres.
Rajshahye ...	Dubalhati, including Barbakpore, &c.	41,992	Non-professional ...	40,272	1,720
Birbhoom ...	Mehal Mollarpore ...	23,320	Ditto ...	Nil	10,550
Midnapore ...	Kesiari	5,255		5,255	Nil.
	Buchna estate in Bogri ...	593½		593½	Nil.
	Khari Kasuli estate in Bogri ...	219		219	Nil.
	Gur Purusuttampore ...	537		537	Nil.
	Purbatipore	881		881	Nil.
	Kodalia	218		Nil	218
	Kripanandapore	277		Nil	277
	Gur Moyna	412	Ditto ...	Nil	412
	Dakin Moyna	472		Nil	472
	Rajnagori	554		554	Nil.
	Mehal Uttampore	548½		Nil	Nil.
	Mehal Sudampore	142½		...	...
	Mouza Gur Safat	274		...	...
	Mehal Chowra Chuck ...	195		...	...
Beerbhoom ...	Dharambatty	111		Nil	55
Burdwan and Bankura.	Lot Jogadishpore, estate Chan Duti.	104	Ditto ...	104	Nil.
Nuddea ...	Mouza Mritikerpara ...	1,701		Nil	1,524
Mymensingh ...	Talook Radha Kanai ...	236		Nil	Nil.
Tipperah ...	Alakdia Durgapore ...	1,264		1,264	Nil.

Settlements.

The financial results of the settlement operations conducted during the year are compared with the results of the year 1888-89 in the following statement :—

Year.	Original Settlement.		Resettlements.				Summary Settlements.				Settlements for Disposal.	
	Number.	Net revenue.	Number.	Net revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Net revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Estimated revenue.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1888-89 ...	159	35,894	543	1,42,154	35,394	6,143	142	82,227	2,257	41,799	1,165	5,81,276
1889-90 ...	163	17,506	381	1,33,375	28,717	6,177	118	82,062	3,060	1,333	1,273	4,10,886

Altogether 163 original settlements and 381 resettlements were effected during the year, but none of them call for special mention.

The settlement of the Jellamoota estate in Midnapore with its proprietors was concluded during the year, the net revenue payable by the proprietors being Rs. 1,26,753. The area under cultivation at the time of the last settlement of the Angul estate was 50,081 acres; the area now found to be under cultivation is 133,742 acres. The application of the existing rates to the areas now found by survey to be under cultivation would result in trebling the revenue hitherto paid by the surbarakars to Government. As a sudden increase of revenue from Rs. 36,898 to about Rs. 1,10,000, however, was considered to be more than what the ryots and surbarakars could bear, it was proposed that lands under cultivation at the time of the last settlement should be assessed at the rates adopted at that settlement, and that lands since brought under cultivation should be assessed at half rates for five years, at three quarter rates for the following five years, and then at full rates. The ryots and surbarakars are willing to accept these proposals, which are now under the consideration of Government. The total cost of the preparation of the record of rights and settlement of rents to the end of March 1890 was Rs. 40,363, or annas 1-10 per acre. Thirty-three villages of the Banki estate in Cuttack were assessed, with the result that the revenue payable to Government in these villages increased from Rs. 4,453 to Rs. 5,823, or by 30·7 per cent. An increase of Rs. 5,000 is expected on the entire estate. The total cost of settlement to the end of March was Rs. 8,018, and Rs. 4,000 more will be required to complete the settlement. The total cost of settlement will thus be Rs. 12,018, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre. No settlement work proper was done in Pooree during the year, and the expenditure incurred in connection with settlement charges amounted to Rs. 2,002 up to end of May 1890. The settlement work in the Duars was somewhat delayed by the deputation of the Settlement Officer, Mr. Walsh, on other duty, and by delay in appointing his successor. The total cost of settlement operations to the end of the year under report was Rs. 24,755. The increase of revenue expected is about Rs. 40,000.

The sum granted by Government for the ordinary settlement work of the year was Rs. 48,300, of which Rs. 45,404 appears from the Accountant-General's report to have been expended.

Government Resolution, dated 29th January 1889, ordered a settlement to be made, under the Sonthal Pergunnahs Settlement Regulation III of 1872 as amended by the Sonthal Pergunnahs Rent Regulation II of 1886, of certain estates within the Sonthal Pergunnahs district. The total area eventually brought under the settlement operations up to the end of April 1890 was about

200,000 acres of cultivated and about 180,000 acres of uncultivated land. The statement below shows the progress made up to the date above named:—

Statement exhibiting the field work done during seasons 1888-89 *and* 1889-90, *the recess work done during* 1889, *and the recess work remaining to be done in* 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10		11		12		13		14		15		16	17
NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	Number of mouzahs allotted.	Number of mouzahs demarcated.	Number of mouzahs remaining to be demarcated.	Number of mouzahs measured.	Number of mouzahs remaining to be measured.	Number of plots measured.	Area in acres of land measured.		Approximate cultivated area in acres to be measured.	Khasrahs completed.		Khasrahs to be checked.		Manuscript khasrahs to be copied in printed forms.		Khatians completed and copied in triplicate.		Khatians remaining to be prepared and checked.		Khatians remaining to be copied in duplicate and triplicate.		Number of villages of which records of rights are to be prepared in triplicate.	Number of villages of which pottahs and kabuliyats are to be prepared (single copies).
							Cultivation.	Miscellaneous.		Number of villages.	Number of plots.	Number of villages.	Number of plots.	Number of villages.	Number of plots.	Number of villages.	Number of plots.	Number of villages.	Number of plots.	Number of villages.	Number of plots.		
Doomka	531	430	101	346	185	200,000	50,519	47,890	21,072	196	110,000	150	90,000	50	30,000	196	110,000	150	90,000	150	90,000	346	346
Deoghur and Jamtara...	632	517	165	470	212	151,450	41,907	58,554	29,621	353	95,100	117	96,350	68	24,410	218	44,000	252	107,450	252	107,450	470	470
Godda	241	126	115	68	173	60,000	25,221	9,993	30,727	...	...	68	60,000	68	60,000	...	...	68	60,000	68	60,000	68	68
Total ...	1,454	1,073	381	884	570	411,450	116,347	116,437	72,440	549	205,100	335	206,350	184	114,410	414	154,000	470	257,450	470	257,450	884	884

Government Estates.

Out of a total demand of Rs. 31,42,188,* Rs. 24,87,163, or 79·15 per cent., were collected (against 71·65 per cent. in the previous year) and Rs. 46,728 were remitted, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 6,08,297.†

Balances in Government Estates.

		Rs.			Rs.
* Current	...	23,32,339	† Current	...	4,62,436
Arrear	...	8,09,849	Arrear	...	1,45,861

The percentage of the current collections on the current demand was 79·47, against 71·63 in 1888-89, and of arrear collections on the arrear demand 78·24, against 71·7 in 1888-89. In the districts noted in the margin‡ the collections exceeded 90 per cent. of the total demand. With the exception of Khulna, which has fallen out of the list, all the districts mentioned in it in 1888-89 are again included, while those of Rungpore, Tipperah, Maldah, Balasore, and Lohardugga have qualified for a place in the list during the year under report.

		Percentage.			Percentage.
‡ Dinagepore	...	100·	Balasore	...	97·99
Rungpore	...	100·	Maldah	...	95·65
Chumparun	...	100·	Beerbhoom	...	95·31
Hazaribagh	...	99·64	Lohardugga	...	94·26
Darjeeling	...	99·29	Tipperah	...	90·25
Calcutta	...	98·99			

The percentage of the total collections on the total demand for the districts which did not reach the 90 per cent. standard are compared in the margin§ for the two years 1888-89 and 1889-90. Out of the 30 districts named, 20 show an improved percentage and 10 a falling off.

§ *Districts showing improved percentage.*

	Percentage in 1888-89.	Percentage in 1889-90.		Percentage in 1888-89.	Percentage in 1889-90.
Monghyr ...	55·47	59·49	Nuddea ...	75·1	79·45
Midnapore ...	60·92	61·52	Backergunge	69·47	79·93
Furreedpore...	61·67	65·37	Chittagong ...	72·3	81·78
Patna ...	53·84	65·45	Gya ...	76·12	82·08
Burdwan ...	58·91	65·91	Bogra ...	80·93	83·04
Moorshedabad	63·48	71·48	Noakhally ...	72·72	83·77
Hooghly ...	65·54	72·01	Shahabad ...	70·58	84·06
Pooree ...	51·89	72·62	Jessore ...	77·25	84·56
Mymensingh	70·02	74·31	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	64·78	86·17
24-Pergunnahs	62·97	77·76			
Dacca ...	77·31	78·48			

Districts showing a falling off.

	Percentage in 1888-89.	Percentage in 1889-90.		Percentage in 1888-89.	Percentage in 1889-90.
Mozufferpore	49·88	45·82	Cuttack ...	82·43	74·06
Durbhunga ...	65·43	48·66	Pubna ...	77·66	77·59
Bankoora ...	66·71	50·25	Purneah ...	83·05	82·12
Sarun ...	70·76	53·83	Khulna ...	90·08	83·81
Bhagulpore ...	68·64	60·84	Rajshahye ...	89·76	86·43

The following table compares the figures of demands, collections, remissions, and balances for the same two years under the two divisions —(*a*) Estates under direct management and (*b*) Estates under farming leases:—

	Years.	Demands.			Collections.			Remissions.	Balances.			Percentage of total collections on total demand.	Percentage of total uncollected balances on total demand.
		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Under direct management.	1888-89	16,08,965	4,78,451	20,87,416	11,18,727	3,34,408	14,53,135	19,244	4,87,780	1,27,257	6,15,037	69·61	29·46
	1889-90	16,33,361	6,01,757	22,35,118	12,92,833	4,60,530	17,53,363	42,936	3,24,352	1,14,467	4,38,819	78·44	19·63
Under farming leases.	1888-89	6,99,723	1,89,424	8,89,147	5,35,126	1,44,509	6,79,635	622	1,64,598	44,292	2,08,890	76·43	23·49
	1889-90	6,98,978	2,08,092	9,07,070	5,60,679	1,73,121	7,33,800	3,792	1,38,084	31,394	1,69,478	80·89	18·69

Under both heads, though the total demands were larger, the balances have been reduced, the collections having also been larger. To this extent there has been an improvement as compared with the results of 1888-89, but the remissions under both heads were larger in 1889-90 than in the year previous. In the current collections against estates under direct management the percentage was 79·1, against 69·53 in 1888-89, while the arrear collections on the arrear demand are 76·5, against 69·89. In estates under farming leases current collections show a percentage of 82·2 against 76·47, and arrear collections 83·2 against 76·29.

ESTATES UNDER DIRECT MANAGEMENT.

Agency and mode of management.

There has been no change in the Burdwan, Presidency, Dacca, Chittagong, Bhagulpore, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisions.

The collections from the cart-road reserve lands in Darjeeling were made during the year by the Sub-Deputy Collector instead of by the Surveyor as in the previous year.

The General Manager of Wards' Estates in Patna was placed in charge of the Government estates there.

In Durbhunga the management by European agency was done away with after the restoration of the Malinuggur estate to the Durbhunga Raj, and a small establishment was entertained for Bakhtiarpore, which is now the only Government estate in the district.

A revised arrangement was made for the management of the Majnamoota estate in Midnapore, in consequence of the settlement of the Jellamoota estate with its proprietors. Two out of the four circles into which the estates were divided have been abolished, and the services of two Sub-Deputy Collectors replaced at the disposal of Government. Some reduction was also effected in the charges of the remaining circles. The question of further reducing the establishment by substituting a Sub-Deputy Collector for the Deputy Collector in charge, and dispensing with the services of other hands in the subordinate staff is under consideration.

Miscellaneous works of improvement.

The following table exhibits the amounts expended in each division on works of improvement:—

Divisions.	Amount expended—					
	In digging tanks and sinking wells.	In drainage and irrigation.	In planting trees.	In dams and embankments.	In sundry works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	3,209	...	51	2,466	181	5,907
Presidency ...	347	228	...	...	1,238	1,813
Rajshahye ...	615	...	104	...	3,244	3,963
Dacca ...	2,024	...	...	...	2,567	4,591
Chittagong ...	710	...	119	400	442	1,671
Patna ...	2,600	4,890	36	2,898	753	11,177
Bhagulpore ...	800	...	...	...	225	1,025
Orissa ...	5,408	...	...	6,033	13,582	25,023
Chota Nagpore ...	...	1,834	...	...	...	1,834
Total ...	15,713	6,952	310	11,797	22,232	57,004

In addition to the above, Rs. 17,992 were expended on miscellaneous improvements in the Orphanage market in the 24-Pergunnahs, Rs. 17,453 on repairs of grambheris and clearance of khals in the Majnamoota and Jellamoota estates in Midnapore, and Rs. 6,336 (out of the Darjeeling Improvement Fund) on the clearance of jungle and drains, improvement of hâts, sinking of wells, planting and rearing of trees, and maintenance of roads, dispensaries, and primary schools in Darjeeling.

The large amount entered under the head "Sundry works" against Orissa in the above statement refers chiefly to works executed in the Khorda estate.

This subject will be more fully treated in a subsequent chapter. Some notice of it is, however, required here.

Cultivation of new staples.

The cultivation of Buxar wheat in Nuddea, Bogra, Julpigoree, Chittagong, and Balasore was more or less unsuccessful, except in Bogra and the Alipore subdivision of Julpigoree. The result of wheat cultivation in Moorshedabad has not been reported. The potato was cultivated in Chittagong, Cuttack, Midnapore, and Julpigoree. The experiment in the Alipore subdivision ended most satisfactorily. The Darjeeling potato was tried with fair results in the Sasseram subdivision of Shahabad. The cultivation of *boro* paddy, introduced into the Diamond Harbour subdivision of the 24-Pergunnahs after the floods of 1888, has since been attended with favourable results. An attempt was made to cultivate long-stemmed paddy in low-lying lands in the Contai subdivision in Midnapore, but it was fruitless. In Chittagong experiments in sugarcane met with varying success, and in tobacco resulted in failure.

Education.

Primary schools are maintained in Government estates in most districts, the largest expenditure being reported from Darjeeling (Rs. 5,077), Chittagong (Rs. 4,839), Julpigoree (Rs. 3,224), and Pooree (Rs. 3,329).

Roads and Communications.

The usual grant of one and a half per cent. on the collections from Government estates was made over to the credit of the District Road for the improvement of communications in Government estates. The expenditure on this account is reported from many districts, the largest being in Julpigoree (Rs. 40,739). Government, moreover, made a special grant of Rs. 15,000 for opening out roads in this district. In Darjeeling Rs. 1,500 were spent from the Darjeeling Improvement Fund and Rs. 3,858 by the District Road Committee in the maintenance of village roads. In Backergunge Rs. 3,305 were expended. The works executed in other districts call for no special notice.

Inspection of accounts.

The tehsil registers and accounts in the different districts were inspected, and the ryots' receipts tested in many cases. The results of these inspections were in general satisfactory.

In Midnapore, Burdwan, Patna, and Durbhunga some errors and irregularities were brought to light, and have subsequently been corrected and remedied. A tehsildar of the Majnamoota estate in Midnapore was convicted of criminal breach of trust and dismissed. In Hooghly a tehsil mohurir was found to have embezzled Rs. 3-13. He was criminally prosecuted and convicted, but the case has, on appeal, been remanded by the District Judge for re-trial. After the final adjustment of accounts in the Jaipore Government estates in Bogra, referred to in the previous year's report, the total amount embezzled by 13 patwaris was found to be Rs. 1,950-15. As the defalcations extended over a long period, during which there was a lack of supervision and gross mismanagement, especially in matters of accounts and the maintenance of registers, it was not considered advisable to take any criminal action against the patwaris. Of the amount embezzled, Rs. 836-2-3 have been realised, and the balance is under recovery. The Manager of the estate, Moulvie Abdar Rahman, who is under suspension, was pronounced unfit for retention in Government service. As, however, the prescribed procedure of formally calling upon an officer under such circumstances to show cause why he should not be dismissed was not complied with in this case, a further report is awaited. The complaints of the ryots of Gya, referred to last year, were found on enquiry to be false and malicious, and the tehsildar in Tipperah, whose case was pending, was reinstated. The tehsil accounts in Noakhally are said to require a thorough overhauling, which is now in progress.

Condition of ryots.

The condition of the ryots throughout the Government estates in Dacca, Bhagulpore, Patna, and Chota Nagpore Divisions is reported to have been generally good. In Chittagong the ryots were unfavourably circumstanced during the early part of the year. But latterly they were more prosperous than ever, as they had excellent crops as well as high prices for them. In Midnapore the tenantry suffered from either flood or drought. The crops of the ryots of Kootooberia in the 24-Pergunnahs were injured by the salt-water inundation, and some remission of rent has since

been sanctioned. In Kushtea, in the district of Nuddea, the ryots suffered from loss of crops and collapse of houses, caused by floods and encroachments of the Ganges. The principal estates in the Lalbagh subdivision in Moorshedabad have been subject to inundations during the last four years, and this liability has, in a great measure, affected the condition of the ryots. In Rajshahye agricultural loans were granted to the ryots of the Mircha Diar estate, who suffered from the destruction of crops by a sudden overflow of the river. In Gya both the *bhadoi* and *kharif* crops yielded a good outturn, and the advances made by Government materially helped the ryots in improving their condition. The Khorda estate in Pooree had good harvests during the year. The lower and labouring classes in Cuttack, who were in distress during the early part of the year on account of scarcity and high prices of food-grains, have been in better condition since the winter paddy crop was reaped in November last.

Management and improvement grant.

The amount placed by Government at the disposal of the Board for the management and improvement of estates was Rs. 2,72,108, and this sum was distributed according to the requirements of the different districts. The Accountant-General reports that Rs. 2,71,696 have been expended, but these figures are liable to modification after the accounts for March 1890 have been finally closed.

Wards' Estates.

Collections.

THE rent-roll of the wards' and attached estates under the management of the Board of Revenue slightly exceeds the large sum of a hundred lakhs, or a crore of rupees a year, and the collections in 1889-90 were nearly 103 lakhs, being better than the current demand by Rs. 2,74,728. This result is the best ever attained, except in the year 1878-79. The explanations given in regard to the estates on which collections have been deficient are generally satisfactory, the exception being in the case of the Chandra Kumar property, Shahabad, where only 75 per cent. of the current demand was realized—a result due to the unsettled condition of certain villages which were over-assessed, the villagers being burdened with debts incurred during the time of the late proprietor. In the Dhalbhum Estate the collections amounted to only 72 per cent. of the current demand, a large portion of the balance (Rs. 96,291) shown against pergunnah Dhalbhum alone being disputed and irrecoverable, owing to the resumed ghatwali tenures having been assessed by the late proprietor's amla in a most perfunctory and summary manner without the knowledge of the tenants and without acceptance by headmen and tenure-holders. With a view to dispose of the objections raised by the tenants, the re-measurement and re-assessment of 111 villages of the pergunnah were undertaken. In Deo the collections from the middlemen who farm the estate were very bad owing to opposition on their part to the management of Government. The system of ticcadari management is maintained merely as an expedient for temporary convenience, to facilitate collections when the Manager is not, for any cause, able to do what is properly his own work.

Balances.

The good collections of the year have slightly decreased the large outstanding balances which constitute so objectionable a feature in the administration of these estates, while more has been done in the same direction by granting remissions (which generally means writing off debts barred by limitation), with the result that the arrears have been reduced from 108 lakhs to 82. The Srinagar Ward's Estate has been seven years under the management of the Board, and their attention has been repeatedly called to the large balances outstanding; yet a sum of Rs. 83,432 is entered as still due from the period before the Board took charge. The Bhowanipore Estate, with a rent-roll of Rs. 1,62,576, shows, after large reductions, a balance of Rs. 9,63,321, most of which is classified as bad and irrecoverable, and must presumably be barred by limitation, if it was ever really due.

Government dues.

The claims of Government on wards' and attached estates have been satisfied during the year, the moderate balance (since paid) of Rs. 18,174 being more than equalled by advance payments made on other estates. This is an important branch of wards' administration, which at one time received insufficient attention.

Financial results.

The general financial results of the year cannot be regarded as satisfactory, inasmuch as the debts due by estates increased from 45 to 48 lakhs, the cash balances diminished from 24 to 17 lakhs, while only four lakhs were invested or spent on the purchase of land.

Improvements.

The amount spent on improvements, Rs. 66,930, is somewhat in excess of the expenditure under that head in previous years. But on some properties there is a deficiency in this respect: for instance, in Cossimbazar, with a rent-roll of over four lakhs, the outlay on improvements was only Rs. 4,668, while Rs. 75,067 were invested;

in Narhan, with an income of nearly two lakhs, nothing was spent on improvements, while a lakh was invested.

Surveys and records of right.

The most important improvements during the year were those made by effecting surveys and records of right under the Bengal Tenancy Act. The progress made during the year was generally satisfactory. The survey of the Srinagar Estate (695 square miles) was completed under the efficient management of Mr. Collin. Maldwar has been finally dealt with. In Sunkerpore, Burdwan, Churamon, Koojung, and Kanika the proceedings are in an advanced stage.

Education.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the education of each of the principal wards.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

DURING the year 1889-90 the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had under consideration three Bills. All of these were passed and received the assent of the Governor-General, viz., Act I (B.C.) of 1890, an Act to consolidate the Calcutta and the Suburban Police Superannuation Funds; Act II (B.C.) of 1890, an Act to amend the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880; and Act III (B.C.) of 1890, an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the port of Calcutta, and to the appointment of Commissioners for the said port.

Act I (B.C.) of 1890, an Act to consolidate the Calcutta and the Suburban Police Superannuation Funds.

This Act received the assent of the Governor-General on the 18th February 1890. The Bill was introduced, read in Council, and referred to a Select Committee on the 6th April 1889. The report of the Select Committee was presented on the 21st December 1889, and the Bill was passed on the 18th January 1890. The Superannuation Funds for the Police Force of the Town and the Police Force of the Suburbs of Calcutta had hitherto been distinct; the former, it appearing, being in a flourishing financial condition, while the latter was clearly not solvent. This had been brought about by causes which indicated that the burdens of the one fund had in many cases been thrown upon the other. The object of the Bill was to remedy the state of things so disclosed, and this has been done by consolidating the two funds.

Act II (B.C.) of 1890, an Act to amend the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880.

This Act received the assent of the Governor-General on the 4th March 1890. The Bill was introduced, read in Council, and referred to a Select Committee on the 4th January 1890. Under section 33 of the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880, the Lieutenant-Governor was empowered to make rules and issue orders in all matters connected with the working of that Act which was applicable in the first instance to the town of Calcutta, the port of Calcutta, and the suburbs. Separate rules were made for Calcutta, for the suburbs, and for places outside Calcutta and the suburbs. It was found desirable to have the same rules in force henceforth in the old town of Calcutta and in that portion of the suburbs which has been amalgamated therewith by the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act of 1888. The Bill, by making the necessary alteration in the definition of the words "Town of Calcutta," and by eliminating the definition of the "Suburbs of Calcutta" in the Bengal Vaccination Act of 1880, now extends the operation of that Act to the enlarged municipal area and to the port of Calcutta.

Act III (B.C.) of 1890, an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the port of Calcutta, and to the appointment of Commissioners for the said port.

This Act received the assent of the Governor-General on the 15th May 1890. The Bill was introduced, read in Council, and referred to a Select Committee on the 6th April 1890. The Bill purports to re-enact the existing law relating to the port of Calcutta with amendments found by experience to be necessary, and to consolidate into one Act the law relating to the port. The more prominent alterations in the law introduced by the present Act may be summarised as follows:—

The Commissioners for the port of Calcutta are now represented by 15 members, and consist of—

the Chairman;
the Vice-Chairman;
eight elected and five nominated Commissioners.

Of the elected Commissioners, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is empowered to elect five instead of four as formerly, and the restriction which hitherto limited the choice of a representative by the native community to one of its own nationality for each of the two constituencies, where its vote practically governs the election, has been removed.

The offices of Chairman and Vice-Chairman, subject to a power to cancel the same or appoint a successor reserved to the Local Government, have been made permanent.

New sections introduced, dealing with the valuation of Port Trust property for the purposes of municipal assessment, follow in principle the lines laid down in the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act of 1888. Conspicuous among the innovations of minor import connected with the subject of assessment is one which permits the reduction of ten per cent. being made on the sum payable under the provisions of the Act as the consolidated rate on the annual value of the Port Trust property. Any dispute, moreover, which may possibly arise with regard to such annual value is to be submitted to the final decision of the Local Government.

The power entrusted to the Commissioners upon the limits of the port being extended to remove any private wharf, jetty or other work now requires before its exercise the assent of the Local Government. Further, the right to institute a civil suit for the award of compensation is expressly given to the owner of such work for the injury he may have suffered through its removal, should he deem himself in a position to show that the work had been lawfully made or was one in which a prescriptive right had accrued. A similar privilege is reserved to persons who may deem themselves aggrieved by being debarred the use of any private wharves or other works under an order in that behalf enforced by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The scale of charges to be framed by the Commissioners for the conveyance of goods by their tramways has been included among those which require the previous assent of the Local Government before they can be validly enforced.

Some obsolete enactments of the older Acts have been omitted; rules relating to the preparation and submission of budget estimates have been revised; provision has been made for the grant of pensions to the Commissioners' employés; the powers and duties of the Port Police have been defined; and the liability which attaches to the Commissioners in respect of goods left at their premises or under their charge has been more clearly explained.

Police.

Strength and cost of Police Force.

EXCLUSIVE of the Railway Police, the sanctioned force in 1889 was 73 superior officers, 3,418 subordinate officers, and 19,365 constables; but at the close of the year the subordinate officers were 74 and the constables 348 under the sanctioned strength. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 40,81,342, while the expenditure on that portion of the force that was employed on purely police duties was Rs. 26,23,294, or 7·6 pies per head of the population. These figures, as also those of the proportion of police to area, nearly approximate to the figures of previous years.

Town Police.

The Town Police worked with but varying success. In Howrah, Dinajpur, and the Presidency Division generally they are reported to have done well, while in Dacca, Mymensingh, Bhagalpur, and at the head-quarters of four of the important districts of the Patna Division they failed in many respects. In Patna itself the procedure in cases instituted for breach of municipal bye-laws would appear to be faulty in the extreme, and in Faridpur it is said that the great extension of the boundaries of the municipality rendered its proper watch and ward an impossibility. The Magistrate of this last district has been asked for a special report on this point. It has for some time been clearly necessary to take measures to lighten the duties and increase the popularity of Municipal Police. A redistribution of batta allowances, which are now given to all fourth-grade constables on town duty, and the successful introduction of a new system of working this force (described in paragraph 9 of the Resolution on the Police Report for 1888) in Midnapur and Hughli, have effected some improvement. The further extension of this scheme has now been sanctioned.

Rural Police.

It would be useless to recapitulate all the cases that illustrate the well-known failure of the District Police in Bengal. In Kulpi, in the 24-Pergunnahs, two of the ringleaders in a dacoity case were chowkidars, while the punchayet was the receiver; in Murshidabad the chakeran men are described as a community of subsidised ruffians mostly belonging to the criminal classes and constituting a positive source of danger to the public; while abuses in the matter of distribution of pay and arrears of collection continue as numerous as ever. There are a few exceptions to this very general failure, but the reports have long since shown that further reform is needed. Colonel Ramsay, District Superintendent of Police of Monghyr, was placed on special duty at the end of the year in order to investigate certain points connected with the chowkidari system. His labours have now merged in those of the Committee which has been appointed to consider the general question of police reform. It will be, perhaps, the most important portion of the Committee's duty to attempt to devise means of welding together more completely than has hitherto been done the rural and the regular police. In the tea districts it will probably be necessary to introduce some system by which Government may be kept informed of what goes on in the gardens. The Inspector-General of Police sums up the present conditions in the following unfavourable terms:—

"The position of the chakeran men remains as it was, whilst that of the others has much improved wherever attention has been given to the subject, and in Chota Nagpur at all events, under the special Act, the chowkidar has at present certainly nothing to complain of. In any further legislation which may be attempted the powers of the punchayet should be restricted to assessment and collection, and the chowkidar must be brought under police control in a way that will bring home to him the fact that he is our subordinate with nothing to expect or fear from the village community. But the material is for the most part bad and rotten, and by placing things on a sounder footing we are not removing its inherent vices."

Cases of torture by Police.

Four head-constables and five constables were judicially convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for ill-treating accused and suspected persons; and one sub-inspector and three constables in Jessore were dismissed for the same reason, although the judicial prosecution against them broke down for want of corroborative evidence. On this subject Mr. Veasey remarks—

"This exhausts the list of cases of this nature ordered to be shown as true, and it cannot, I think, be said that it is either long or serious. It is certainly outnumbered by the list of false charges, for accusations of this nature are much in favour amongst the criminal classes and their advisers; but although the police attach far too much weight to confessions, the old stock theory that most confessions are extorted by violence might very well be put on one side, though it is too much to hope that this will happen."

Criminal statistics.

The following statement shows the proportion of cognizable crime to population and police in various provinces of India :—

Province.	Police.	Population.	Crime (cognizable).	Proportion of police to population.		Proportion of police to crime (cognizable).		Proportion of crime (cognizable) to population.	
				Policeman.	Persons.	Policeman.	Cases.	Cases.	Persons.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	32,652	43,323,599	192,123	1	to 1,326	1	to 5·8	1	to 225
Punjab	20,095	18,842,264	87,721	1	to 937	1	to 4·3	1	to 214
Central Provinces	8,653	9,838,731	25,505	1	to 1,137	1	to 2·9	1	to 385
Bombay, including Sind	19,049	15,674,613	41,178	1	to 822	1	to 2·1	1	to 380
Madras	21,648	30,868,504	128,476	1	to 1,425	1	to 5·9	1	to 240
Assam, including Frontier Police ...	4,607	6,064,298	10,934	1	to 1,316	1	to 2·3	1	to 554
Bengal	23,306	65,964,160	111,476	1	to 2,830	1	to 4·7	1	to 591

In paragraph 14 of the Resolution on the Report for 1888, the difficulty of drawing any satisfactory conclusion from such statistics as are given in the above table was commented on, and it was said that it would be more interesting to compare the police of Bengal with that of other provinces in the matter of success in dealing with crime. In accordance with this suggestion, The Inspector-General of Police gives the results obtained by applying the tests of police work to the crime of the different provinces, and the following table has been compiled from these results :—

	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Bombay (including Sind).	Madras.	Assam (including Frontier Police).	Bengal.
Test A3—Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated ...	35·4	33·8	51·6	32·4	27·2	30·5	32·8
Test A4—Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided ...	69·4	63·8	74·6	58·3	68·9	62·5	59·2
Test B2—Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police	62·6	57·2	66·6	43·2	42·9	55·8	48·7

The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with Mr. Veasey in his opinion that Bengal does not "appear to advantage as regards judicial results, and the figures given under test A4 must represent a large number of failures of justice. The high standard of proof demanded, the latitude allowed to the advocates of accused persons, and the dilatory procedure so much in vogue, are all obstacles well known and to be reckoned with in these provinces, whilst elsewhere they may be factors of less importance, but they would not exercise the influence they do if investigating officers were more careful and if supervision were more efficient." At the same time (if the Central Provinces, which are in a great proportion inhabited by comparatively simple races, be excluded) the variations between provinces are not so great as might reasonably have been expected.

Crime of the Province.

The following figures show the amount of cognizable and non-cognizable crime reported in the province as compared with that of the two previous years :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	Increase as compared with 1888.	Increase as compared with 1887.
Cognizable ...	101,969	110,357	119,656	9,299	17,687
Non-cognizable ...	109,254	112,006	117,407	5,401	8,153
Total ...	211,223	222,363	237,063	14,700	25,840

During the year under review there was an increase of cognizable crime in all the Divisions of Bengal except Rajshahye, the increase being most marked in the Burdwan and Patna Divisions. In non-cognizable crime there was also a general increase, the only exception being Patna, which shows a small decrease of 127.

As in the previous year, the increase in cognizable crime was mainly under "Cases against property" and "Other cases," the number of which rose from 68,951 and 30,275 in 1888 to 74,431 and 34,072 respectively in 1889. This is said to have been chiefly due to the high prices of food-grains during the year. As remarked in the Resolution on the Jail Administration Report for 1889, the large increase of offences against property also affected the number of direct admissions into jail during the year, which rose to 33,942, the highest that has been recorded since 1879. The details of the increase in non-cognizable crme will be noticed in a subsequent paragraph.

False cases.

The percentage of cases declared false decreased slightly from 6·0 to 5·8. The divisional percentages vary from 7·8 in Chittagong to 3·9 in the Orissa Division. The variations are most marked in the district returns, the highest being 21·2 in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the lowest 1·3 in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. In the Burdwan Division, the percentage varied from 8·2 in Hooghly to 2·1 in Howrah. The high rate in Hughli is said to have been due to the inclusion in the returns of direct cases summarily dismissed under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, while no satisfactory explanation is given of the abnormally low percentage in Howrah. In some cases the same districts, such as Bogra and Chumparun, in the former of which the percentage was 13·7 against 4 in 1888, and in the latter 9·3 against 17·6 in 1886, show considerable variations in the figures of different years. According to Mr. Veasey these variations are due more to "individual views and influences" than to any local conditions. It seems, however, to the Lieutenant-Governor that, though this statement is true, both in regard to the police officers who investigate and the magisterial officers who decide (and such fluctuations as those shown in Bogra and Chumparun are, doubtless, due to the personal equation of the Magistrates), it does not apparently cover the whole ground, as otherwise it would be difficult to account for the fact that the Chittagong Division generally returns the highest, and the Presidency Division the lowest percentage of false cases. In Puri, Balasore, and Maldah so many as 24, 31, and 39 cases, respectively, sent up in A form were declared false without any attempt to prosecute.

The statistics of the prosecution of complainants for bringing false cases are unsatisfactory in every way. There is a great falling off both in the number of prosecutions instituted and in the percentage of convictions obtained in the Presidency and Chittagong Divisions. Backerganj, Monghyr, and Chumparun have done best, but the 24-Pergunnahs, Hughli, Patna, Mozufferpur, and Purneah are all exceedingly bad. The whole subject has been reviewed lately by Sir Steuart Bayley in dealing with a proposal which has been made by the Government of the North-Western Provinces to extend the scope of section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and His Honour is of opinion that, although much of the failure of officers in dealing with such cases is due to preventible causes, much more is due to defects in the law.

Sessions trials.

The results of sessions trials were unsatisfactory in the extreme, the percentage of convictions for the whole province falling from 56·0 in 1887 and 51·7 in 1888 to 49·1. For the first time for many years the chances of the escape of an accused person who has been formally committed for trial by an investigating officer appear to be greater than the chances of his conviction. For this result the districts of Pubna and Bogra appear to be very largely responsible, and the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but think that causes other than the alleged misconduct of the police must have contributed to the failures of justice that undoubtedly occurred. The percentage fell in Bogra from 51·7 in 1888 to 22·2 in 1889, and in Pubna from 48·9 to 10·0; and it is worthy of notice that the Jail Report for the past year shows that Pubna headed the list of releases on appeal with a percentage of 32·76, while Bogra was not much better with a percentage of 12·11. These two districts are included in one Sessions charge.

In six out of eight jury districts the results were bad, notably so in Hooghly and Burdwan; but in Patna there was great improvement, and in Howrah the percentage (60·4) was above the average. The subject of trial by jury is now under the special consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, who has been asked for a report on the subject by the Government of India.

Analysis of crime by classes.

The following table shows the number of true cognizable cases for the last five years, as well as the percentage of convictions obtained in such cases during those years :—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Abetment	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Class I.—Offences against the State and public tranquillity.	2,802	2,891	2,901	2,872	2,818	57·7	56·7	59·0	57·9	61·1
„ II.—Serious offences against the person.	4,484	4,542	4,545	4,622	4,702	43·3	41·8	43·0	42·6	43·1
„ III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.	24,103	22,803	22,234	25,247	27,824	9·7	8·4	8·5	8·2	8·5
„ IV.—Minor offences against the person.	2,533	2,682	2,427	2,405	2,334	21·9	21·1	19·6	20·8	20·1
„ V.—Minor offences against property.	42,206	40,020	36,131	38,381	41,032	36·2	34·6	33·4	33·6	35·3
„ VI.—Other offences not specified above.	24,819	27,003	27,753	30,159	33,950	89·9	88·8	89·5	89·2	90·7
Total ...	100,948	99,941	95,993	103,686	112,661	43·7	43·9	44·7	44·4	46·0

Offences against the State and public tranquillity.

Under this class there was a small decrease of 54, due to a falling off in cases of rioting. The cases of coining were few in number and mostly unimportant. The decrease in the number of rioting cases is found in three Divisions only, an increase being shown in the number of such cases in all the others. The great fall from 512 to 377 in the Dacca Division is most satisfactory, although even this lower number still leaves the Division at the head of the list. There were 353 cases in the Patna Division, but they were generally of a trivial nature, and the number does not appear excessive when the large area and vast population of this Division are taken into consideration. There were some serious cases in the Presidency Division, in which rioting has increased in the past two years. Jessore and the 24-Pergunnahs are responsible for the increase, while the figures in Khulna are still high. A most satisfactory fall in the number of persons bound over in Backerganj was not followed by any increase in rioting, though the presence of three bodies of punitive police in the district must have had its proper influence on the figures.

Serious offences against the person.

There is very little fluctuation in the figures under this class. There was a slight improvement in the percentage of convictions before the Sessions Courts (47·9 in 1889 to 44·4 in 1888), but the standard is very low. On the whole, the results in cases which come under this heading fully justify recent strictures on the working of the police, and show that they are as unsuccessful in prosecution as in detection.

There were 316 murders, the largest number reported since 1880. Robbers were responsible for 26 of these as against 10 in 1888 and an average of 8·2 for the five years before that, and there were again 13 due to poison. It is curious that this is the exact number of murders by poison in the years 1887 and 1888, and the average number of such murders in the four years before 1887. The increase in the total number of murders must be considered with the decrease of 17 in the number of culpable homicides.

There was a slight improvement in the percentages of conviction, but the standard is so low that there is not much room for congratulation. In one of the cases of murder by dacoits in Midnapur all five of the dacoits were sentenced to transportation for life, but only six persons had been convicted for murder as robbers before the close of the year. In the cases of murder by poison only one solitary person was convicted. For all other murders 214 were acquitted at the Sessions and 103 convicted, the majority of the latter receiving sentences of transportation.

If the figures of this class of crime be taken separately for each Division, a marked feature of the statistics is, as usual, the very large number of cases reported from the Dacca Division, in which serious crime is always prevalent. The statistics in Backerganj alone will bear comparison with those of the

whole Divisions of Chota Nagpur, Orissa or Bhagalpur, and Mymensingh is not far behind Backerganj, and it is in Mymensingh that there has been a notable increase in 1889 of 71 true cases. In the Presidency Division there has been a marked decrease common to most districts, while in Burdwan there has been an increase due chiefly to the district of Hughli. The figures for the Rajshahye Division show an increase of 33 cases in Rungpur, and those of the Chittagong Division show that there has been a distinct growth of crime attended by violence in the district of Chittagong. Chumparun, in the Patna Division, shows an increase of over 50 per cent.

Results in murder cases were very bad in most Divisions. In the two jury districts of Burdwan and Hughli there was not a single conviction in 20 cases. In the Presidency Division 63 persons were tried for "other murders," but only eight convicted. In 10 cases in Dacca only two persons were convicted, while in Faridpur, in the same number of cases, 44 persons were released and one was convicted. In Patna there was no conviction in a murder by dacoits and three murders by robbers, while in the Patna Division generally there were only nine persons convicted to 48 acquitted in 39 murders. But these are only examples of the general rule of results in 1889, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Inspector-General of Police in thinking that most of the failures of justice are due to the police attaching too much weight to confessions and the Courts too little weight to circumstantial evidence.

In perusing the brief accounts of important cases given by the Inspector-General, it is melancholy to note that many were due to quarrels between husbands and their youthful wives.

There were 234 cases of culpable homicide, against 251 in the previous year. The decrease is nominal, some cases having been included under the head of murder. The results of trials show a slight falling off, the percentage of convictions in true cases being 38·8, against 40·2 in 1888.

Serious offences against person and property or against property only.

This class of offences includes dacoity, robbery, serious mischief, and burglary. The increase in these crimes reported in 1888 shows no signs of diminution in 1889. The results of trials are wholly unsatisfactory, and there is scarcely any portion of the report, which is the reverse of flattering to the Police in most of the statistics it produces, which more seriously reflects on their efficiency than this.

The following table shows the figures relating to dacoity for the last five years:—

	Cases, including those pending from previous year.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons— Appeared before Magistrate.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of convictions to persons who appeared.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried.
1885	182	37	20·3	663	159	385	23·9	29·2
1886	113	35	30·9	558	135	291	24·1	31·6
1887	115	24	20·8	508	95	277	18·7	25·5
1888	144	34	23·6	607	132	399	21·7	24·8
1889	190	31	16·3	782	168	554	21·4	23·2

The percentage of convictions and the very great increase in the number of persons acquitted are both most serious features of the above statistics. The falling off in power and efficiency is everywhere observable, though Burdwan and Patna account for 16 cases each out of a total increase of 40 cases. In Chumparun alone there were 13 cases against a blank return for 1888. This serious outbreak of crime is attributed to the distress caused by high prices. Out of 35 persons sent up from this district, only nine were convicted, 26 being released. Results are worse in the Hughli district, which, with 11 cases, shows only one conviction under section 411, Indian Penal Code. In the Rajshahye Division, again, only two persons were convicted in 17 cases, against 49 discharged or acquitted. In the Burdwan district no arrest was made in three out of four cases, while in Purneah all the nine persons convicted have since been

released by the High Court. The only exception to this general run of bad results is Tipperah, where, out of 40 persons sent up for trial in four cases, 28 were convicted—a result no doubt creditable to the police of both Tipperah and Noakhali, who worked together, the dacoits belonging to the latter district.

In Midnapur there was a small increase from 8 to 11 cases. Five troublesome gangs in this district were broken up during the year, one of the ringleaders (Kristo Chunder Chowdhury), who admitted having had a hand in 15 dacoities, and who was last released from jail in 1885, being sentenced on conviction to transportation for life. It is hoped that the breaking up of these gangs will have the effect of materially diminishing the number of dacoities in this district.

Two river dacoities, both attacks on rice-boats, are reported from the 24-Pergunnahs.

There were 177 cases of robbery, against 155 in 1888. No explanation is given of the increase which occurs under the heading of "Highway robberies." Out of 231 persons brought to trial, only 91, or 39·3 per cent., were convicted. In the Chota Nagpur Division six convictions were obtained in eight cases. In a case of mail robbery in Hazaribagh the accused was, on conviction, sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

There were 501 cases of mischief by fire, against 506 in 1888, but the judicial results were extremely bad, 30 persons being convicted, against 211 discharged or acquitted. The worst districts were Dinajpur and Mymensingh. In the former district only two persons were convicted in 86 cases, and in the latter only one in 36 cases.

Minor offences against the person.

A decrease of 71 under this class calls for no notice.

Minor offences against property.

Including burglaries, which, for purposes of comparison, are usually treated with offences under this class, as well as under Class III, the number of cases was 66,932, against 61,711 in 1888. The large increase of 5,221 cases is attributed to the failure of crops and the consequent impoverishment of the lowest classes. The variations were most marked under the heads of theft and burglary, which show an increase of 2,305 and 2,501 cases respectively. Under burglary the percentage of convictions in cases was 7·5, against 7·2 in 1888; but the percentage of persons convicted shows a slight improvement, being 55·5 against 53·7. This is said to be due to the fact "that in a considerable proportion of cases the men sent up have been caught red-handed, so that the police have had their work done for them." Patna is again the worst among the Divisions, the number of burglaries (7,654) being nearly 700 more than any total reached in the Division during the last eight years, and 1,529 more than the total for 1888. Chowkidari parades and an increased use of the power to refuse investigation under section 157 have undoubtedly contributed to this increase; but the danger of too free a use of this power is shown in the falling off of cases in Patna, where there was a high percentage (37·0) of refusals; and Mr. Veasey is probably right in thinking that with fewer refusals there would have been more crime reported. In this matter the Lieutenant-Governor considers that much discretion should be left to the District Superintendents and their station officers, subject to the control of the Magistrate, and His Honour would call attention to the remarks made in paragraph 12 of the Resolution on the Report for 1887:—"The discretion is one which must be exercised. It requires to be carefully controlled, as it is liable to serious abuse, but its judicious exercise may relieve the police of much useless work. No general orders should be laid down in any district that particular classes of cases are not to be enquired into." The large increase of burglary in the Patna Division attracted the Lieutenant-Governor's notice last year when dealing with the statement of serious crime for the third quarter of that year. The attention of the Commissioner has since been drawn to the matter, and he has been asked to impress upon Magistrates and District Superintendents in the Division the absolute necessity for greater exertion on their part in the matter of checking and controlling this crime.

Amongst districts the worst was Monghyr with 1,945 cases, against 1,890 in 1888. In the Bhagulpur district there was an increase of 329 cases owing, it is said, to better reporting and high prices. The results in Midnapur were good in comparison with the bad ones last year, and the remarks of Mr. Munro on

the crime of this district, which have been quoted by Mr. Veasey, show an intelligent grasp of the wants of the district which is not always to be found elsewhere. In Dinajpur much good work is said to have been done of late years. This is indicated by the fact that there was a decrease in burglary both in 1889 and in the previous year, though the causes at work were much the same. Judicial results were, however, not satisfactory.

In Darjiling the number of cases increased from 91 to 141, or more than 50 per cent., while Faridpur shows an increase of 125 cases, and results are said to be going from bad to worse. Separate reports will be called for regarding both these districts.

Other offences not specified above.

An increase of 3,791 cases under this class was due to prosecutions for nuisance, the number of which rose from 21,641 to 25,599 during the year.

Cases of bad livelihood.

Bad livelihood cases show an increase of 54, but, as remarked by the Inspector-General of Police, this is far from satisfactory, in view of the fact that there was such a considerable increase during the year in cases of dacoity and burglary. Two thousand and twenty-five cases were instituted on the report of the police and 82 by petition before the Magistrate. Of these 1,178 of the former and 49 of the latter ended in conviction. The Lieutenant-Governor is disappointed to find that, though the importance of disposing of these cases as quickly as possible has repeatedly been insisted upon in previous Resolutions, the returns for the past year show no improvement in this respect. In 29 districts the average duration of cases exceeded 50 days from the date of first report to the Magistrate, while in two districts it was more than 100 days. In Durbhunga a case was no less than 717 days, or for nearly two years, under trial; while in one case in Dinajpur and in another in Midnapur so many as 442 and 404 days, respectively, were allowed to intervene between the date of report to the Magistrate and that of the issue of the process. Such delays as these are wholly inexcusable and completely stultify the whole proceedings. Again, there is apparently no reason why the average duration of a total of 31 cases in Dacca should be 148 days, when Sarun with 88 cases shows an average duration of only 4·6 days. As a means of effectually putting a stop to these delays, Mr. Veasey suggests that the cases should be entered in the Magistrate's case register. This matter will be dealt with separately. The number of cases tried in Court was 1,083, against 811 tried locally. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the increase in the number of cases tried in Courts is a move in the right direction, though he would not wish that the advantages of an efficient local enquiry should be forgotten. But the delays that are inseparable from an invariable determination to try these cases locally have very bad effects, and His Honour wishes to repeat the remarks made in the Resolution on the Report for 1886, that "it is far better that a case should be taken up at once in Court than that men should have charges hanging over their heads for months and months because it is not found convenient to depute an officer to the spot. There are many cases in which it is no kindness to the suspected person to make the enquiry in his village, and in which no advantage can accrue from such a procedure." The number of bad characters under police surveillance rose from 41,561 to 42,812. The increasing number on the registers is, however, the chief obstacle to effective scrutiny, and the Lieutenant-Governor is therefore glad to observe that Mr. Veasey has introduced a system of classification which, by making the duty lighter, will enable the police to devote more attention to habitual criminals.

Railway Police.

There was an increase of 314 in the number of cases reported. Out of 3,016 persons brought to trial, 2,504 were convicted. Mr. Veasey remarks:—

"The police as a rule are very successful with pick-pocket cases, which are nearly always the work of habitual criminals; but in these days of light sentences the releases pretty well balance the convictions, and the thief on coming out returns to his old ways, only changing the scene of his operations. A case is mentioned in which an old offender sentenced to five years at the Sessions was released on appeal, as the money was found under the seat. He was sitting next the person robbed, who had his pocket slit open in the usual way, and the result may perhaps be considered unfortunate. In two cases railway thieves of this class, well-dressed men of respectable appearance, came under observation only owing to their travelling without tickets, and were then found to be old hands, who would of course have indignantly resented suspicion."

In the case of a dacoity at Paleza Ghât the railway employés, who outnumbered the dacoits, excused themselves from assisting the police on the plea that they were not engaged to fight, and that if they did and got hurt they would probably be discharged. As an instance of the failure of railway cases when tried by inexperienced officers, the Assistant Inspector-General of Government Railway Police on the East Indian Railway mentions a case in which a pointsman, guard, and driver were prosecuted for gross negligence which might have been attended with the most disastrous results. The pointsman was convicted, but the driver and the guard were both acquitted, the former on the ground that it was a dark night and it was difficult for him to see, and the latter because he had "too much other work to look after between the stations." He suggests that it might be considered whether the more important cases should not be tried at the head-quarters of the district in which they occur by one of the senior officers. The Lieutenant-Governor does not see his way at present to issue a general order to this effect. The attention of the District Magistrates will, however, be called to the importance of taking up all such cases themselves, where possible, or at least of seeing that they are not tried by inexperienced officers.

One hundred and fifty-three persons were killed in 217 railway accidents, including 34 railway servants and 25 persons who committed suicide.

Non-cognizable crime.

Non-cognizable offences increased by 5,401, as will be seen from the subjoined table:—

	1888.	1889.
Class I	8,556	8,581
„ II	30	33
„ III	955	848
„ IV	56,689	56,535
„ V	9,110	9,730
„ VI	11,074	11,356
Special laws	25,592	30,324
Total ...	112,006	117,407

The increase was mainly in offences under "Special laws," and was due to a larger number of prosecutions under the Municipal Act. In class VI cases under section 106 of the Criminal Procedure Code (security for keeping the peace on conviction) fell from 1,907 to 1,860. It is to be regretted that Magistrates make so little use of this important section, which, judiciously applied to a certain class of offenders, may be employed with the most salutary effect. The attention of district officers will be called to this matter Process was issued against 115,303 persons in 1889, of whom no fewer than 31,594 were acquitted. In many districts compliance with a summons appears to have been more or less a matter of choice, as remarked by Mr. Veasey, and the percentage of persons who appeared to persons summoned, which stands at the low figure of 78·7 for the whole province, is very low indeed in the districts of Dacca, Faridpur, Purneah, Noakhali, and Tipperah. The above figures combine to show, even when full allowance is made for compromises appearing as acquittals, that complaints are insufficiently tested before process is granted, and it will require the close and constant supervision of the Magistrate to check the failure in administration which these statistics disclose.

Remands.

The number of A forms sent up rose from 35,716 to 38,605. They were disposed of as follows:—

	1888.	1889.
At first hearing	34·6	37·3
Remanded once	20·6	20·1
Do. twice	13·9	13·4
Do. thrice	9·8	9·2
Do. four times	·2	6·1
Do. five do.	4·2	3·9
Do. six do.	2·7	2·6
Do. more than six times	5·1	5·1

There was a slight improvement in the percentage of cases decided at the first two hearings, but the percentage of cases remanded more than six times

continued the same. Amongst districts it was only in Hughli, Howrah, the 24-Pergunnahs, Darjiling, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the Gurjhats that more than two-thirds of the cases were decided in two hearings, while in Lohardugga, Faridpur, Jessore, Bogra, and Noakhali less than one-third were concluded in the same number of hearings.

There is no doubt that these delays are to a great extent the result of a want of system and bad supervision. For instance in Purneah, where the number of cases remanded more than six times was 132 out of a total of 769 cases, a frequent excuse for the remand was that the process had not been duly served, yet the late Commissioner found in the course of his inspection that no trouble was ever taken by the judicial officers to ascertain the cause of the failure; again in the sudder subdivision of the Dinajpur district, where no less than 198 cases were pending with the police and 55 with the Magistrates, the case registers, instead of being utilised, had been superseded by a special statement which must have given unnecessary trouble and have afforded insufficient information. This state of things is certainly not creditable to the officers concerned, and the Lieutenant-Governor is sure that a systematic and periodical examination of the registers, such as need occupy but little time, would produce a marked effect.

Reconviction. The number of persons reconvicted rose from 1,640 to 1,915. Mr. Veasey remarks that the increase—

"is considerably discounted by the proof it affords that the sentences passed cannot in many instances be really deterrent; and further, that we have a large criminal population who find so little to object to in a life in jail that they begin to qualify for re-admission almost as soon as the gates close behind them. On the other hand, the police generally understand now the importance of verifying the antecedents of accused persons, and much information is thus elicited which a few years ago would have remained neglected."

It is believed that, though there has been some improvement in this matter, much remains yet to be done, both by the police in putting the information before the Courts, and by the Courts in attaching proper importance to previous convictions in awarding punishment. Several cases have recently come to His Honour's notice in which old offenders have been treated with most uncalled for leniency, on the ground that some of the previous convictions proved against them were of a date more than ten years back, and were consequently excluded from consideration. Sir Steuart Bayley is not prepared to accept the principle involved in this explanation, and regrets to think that these and other similar cases show that Mr. Veasey is justified in saying that "authorities who are practically irresponsible (to the Commissioner) are apt at times to ignore local requirements." Amongst districts, Patna and Monghyr take the lead with 123 and 106 reconvictions respectively. There were only four districts, viz., Bankura, Pubna, Bogra, and Khulna, in which the number in each case did not exceed 10. In 199 cases, as against 142 in 1888, it was proved that the accused had been convicted three times or more.

Criminal Tribes. Under the directions of the Government of India, the subject of the control and punishment of Criminal Tribes is now under special enquiry, and the Committee on Police Reform has been asked to take the subject up. The Mughya Domes still continue to give much trouble, and the scheme instituted some years ago for their reclamation does not appear to have had any lasting success. The question of the retention of the Dome colonies in Chumparun is now under consideration. It is, however, noteworthy that the Magistrate of that district, while he calls them 'pilferers by choice and burglars by necessity,' is of opinion at the same time "that they get credit for much crime which is in reality the work of Ahirs, well-to-do people who thrive by thieving, and with whom the chowkidars are hand-in-glove in consequence," and the Lieutenant-Governor believes that there is much justification for this view. The Rajshahye Division, and more especially the districts of Rungpur and Dinajpur, are still overrun by miscellaneous gangs of vagabonds whose movements it is very difficult to control.

Absconders. The total number of names entered during the year was 2,610, of whom 804 were arrested and 531 surrendered themselves. This subject has not hitherto found a place in the annual report. The Lieutenant-Governor fully agrees with Mr. Veasey's comments on the unsatisfactory nature of the returns on this subject, and in his remarks as to the importance of giving special attention to it.

Crime and Police in Calcutta and the Suburbs.

The following statement shows the number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta during 1889 and the two preceding years:—

		1887.	1888.	1889.
Cognizable ...	Penal Code*	6,485	8,619	8,421
	Miscellaneous	21,566	29,716	24,643
Non-cognizable ...	Penal Code*	6,566	5,759	5,627
	Miscellaneous	20,475	19,569	21,692
	Total ...	55,092	63,663	60,383

* As in previous years, some offences under other Acts are included in this table with offences under the Penal Code.

The decrease in cognizable crime occurred mainly under the head of street offences. There were 12,543 such cases in 1889, against 16,793 in 1888. The increase in non-cognizable offences is due to the fact that the number of cases under the Conservancy Act rose from 18,617 in 1888 to 20,691 in 1889.

The number of persons arrested and summoned fell from 69,377 in 1888 to 56,762 in the year under review. The decrease occurred mainly under the heads (1) Public and local nuisances, (2) Miscellaneous offences under the Stage Carriage Act, (3) Street offences, and (4) Offences under Port Acts. The number of persons convicted was 49,003, against 61,865 in 1888. The percentage of convictions for cognizable offences fell from 94·68 to 93·30, and for non-cognizable offences from 71·12 to 65·99.

There were only 60 false cases out of a total of 50,297 reported in the Town and only 24 out of 10,086 reported in the Suburbs.

The value of the property stolen was Rs. 1,51,267, against Rs. 1,22,523 in 1888, and that of the property recovered Rs. 69,199, against Rs. 59,401 in 1888. In the Town the percentage of property recovered, 49·02, was the same as in the preceding year, but in the Suburbs there was a marked falling off from 43·89 to 35·06.

The ratio of cognizable crime to population in the Town and Suburbs was as follows:—

	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of crime to population.
Town ...	7·8	433,219	1 to 16·83
Suburbs ...	23	251,439	1 to 34·65

Cognizable crime in the Town.

The following statement shows the number of true cognizable cases reported within the Town during the last three years:—

Crime.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Abetment of offence not committed ...	...	...	1
Class I—Offences against the State, &c. ...	49	43	32
„ II—Serious offences against the person ...	213	182	186
„ III—Serious offences against person and property	185	163	189
„ IV—Minor offences against the person ...	58	71	53
„ V—Minor offences against person and property	2,223	2,037	2,309
„ VI—Other offences not specified above ...	4,408	7,710	6,891
Special and Local laws	16,009	18,950	16,074
Total ...	23,145	29,156	25,735

There was a decrease in offences relating to coin, the number of which was 5, against 13 in 1888. Six persons were arrested, of whom 4 were convicted and 2 discharged. The maximum sentence inflicted was 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

There were 4 cases of murder, against 6 in 1888. In one of these cases the accused, a Burman convict in the Presidency Jail, who in a sudden fit of passion

killed the convict-warder, also a Burman, by a blow from a heavy block of wood, was sentenced to capital punishment. The same sentence was passed upon a seaman of the British barque *Roanoke*, who committed an indecent assault on a young shipmate, and on being threatened with exposure, mortally stabbed him with a clasp-knife; and also in the case of a constable of police who, in a fit of jealousy, cut the throat of a woman whom he was in the habit of visiting. In the remaining case the accused, who is a native of the Gwalior State, absconded.

Cases of grievous hurt decreased to 17 from 26 in 1888, the average of the five preceding years being 33. Twenty-nine persons were arrested, of whom 14 were convicted and 15 discharged. There were 33 cases of hurt by dangerous weapons, against 57 in 1888. Two highway robberies were committed by European soldiers stationed in Fort William. In the first case the offenders escaped, but in the second a man was apprehended and sentenced, on conviction, to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

True cases of burglary rose from 161 to 179, and the number of convictions from 95 to 119. The amount of property stolen was much smaller than in any of the four preceding years, but the proportion of property recovered was only 32·15 per cent. as compared with an average of 47·33 per cent. in those four years.

In theft cases there was an increase of 283 as compared with 1888. The percentage of cases detected was 48·94, against 47·32 in 1888. The number of cases of criminal breach of trust fell from 269 to 261 in 1889. Out of 462 persons charged under the Gambling Act, 441 were convicted. Under the Stage Carriage Act there were 2,079 cases and 2,032 convictions, against 2,632 cases and 2,702 convictions in the previous year. The officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals did much good service throughout the year in prosecuting offenders under the Act, and over 98 per cent. of the persons arrested were convicted and punished. The barbarous practice of flaying goats alive was for the first time exposed, but the leniency of Magistrates in such cases as these, as well as in the numerous 'phooka' cases, seriously detracted from the good effect of the prosecutions.

Cognizable crime in the Suburbs.

The following is a comparative statement of true cognizable crime during the past three years:—

Crime.		1887.	1888.	1889.
Class I—Offences against the State, &c.	...	15	14	15
„ II—Serious offences against the person	...	77	53	75
„ III— Ditto against person and property	...	171	127	151
„ IV—Minor offences against the person	...	15	25	21
„ V— Ditto against property	...	709	738	680
„ VI—Other offences not specified above	...	717	1,534	651
Special and local laws ...	...	3,073	6,604	5,662
Total	...	4,777	9,095	7,255

There was one case of an offence relating to Government currency notes. A native of Burrisal, in whose lodgings at Machooa Bazar counterfeit notes and two leaden plates prepared for forgery had been found, was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. An accomplice of his at Burrisal received a similar sentence, but it was quashed by the High Court. There were three cases of murder, against one in 1888. In one of these cases the accused was on conviction sentenced to transportation for life. In the other two cases no clue was obtained to the murderers. There were three cases of culpable homicide, in one of which a Hindu of the labouring class, who committed a murderous assault on his wife, was sentenced to be hanged, but the High Court reduced the sentence to ten years' transportation. In a second case the accused were discharged by the High Court. In the remaining case the culprit escaped. There were only 16 cases of grievous hurt, against 21 in 1888 and an average of 25 in the five previous years. In one of these cases three policemen attached to the Tallygunge thana were on conviction sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from two to three years. There were 11 cases of kidnapping, in one of which a notorious offender, who decoyed a little girl from her house by

promising her sweetmeats, and robbed her of her gold ornaments, was on conviction sentenced to seven years' transportation. The figures of detection and conviction under the head of burglary and lurking house-trespass were good, but the proportion of property recovered to property stolen was low, owing to the failure of the police to recover property valued at Rs. 6,500 stolen in one case near Tallygunge.

Non-cognizable crime in the Town.

As has been explained in a previous paragraph, the large increase in the number of cases under this head occurred in conservancy prosecutions. There were four cases of forgery, against 15 in 1888. Convictions were obtained in two cases. The number of cases of extortion was 15, against 17 in 1888. In two cases committed to the Sessions the offenders were sentenced to six and three years' rigorous imprisonment respectively. In one case a constable was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for extorting four annas from a milkman.

Non-cognizable crime in the Suburbs.

There was a decrease of 71 cases as compared with the previous year. This called for no special notice.

Suicides and accidental deaths.

The number of cases of suicide in the Town and Suburbs was 83, against 84 in 1888. In 36 per cent. of the cases death was caused by hanging, and in 28 per cent. by means of opium. Of the persons who committed suicide, 65 were Hindus, 10 Mahomedans, and 8 Christians.

There were 292 accidental deaths, against 351 in 1888. One hundred and three deaths were due to drowning as against 152 in the previous year; 30 were caused by falls from trees and buildings, and 31 by carriages and horses. One hundred and forty-two drivers of public and private carriages were prosecuted for rash and furious driving, of whom 124 were convicted.

Arms Act.

The importation of fire-arms increased from 1,889 pieces in 1888 to 2,655 pieces in 1889. The increase was due to the importation of a cheaper class of weapon. There was an increase of 411 in the number of guns imported, and of 216 in the inland transport of guns. The imports of percussion caps rose from 15,470,000 to 23,384,000 in 1889, owing to the fact that the surplus stock in hand at the commencement of the year was much less than that at the commencement of 1888. The number of guns sold in Calcutta was 2,720, against 2,709 in 1888, of which only 957 were of native manufacture, against 1,084 in 1888. There were seven prosecutions under the Act, against 35 in the previous year.

European Vagrancy Act.

Thirty-three persons were admitted to the Workhouse under section 5 of the Act. Two persons were deported, 12 were shipped away as seamen, and 2 others provided with employment.

Fire-Brigade Act.

Nine fires occurred in the Town, 16 in the Suburbs, and six in Howrah. The damage done is estimated at Rs. 1,38,490, against Rs. 12,53,480 in 1888. In only one case was there the loss of a human life. The most serious fire occurred at Narcoldanga, resulting in the destruction of a large quantity of hay and straw, and 14 tiled huts, worth in all Rs. 40,000. The fire lasted for four days and three hours.

Police.

The total cost of the Town Police was Rs. 4,52,725, against Rs. 4,60,302 in 1888, and that of the Suburban Police Rs. 1,58,255, against Rs. 1,60,066. The decrease in expenditure on both the Town and Suburban Police was due to minor causes.

There were 1,972 up-country men in the police, against 1,957 in 1888, and 173 Bengalis, against 181 in 1888. The number of up-countrymen employed as officers was 99, against 78 Bengalis. The percentage of casualties in the force was 9·74, against 11·40 in the previous year. Fifteen members of the force were punished judicially, against 16 in 1888. Fifty-six men were dismissed and two men deserted, against 81 and 3 respectively in 1888. The number of vacancies was 288, against 337 in 1888. The decrease occurred chiefly under the heads of resignations and dismissals.

Miscellaneous.

Two hundred and sixty-eight certificates were granted for hotels, shops for the sale of exciseable articles, and native eating-houses in the Town, and 52 in the Suburbs, against 286 and 46 respectively in 1888. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 822,

against Rs. 1,180 in the Town, and to Rs. 235, against Rs. 198 in the Suburbs. Property to the value of Rs. 20,668 was picked up and brought to the police office, and 88 per cent. of the amount was restored to the owners.

Old offenders.

Two hundred and seventy-eight old offenders were convicted in the Town, against 257 in 1888. Of these, 80 had been convicted more than three times. In the Suburbs the corresponding figures were 83 and 16, against 132 and 19 in 1888. Eighty-eight notorious offenders were photographed on their release from jail, and their names registered by the Detective Department.

One thousand five hundred and sixty persons were killed by wild animals in 1889 as compared with 1,335 in 1888, 1,563 in 1887, and an average of 1,617 for the three years ending 1886. Of these persons a third or more than a third are said to have been killed by tigers in each year. It is true, of course, that the ordinary villager's classification very often fails to distinguish a tiger from a leopard or a panther, and that in many cases in which a man has been killed in the jungle by an unknown beast, the animal is set down as a tiger; but in spite of these possible inaccuracies there can be no doubt that some of the districts of Bengal are still infested by them. The following statement shows the figures for tigers during the past three years for the whole province and also for some selected districts:—

	Number of persons killed by tigers.			Number of cattle killed by tigers.			Number of tigers killed.			Amount of reward.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
										Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Bengal	672	522	530	7,011	8,449	8,780	269	376	318	4,446 0	6,337 8	6,236 0
Monghyr	115	55	42	246	152	222	4	107	50	75 0	1,550 0	661 0
Gya	64	84	68	453	440	162	1	6	5	25 0	100 0	62 8
Hazaribagh ...	63	56	33	858	857	715	9	7	4	200 0	355 0	100 0
Lohardugga ...	122	94	150	1,259	2,240	2,347	52	58	71	1,162 8	1,450 0	1,687 8
Manbhum ...	23	3	4	112	97	96	5	8	2	250 0	200 0	50 0
Singbhum ...	20	45	39	78	109	74	4	6	8	87 8	125 0	187 8
Mymensingh ...	12	18	34	35	29	352	4	11	10	87 8	209 0	237 8

It will be seen that, while their depredations have been attended with decreasing loss of life in Monghyr, they are still dangerous to a very serious degree in the districts of Gya and Lohardugga. The increase in the number of deaths by wild animals in 1889 was distributed under all heads. The increase in the number of deaths by tigers in Mymensingh is attributed to improved reporting. There has been a great increase in the number of deaths by wolves, and the Patna Division, specially the district of Durbhunga, is responsible for the increase. The Presidency Division continues to show a large number of deaths due to jackals, the majority of the "persons" killed being children.

During the year 22,884 cattle were killed by wild animals, against 23,616 in 1888. The figures which are given year by year of cattle killed by wild animals are so liable to mistakes of all kinds, and are obviously so incomplete, that it would be most unsafe to deduce any arguments from them. When animals stray and are killed or die in the jungle, they are usually returned by the villagers as killed by wild beasts, the choice of the species of wild beast being left to the police or supplied by their imagination. And it is clear that in many districts deaths of cattle due to wild animals are not reported at all. With these reservations the following statement is appended:—

	Average of 1884-5-6.			1887.			1888.			1889.		
	By tigers.	By leopards and panthers.	By all other animals.	By tigers.	By leopards and panthers.	By all other animals.	By tigers.	By leopards and panthers.	By all other animals.	By tigers.	By leopards and panthers.	By all other animals.
Number of cattle killed	4,780	5,414	1,600	7,011	7,065	3,154	8,449	11,279	3,888	8,780	10,308	3,796

Six thousand eight hundred and seven wild animals were killed during the year, against 6,503 in 1888, and Rs. 16,011 were paid as rewards for their

destruction, against Rs. 13,795 in 1888. The large increase under both heads in the year 1889 as compared with the year 1888 is due in great part to the entries of wolves killed and the rewards paid for their destruction. In the year 1888, 544 wolves were killed and Rs. 2,504-1-9 paid as rewards; in 1889, 1,030 wolves were killed and Rs. 3,815-12 paid for their destruction. For the two years the figures for the Patna Division alone are 370 and Rs. 1,623 and 713 and Rs. 2,549-8 respectively. There were fewer tigers killed in 1889; but, owing to the enhancement of the rewards offered for the killing of man-eaters, there is a very slight fall in the return of the amount paid as rewards.

It may be noted how little influence the efforts of shikaries and the offer of rewards for the destruction of wild beasts appear to have on the mortality, both of human beings and of cattle, due to their depredations. Allowance must of course be made for the improvement in the record and registration of such mortality, but the significance of the figures will appear even if only the smallest possible allowance is made. In 1884, 419 persons and 5,033 cattle were killed by tigers, while the number of tigers destroyed was 866, and a sum of Rs. 15,367 was paid as rewards for killing them. The figures for 1885 show that 510 persons and 4,751 cattle were killed during that year, while 674 tigers were killed at a cost of Rs. 9,674. In 1888, 522 persons and 8,449 cattle are debited to tigers, of which 376 were killed at a cost of Rs. 6,337; and in 1889 the figures are 530 persons, 8,780 cattle, 318 tigers, and Rs. 6,236 the amount of rewards paid. The details of the figures relating to leopards and panthers show much the same results. It would not appear, therefore, that the system of rewards has much real effect on the rate of extermination of wild beasts or on the depredations committed by them.

Ten thousand six hundred and eighty-one persons were killed by venomous snakes in 1889, against 8,946 in 1888. The number of snakes killed during the year was 41,189 against 39,326 in 1888, and Rs. 3,439 were paid for their destruction, against Rs. 3,587 in 1888. No special measures were taken by this Government for the reduction of the mortality from snake-bite. In accordance with the wishes of the Government of India, the question of the mortality due to venomous snakes, and the measures taken of late years to destroy them, were specially considered by the Lieutenant-Governor. His Honour has had before him elaborate reports on these points submitted by the Divisional Commissioners, who are practically unanimous in their opinion that no further action is necessary or desirable. The habits of the people, who cannot be induced to cut down the jungle that encumbers their homesteads, or to refrain from walking in that jungle with unprotected feet and legs in the dark or in the dusk of early morning, and the constantly recurring floods that drive snakes to the homesteads, both conduce to increase the mortality from snake-bite. In some parts of Bengal the natives, Hindus and Mahomedans alike, will kill every snake they see without thinking of a reward, and in other districts in which certain high-caste Hindus regard them as an object of veneration, the offer of small rewards will not persuade the people to destroy them. A suggestion to increase the amount of rewards, and another to offer rewards for the destruction of snakes' eggs, were not accepted, as it was considered probable that either course might lead to the breeding of snakes for gain.

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

The operations against the hill tribes beyond the frontier, undertaken during the cold weather of 1889, resulted in the establishment of a new permanent post at Lungleh in the Lushai country and two new temporary outposts, one at Lungsin, on the new road between Demagri and Lungleh, and the other at Jourmarong up the river Changree. As 200 men were required to garrison Fort Lungleh, two temporary outposts, Ohipoom and Khagrasurry, had to be abolished, and a third, Palitye, could not be occupied up to the end of 1889.

The sanctioned strength of the Frontier Police during 1889 was the same as in the previous year, namely 539. The force was 45 under strength at the close of the year, against 18 in 1888 and 19 in 1887; and of the actual strength of 494 men, 31 were unpassed recruits. A recruiting party was formed, and it was arranged that it should proceed to Chumparun to enlist 70 men to fill

up existing and expected vacancies. The party could not, however, leave the district till the beginning of 1890, as most of the men comprising it had to be deputed to Lungleh to complete the sanctioned strength of that post.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances the majority of the Frontier Police could not go through the customary course of firing practice during the year.

The experience of the year 1889 tends to prove that the privilege of free passes by railway and steamer which had been granted to men who wished to rejoin the force after long leave in Nepal was not appreciated, and did not operate as an inducement to such men to return. A special report on the subject is awaited from the local officers.

Despite the very arduous duties which fell to the lot of the Frontier Police during the year, and the number of admissions to hospital which were the direct result of wounds or ailments resulting from the severity of the work the men had to perform, the total admissions to hospital and the rate of mortality did not increase. The daily average number of sick in hospital and the average number of days spent in it by each patient were higher than those of 1888, but the increase was not so great as might well have been expected. The figures below give a comparative statement for the last three years—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Deaths	14	27	26
Admissions into hospital ...	2,361	2,609	2,153
Daily average of sick	52	53	67
Average number of days spent by each patient	7·5	7·7	8·5

The newly-opened hospital at Lungleh admitted 648 patients during the last eight months of the year; but as a considerable number of these were suffering from wounds and ulcers, the general health of the force at Lungleh may be held to have been satisfactory.

Imported coolies from the Sonthal Pergunnahs were employed during the year in clearing jungle and making roads. They did excellent work, and appeared to be fully satisfied with the conditions under which they were required to perform it.

There were no changes in the distribution of the Civil Police during the year. They continued to do the usual simple duties which have been entrusted to them in the absence of a staff of peons and chuprasis in the hill tracts, and were also employed on some miscellaneous work in connection with the Lushai Expedition.

The officers and men of the frontier force rendered excellent service during the year. They cheerfully performed the arduous and responsible duties entailed on them in consequence of the disturbed state of the frontier. It is satisfactory to note that the force has always been found to be equal to the task imposed on it, and able to maintain its reputation as a thoroughly efficient body.

Criminal Justice.

High Court—General and Original Jurisdiction.

THERE were 125 persons under trial before the High Court in its criminal jurisdiction during 1889, against 156 in the previous year. Of these, one is shown under the heading "died, escaped, or transferred," 26 were discharged or acquitted, 87 were convicted, and 11 remained under trial at close of the year. Of the number convicted, 16 were sentenced to death, 30 to transportation, 39 to rigorous imprisonment, 1 to simple imprisonment, and 1 was ordered to be detained in a reformatory school.

High Court—Appellate and Revisional Jurisdiction.

Including cases pending at the commencement of the year, the total number of persons who appealed to the High Court, or in whose cases appeals were preferred by Government under section 417 of the Code of Criminal Procedure from judgments of acquittal, or references were made under sections 432 and 438, or whose cases were dealt with by the High Court under section 435, was 3,504 as compared with 3,322 in 1888. The results of these appeals and references are shown below:—

Appeals or applications rejected	...	1,239
Sentences confirmed	...	873
Ditto modified	...	298
Ditto reversed	...	832
Ditto enhanced	...	3
Proceedings quashed	...	1
New trials or further enquiries ordered	...	84
Died, escaped, or transferred	...	1
Remaining under trial at the close of the year		173
Total	...	3,504

Courts subordinate to High Court.

Two stipendiary Magistrates were, as in previous years, employed in Calcutta. The number of Honorary Magistrates was 106 in 1889, as against 91 in 1888. The number of stipendiary Magistrates at the Presidency and of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates outside the Presidency town remained unchanged. In the districts outside the Presidency town of Calcutta the total number of Benches of Magistrates was 202, as against 196 in 1888, and the number of Magistrates of each class at the close of the year compares as follows with the total number at the close of the previous year:—

		1888.	1889.
Stipendiary	...	380	393
Honorary	...	1,647	1,673

Of the stipendiary Magistrates, 262 exercised powers of the first class, 60 of the second class, and 71 of the third class, as compared with 241, 61 and 78, respectively, employed at the close of the previous year.

Courts of Session of Original Jurisdiction.

The total number of persons under trial before the Courts of Session, including those whose cases were pending at the close of 1888, was 3,558, as compared with 3,454 in the previous year. Of these, 24 died, escaped or had their cases transferred, 1,421 were discharged or acquitted, 1,629 were convicted, 44 were committed or had their cases referred, and 438 remained under trial at close of the year. Of the persons convicted, 192 were sentenced

to transportation. All offences, including abetment and attempts, falling under chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII, and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code were tried by jury in the districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, Patna and the 24-Pergunnahs. Other cases in Bengal were tried with the aid of assessors. The number of such trials during 1889 was 286, as compared with 305 in 1888. In these 286 cases, the Sessions Judge approved of the verdict of the jury in 235 cases, disapproved of it wholly in 25 cases and partially in 25 cases, while the remaining case was withdrawn before the completion of the trial. Of the 14 cases referred under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and before the High Court during 1889, 13 were heard and determined, with the result that in 5 the verdict of the jury was reversed, in 7 it was upheld, and in the remaining case it was modified.

Courts of Session—Appellate Jurisdiction.

The number of persons who appealed to the Courts of Session during the year, including those whose cases were pending from the previous year, was 11,764, as compared with 10,415 in 1888. Of these, the appeals of 3,873 persons were rejected. The original sentences or orders were confirmed regarding 4,001 persons, modified regarding 1,267, and reversed regarding 2,034 persons, while in the cases of 55 persons new trial or further enquiry was ordered. The cases of seven persons were referred to the High Court for revision. The number of persons whose appeals were disposed of was 11,237, and 505 appeals remained pending at the end of the year. The cases of 22 persons were shown under the head "Died, escaped, or transferred."

Courts of Magistrates.

The number of persons under trial during the year before the courts of the various Magistrates in Bengal, excluding the courts of the Presidency Magistrates, and the results of the trials are shown below:—

Number of persons	under trial	205,220
Ditto	acquitted or discharged	72,420
Ditto	convicted	122,224
Ditto	committed or referred	3,359
Ditto	who died, escaped, or were transferred	326
Ditto	remaining under trial at the end of the year	6,891

The following statement shows the sentences passed by Magistrates in the districts outside the Presidency town:—

Fine	With imprisonment	4,452
	Without ditto	89,520
Whipping	Sole punishment	1,098
	Additional ditto	147
Imprisonment	Rigorous	26,003
	Simple	832
Forfeiture of property		4

The sentences of imprisonment passed may be thus classified:—

Not exceeding 15 days	5,775
Ditto 6 months	16,283
Ditto 2 years	4,597
Exceeding 2 years	81

One hundred and sixteen juveniles were sentenced to detention in a reformatory school during the year, as against 73 in 1888. These sentences were passed in only 31 districts, including Calcutta, the largest number being reported from Calcutta (16), the 24-Pergunnahs and Julpigoree (11 each), Chumparun (8), and Bhagulpore (7). Ninety-nine juveniles were so sentenced by Magistrates in districts outside the Presidency town, 15 by Presidency Magistrates, 1 by the Sessions Judge of Mymensingh, and 1 by the High Court in its original jurisdiction on a commitment by a Presidency Magistrate.

Courts of Presidency Magistrates.

The number of persons under trial before the Presidency Magistrates during the year was 44,883, as compared with 54,124 in the previous year. Of the persons under trial, 5,109 were either acquitted or discharged, 39,635 were convicted, 19 died, escaped, or had their cases transferred to other courts, and 69 were committed

to sessions. Of those convicted, 1,552 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, 75 to whipping, and 35,723 to pay fines. Forty-three of the persons sentenced to fine and 3 of those sentenced to whipping were so sentenced in addition to some other punishment, and of the 1,552 persons punished with imprisonment, the sentence was in the case of 15 juveniles commuted to detention in a reformatory school.

In addition to the 1,552 persons shown as sentenced to imprisonment, 10 were awarded rigorous imprisonment for terms not exceeding one year on failure to furnish security for good behaviour.

Results of the trial of European British subjects.

During the year 255 European British subjects, concerned in 179 cases, were brought to trial in the criminal courts, as compared with 209 in 153 cases in 1888. Of the persons tried during the year under review, 1 was shown under heading "Died, escaped, or transferred," 152 were convicted, and 97 acquitted, while the cases of 5 remained pending at the close of the year. Inclusive of the cases pending at the close of 1888, there were 184 on the files during 1889, of which 182 were disposed of during the year; 176 being tried by Magistrates and 3 by Sessions Judges, who were European British subjects, and 2 by Native Magistrates in Burdwan. The remaining case was struck off owing to the death, escape, or transfer of the accused. The most numerous trials were held, as in previous years, in Chittagong (99), Darjeeling (39), 24-Pergunnahs (36), and Howrah (19). As compared with the figures for the preceding year, there was an increase of 19 in the number of trials in Darjeeling, and of 11, 10, and 9 in the 24-Pergunnahs, Chittagong, and Howrah respectively. In Burdwan the number fell from 25 in 1888 to 12 in 1889. The districts of Chumparun, Durbhunga, Gya, Mozufferpore, Nuddea, and Pubna returned one case each, and Manbhoom, Sarun, Rungpore, and Tipperah two each.

The offences with which European British subjects were commonly charged were, as in previous years, breaches of local and special laws (under which 135 were charged in 12 districts), and criminal force and assault (under which 48 persons were charged in 14 districts, Darjeeling contributing 11 and Burdwan and Hughli 6 each). In addition to the above, 12 were charged in 4 districts with theft, 10 in 4 districts with mischief, and 7 in 2 districts with offences affecting life, the 24-Pergunnahs contributing 6 out of the 7. The remaining persons reported were charged with minor offences under the Penal Code. Only one of the persons tried during the year claimed a mixed jury, and none claimed trial by assessors of special nationalities.

Witnesses.

Four hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred and forty witnesses attended the different courts during the year under review as against 429,465 in 1888. Of the former number 436,778 were examined by Magistrates, 12,612 by courts of session, and 350 by the High Court.

Whipping.

The number of persons whipped under judicial orders was 1,350 in 1889, as compared with 953 in the preceding year. The figures for the four preceding years are given below:—

1884	1,827
1885	1,965
1886	1,652
1887	1,267

Statistics of offences and offenders.

The statistics of offences and offenders are fully discussed in the chapters on Police and Prisons.

Criminal justice, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The following statement shows the total number of persons who were under trial during the year in the criminal courts of the Sonthal Pergunnahs and the results of the trials:—

Total number of persons under trial	6,966
Ditto convicted	3,670
Ditto discharged or acquitted	2,986
Ditto committed or referred	36
Ditto who died, escaped, or were transferred ...	6
Pending for trial at the end of the year	268

Of the 3,670 persons convicted, 993 were sentenced to imprisonment, 184 to whipping, and the remainder were ordered to pay fines, or to furnish security for good behaviour, or to keep the peace.

The results of the appeals preferred and of the applications for revision made are shown below :—

Appeals or applications rejected	...	...	163
Sentence or order confirmed	...	...	285
Ditto modified	...	...	39
Ditto reversed	...	...	37
Fresh trial ordered	...	...	16
Referred for revision to the High Court			3
Remaining at the end of the year	...	...	19

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Prisons.

Prison population.

THE total jail population at the beginning of the year was 13,985. The total number of admissions during the year rose from 81,136 to 84,639, the largest number admitted since 1879. The increase occurs in the number of convicts and under-trial prisoners, while the number of civil prisoners fell from 1,502 to 825, the reduction being due to recent changes in the law. There remained 15,048 prisoners in jail at the close of the year. The figures of the previous year's population were undoubtedly slightly affected by the Jubilee releases of 1887, and those for this year are not above the average of the five years from 1881 to 1886. The following table shows the figures for convicts only for the last ten years:—

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Number of prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails on the last day of previous year	17,200	16,284	15,231	14,377	13,417	14,051	13,821	13,465	11,950	12,821
Admitted direct during the year ...	33,335	31,465	31,710	29,763	32,034	31,530	30,675	29,942	30,995	33,542
Total ...	50,535	47,749	46,941	44,140	45,451	45,581	44,496	43,407	42,945	46,366
Admitted by transfer	18,811	17,094	15,760	15,499	16,660	17,265	17,372	16,427	20,185	20,053
Total ...	69,346	64,843	62,701	59,639	62,111	62,846	61,868	59,834	63,130	66,416
Deduct transferred	18,644	16,810	15,548	15,274	16,610	17,360	17,158	16,725	19,798	19,583
„ released	33,239	31,664	31,701	30,173	30,707	30,791	30,701	30,760	29,905	32,310
„ escaped	12	14	6	12	9	3	11	6	14	4
„ died	1,094	1,065	1,034	728	691	839	516	363	571	626
„ executed	73	59	35	35	46	33	17	30	21	17
Total discharged ...	53,062	49,612	48,324	46,222	48,060	49,025	48,403	47,884	50,309	52,540
Balance at the end of the year ...	16,284	15,231	14,377	13,417	14,051	13,821	13,465	11,950	12,821	13,876
Daily average number of prisoners ...	16,673	15,506	14,801	13,711	13,697	13,757	13,504	10,908	12,378	13,591

It will be noted that the number of direct admissions (33,542) in 1889 is the highest that has been recorded since 1879, and that the daily average number of convicts rose from 12,378 in 1888 to 13,591 in 1889. The increase is stated to have been mainly due to the large number of convictions for theft and other minor offences against property prompted by the high prices of food-grains. The following statement of offences against property in the Patna Division, in which considerable scarcity prevailed during the year under report, fully supports this view, and the detailed figures of such crimes in the districts of Mozufferpur, Chumparun, and Durbhunga, which were more especially affected by the failure of crops, tend still further to bear it out:—

Name.	1889.			1888.		
	Cases of burglary ascertained to be true.	Cases of theft ascertained to be true.	Admissions to jail.	Cases of burglary ascertained to be true.	Cases of theft ascertained to be true.	Admissions to jail.
Patna Division	7,573	4,927	3,262	5,949	4,130	2,814
Mozufferpur district	559	635	330	387	407	241
Durbhunga „	1,572	724	358	998	456	210
Chumparun „	961	1,159	616	531	857	393

The proportion of the daily average number of convicts confined in central jails to the total daily average population was 53·68 per cent. against 57·40 in the preceding year. The district and intermediate jails held 43·68 per cent. of the population, the corresponding ratio for the previous year being 39·96. The percentage of the population of subsidiary jails (2·64) was the same as in 1888.

The decrease in the percentage of convicts confined in central jails was the result of the recommendations of the Jail Committee for increasing the sleeping space for each prisoner. Most of the district and intermediate jails had accommodation for a larger number of prisoners than they had been holding, but this was not the case with the central jails, which were consequently most affected by the orders in question.

The number of convicts released on expiry of sentence rose from 26,452 in 1888 to 28,754 in 1889; the admission of a large number of prisoners with short sentences which terminated during the year accounts for the increase. The number released on appeal fell from 1,980 in 1888 to 1,942 in 1889. There had been a steady increase in the number of such releases since 1882, and the slight decrease of last year, although it occurred in a year of numerous admissions, does not show any marked improvement in what is an unsatisfactory feature in the criminal administration of Bengal. There were 1,575 releases under the mark rules as compared with 1,352 in 1888, which shows that the disturbing element in the working of the mark system introduced by the exceptional releases of the year 1887 is beginning to disappear. Thirty-seven prisoners were released on medical grounds against 33 in the previous year, and only two convicts were set free on other grounds as compared with 88 in 1888, when many were released in consequence of special remissions granted to them on the occurrence of Her Majesty's jubilee.

The number of convicts transported beyond the seas rose from 797 in 1887 and 803 in 1888 to 829 in 1889. The steady increase is due to the relaxation of the rules regulating the selection of convicts for deportation. The number of prisoners belonging to this Province, who were transported in 1889, was 119 against 97 in 1888. Executions, of which there were 21 in 1888, fell in 1889 to the unusually small number of 17.

There were 404 Burman convicts in jail on the 31st December 1888, and 200 were admitted during the year under review, bringing the total to 604. Their conduct in jail has been on the whole good, and, notwithstanding the large increase in their numbers, the offences recorded against them during the year only increased from 434 to 455, of which 271 related to work. One of the convicts was sentenced to capital punishment for having murdered another Burmese prisoner, a convict overseer, and there was another case of serious assault, in which a Burman attacked a Bengali prisoner, but the measures immediately taken prevented him from doing much harm. The Burmese are a dangerous class of prisoners on account of their instability of character, their impulsive nature, and their great impatience of restraint, but their capacity for work is superior to that of other native convicts, and the Superintendents are naturally inclined to appoint them freely to jail offices. It is not, however, safe to have a large proportion of these men as overseers and convict warders, for even holding offices of trust is not sufficient to restrain their longing for freedom.

Of the convicts admitted during the year, there were 60·95 per cent. Hindus, 34·70 per cent. Mahomedans, 1·24 per cent. Christians, 0·36 per cent. Buddhists and Jains, and 2·75 per cent. of all other religions. The corresponding figures of the previous year are 60·57, 35·60, 1·19, 0·50, and 2·14. The number of juveniles admitted in 1889 was 434 against 306 in the preceding year.

The number of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment rose from 2,143 to 2,434, of those to rigorous imprisonment only from 28,716 to 30,949, and of those to rigorous imprisonment with whipping from 72 to 117, but only 42 prisoners were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement against 64 in the preceding year. No explanation of the increase in the number of prisoners punished with simple imprisonment has been given by the Inspector-General, and further enquiries will be made as to the very large number of such sentences in Singbhum (83), Manbhum (60), Puri (59), Cuttack (59) and Patna (79). The number of female convicts increased from 1,218 in 1888 and 1,280 in 1887 to 1,303 in 1889. The number of re-convicted prisoners fell from 3,612 in 1888 to 3,561 in 1889; the recent rules regarding the identification and classification of habitual offenders have been worked with great care both by the Jail and Police Departments, but still there remains much more to be done. The Inspector-General's investigations in the central jails have led him to the conclusion that there are in those establishments 300 or 400 incorrigible thieves,

for whom transportation for life is the only punishment likely to be effective. At the suggestion of the Inspector-General, the Government of Bengal has lately recommended to the Government of India that experiments should be made in the Presidency and Alipur Jails in the system of anthropometry which is said to be so successful a feature of jail administration in the city of Paris. The number of persons imprisoned for failing to give security for good behaviour had been increasing somewhat rapidly since 1884, but the last year shows for the first time a slight decrease, viz. 1,066 against 1,070 in 1888. Of the total number of prisoners admitted during the year, 87·04 per cent. were unable to read and write, 9·48 per cent. were able to read and write a little, and 3·48 per cent. were able to read and write well. The figures of the previous year were 86·64, 10·21 and 3·15 respectively. In the year under review 1,528 judicial sentences of whipping were inflicted against 1,234 in 1888; the number of boys whipped increased from 394 to 485.

There were 30,219 under-trial prisoners admitted during the year against 28,454 in 1888. Of these 11 escaped during the year and six remained at large at the close of the year. The number of deaths among the under-trial prisoners rose from 43 in 1888 to 61 in 1889. The daily average number of under-trial prisoners increased from 1,255 in 1888 to 1,379 in the year under report, and the even distribution of these deaths among the various jails of the province does not suggest any particular cause for the increased mortality. The average period of detention of undertrial prisoners was 45·81 days in Sessions cases and 13·44 in others. The number of civil prisoners admitted was only 825 against 1,502 of the previous year; this large decrease is attributed to the alteration in the civil laws which took effect in May 1888. It is remarkable that with a daily average of 54·49 civil prisoners there was only one death.

Jail buildings.

The total expenditure on jail buildings during the year amounted to Rs. 2,37,214 against Rs. 2,40,244 in 1888. In the Presidency Jail Rs. 35,220 were spent on the construction of corrugated iron work sheds, a new civil ward, and on other improvements. In the Bhagalpur Central Jail Rs. 10,173 were expended in building a double-storied barrack and improving the jailors' quarters, and at Dacca Rs. 7,736 were expended on the work of constructing double-storied barracks. At Buxar a house for the Deputy Superintendent and a godown for storing rations and clothing were built; these and other improvements were carried out at an aggregate cost of Rs. 19,664. At Khulna and Purulia Rs. 4,694 and Rs. 2,564 were respectively expended in making additions and alterations to the existing jail buildings, and the temporary wards at Faridpur were furnished with corrugated iron roofs at a cost of Rs. 2,424. A sum of Rs. 53,822 was expended in constructing six subsidiary jails and a new intermediate jail, and in making improvements in other subsidiary jail buildings. The daily average number of prisoners employed on jail buildings was 1,316 against 1,334 in 1888.

Guards and escapes.

The total number of warders and head-warders employed in jails and subsidiary jails during the year was 1,587 against 1,584 in the preceding year. It is possible that this staff may have to be increased by the ultimate reconversion of some intermediate jails into district jails, but for the present the increase in the population of those jails may be met by temporary additions to the force of warders until it has been ascertained whether the general tendency to decrease, which has been observable for some years, has been permanently checked or only casually interrupted during a year of scarcity. There was a general improvement in the appearance and efficiency of the warder guard; the offences committed by warders (2,504 as against 1,815 in 1888 and 2,359 in 1887) are still very numerous, but the large number reported under the heads of 'absence from duty,' 'neglect of duty' and 'backwardness in drill' shows that the increase is due to a great extent to the enforcement of stricter discipline.

There were only 11 escapes during the year as compared with 21 in 1888 and 13 in 1887. This is the lowest number on record, and is very satisfactory. The only case which calls for notice is that of the two European prisoners who escaped from the Presidency Jail by breaking locks and climbing the outer main wall from a cross wall which was then under construction. They were eventually recaptured by the Calcutta Police and placed on their

trial before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who sentenced them to seven days' rigorous imprisonment. The extraordinary leniency of this sentence, which was wholly inadequate as a punishment for the grave offence committed, had a demoralising effect on the other prisoners in the Presidency Jail, and it is much to the credit of the officials of that jail that they were able to prevent the recurrence of such escapes. The warders who were responsible for the escape were punished departmentally. Of the 11 prisoners who escaped, seven were recaptured; besides these, four of those who had escaped in previous years were apprehended.

Prison discipline.

Despite the increase in the daily average population of the jails, there was a decrease in the number of offences committed from 29,064 in 1888 to 25,107 in 1889, the percentage to daily average population falling from 234·8 to 184·8; the decrease occurred under every head of breach of jail discipline. Punishments by criminal courts rose from 29 in 1888 to 40 in 1889, and the punishment of reduced diet was awarded in 563 cases against 525 in 1888. Of prisoners punished with solitary confinement, 1,276 suffered that punishment only, while 318 more received reduced diet in addition; in 1888 the respective numbers were 1,295 and 352. There was an increase from 245 to 272 in the cases in which corporal punishment was inflicted, and it is a matter for regret that in spite of the repeated orders of Government cases in which less than 10 stripes were awarded should still occur. There were 204 cases of corporal punishment in central jails, where all long-term prisoners and bad characters are confined. Fetters were imposed as a punishment in 7,793 cases against 8,759 in 1888, and in 119 cases they were used for safe custody.

Of the total daily average number of male convicts in 1889, 5·70 per cent. were employed as convict officers, as compared with 5·93 per cent. in 1888. The convict officers are reported to have worked excellently during the year, and they seem to have understood that only continuous good behaviour on their part could secure them promotion to the higher grades. The percentage of punishments to the average number of convict officers was 209·2 in 1889 against 200·7 in 1888.

The new mark rules, which have been in force since 1887, have continued to work satisfactorily, and the results show that 1,572 prisoners, against 1,352 in 1888, had their releases accelerated in consequence of the marks which they had obtained.

Expenditure.

The gross expenditure for all classes of jails, excluding the amount expended by the Public Works Department, rose from Rs. 10,68,161 in 1888 to Rs. 11,91,149 in 1889. The average cost per prisoner amounted to Rs. 79-4-5, against Rs. 77-12-8 in 1888. The charges on account of dieting prisoners rose from Rs. 2,95,680 in 1888 to Rs. 3,89,300. The increase was owing partly to the larger daily average population, and partly to the high prices paid for food-grains. The average value of the chief articles of diet per maund amounted to Rs. 3-14-6 in 1889, against Rs. 3-8-11 in 1888. The increase in the price of rice alone, which is the staple food of the country, was 8 annas and 8 pies per maund as compared with the preceding year. Granaries are now under construction in jails for the storage of grain to be purchased in the cheap season of the year, and arrangements are in progress for the proper cultivation of jail lands and gardens, and for the breeding of fish in jail tanks, and dairies have been started in many jails. It is hoped that these measures will tend to make a considerable reduction in the cost of dieting prisoners during the current year. The total earnings from vegetables and other products supplied from the jail gardens during the year amounted to Rs. 47,827, against Rs. 36,284 in 1888. This result is satisfactory, and shows that the matter is receiving greater attention from the Jail authorities.

The cost of establishment fell from Rs. 3,95,224 in 1888 to Rs. 3,91,292 in 1889. Four of the jailors, whose appointments had been abolished on the conversion of certain district jails into intermediate jails, were transferred to the Registration Department during the year under report, and one retired. The hospital charges increased from Rs. 46,632 to Rs. 56,464; the increase is partly due to the rise in the prices of food-grains, and partly to the more liberal scale of diet now allowed to sick prisoners. The total cost of clothing rose from Rs. 58,309 to Rs. 70,011 on account of the greater number of prisoners admitted during the

year, the clothing for many of whom had to be obtained in the local markets. The clothing has hitherto been manufactured by jail labour, but charged to the Department at the market rates, but this practice has now been done away with, and the cost of raw materials only will henceforth be debited to the Jail Department. The cost of contingencies also rose from Rs. 1,09,213 in 1888 to Rs. 1,28,168 in 1889. There was an increase of Rs. 6,455 on account of municipal taxes on jail buildings, and Rs. 1,083 in the cost of dieting defendants. Rupees 2,028 were paid during the year as compensation for land acquired for the extension of the jail garden at Dacca.

The total average cost per head on account of diet, hospital charges and clothing rose from Rs. 29-13-8 in 1888 to Rs. 34-13-11. The Buxar Central Jail was very economically managed, and it is satisfactory to note that in seven intermediate jails and four district jails, which have been specially mentioned by the Inspector-General, unusual care and economy were evinced by the officers in charge. In Mymensingh and Gya increased expenditure is accounted for by the unhealthiness of the prisoners, and in only two cases has Dr. Lethbridge found it necessary to call for explanations from the officers concerned of apparent extravagance in management.

Employment of prisoners, and manufactures.

The total average number of prisoners sentenced to labour increased from 12,210·17 in 1888 to 13,393·69 in 1889. Of these 5,569·45 or 41·58 per cent. were employed on manufactures, against 5,368·39 or 43·96 per cent. in the preceding year, and 15·3 per cent. were sick, convalescent or infirm against 13·9 per cent. in 1888. The average number of prisoners employed as convict officers and servants, and on gardening and other prison duties, was 4,152·38 or 31·0 per cent., against 3,488·35 or 28·5 per cent. in 1888. The net cash earnings increased from Rs. 2,66,898 in 1888, or Rs. 49-12 per head on the average number of convicts employed on manufactures, to Rs. 3,98,530 in 1889, or Rs. 71-9 per head. The total profits on the year's working amounted to Rs. 2,60,096, or Rs. 19-7 per head, as compared with Rs. 2,69,564, or Rs. 22-1 per head in 1888.

The average earning of each prisoner in central jails is shown in the following table:—

	1889.	1888.
Presidency	68·4	73·0
Alipur	44·4	43·7
Bhagalpur	21·8	10·5
Midnapur	11·2	15·1
Rajshahye	4·5	12·4
Dacca	3·0	3·7
Buxar	0·9	21·3

The decrease in the earnings of the Presidency Jail was due to the reduction in the quantity of printing work executed during the year. The jute mill in the Alipur Jail is now wholly employed in supplying the requirements of public consuming departments. The indifferent health of the prisoners in the Midnapur Jail affected the earnings to a considerable extent. The castor-oil industry in the Rajshahye Jail was at a standstill for six months during the past year owing to a sudden rise in the castor seed market. The decrease in the profits of the Buxar Jail is combined with a very large increase in the amount and value of the work turned out by it, and is wholly due to the very low rates given by the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments. It is much to be regretted that the prisoners in a large jail, such as the one at Buxar, should be almost exclusively employed on unremunerative labour, and it is hoped that better rates will be obtained in future. The stock of manufactured articles at the end of the year considerably diminished, the stock in hand on the 31st December 1889 being valued at Rs. 1,86,706, as against Rs. 2,66,106, at the close of 1888.

Subsidiary Jails.

The amount expended during the year on subsidiary jail buildings was Rs. 69,481, against Rs. 70,106 in 1888. New buildings were substituted for the old ones in six subsidiary jails, besides the erection of a new intermediate jail at Nya Doomka. The condition of the warder guard was on the whole satisfactory. The average period of detention of convicts in subsidiary jails was 8·52 days,

against 8·21 days in 1888. The longest detention occurred in the Khondmal, Angul, and Bhola subsidiary jails. From the Khondmal and Angul jails the prisoners could not be transferred owing to an outbreak of cholera in an epidemic form in the Cuttack Jail, to which the subsidiary jails are affiliated. At Bhola the prisoners were employed on work connected with the new subsidiary jail buildings. The average detention of under-trial prisoners during 1889 was 13·92 days, against 14·11 days in 1888. In Serajganj, Chandpur, Arrareah, and Siliguri under-trial prisoners were detained for periods varying from 26·30 to 21·79 days. There were 14 escapes against 19 in 1888. Of those who escaped, four were convicts and ten under-trial prisoners. All the convicts and four of the under-trial prisoners were recaptured during the year. A most daring escape was effected by two under-trial prisoners from the Serampur subsidiary jail. They contrived to unhook the iron rod on which the hurricane lantern was hung which served to light the ward in which they were confined at night. With this they made a hole in the masonry wall of the building, and then escaped over the outer wall while the sentry was asleep. Excluding the expenditure in the Public Works Department, the average cost per prisoner in the subsidiary jails rose from Rs. 121-6-7 in 1888 to Rs. 122-5-6 in 1889, the increase being chiefly due to the high prices paid for articles of food.

Vital Statistics.

During the year the Inspector-General issued the orders necessary to carry out the suggestions of the Jail Committee for providing sufficient superficial area and capacity for each prisoner in the sleeping wards of the jails throughout the province. In the case of barracks in which the prisoners sleep more than four deep between ventilating openings, the space was increased to 100 square feet and 1,200 cubic feet per man from 50 square feet and 750 cubic feet, the minimum space recommended by the Jail Committee for unhealthy jails. The measures taken by Dr. Lethbridge have resulted in materially reducing the accommodation in the old jails which have more than two rows of beds in the sleeping wards, while the accommodation in healthy jails and in the wards of unhealthy jails which are raised 12 to 14 feet off the ground, has been much increased by reducing the space to 36 square feet and 540 cubic feet, in accordance with the recommendation of the Jail Committee. Calculated on the revised scale there was accommodation available in the central, district and intermediate jails for 16,335 convicts against 17,008 in 1888 and 17,433 in 1887. There was thus ample accommodation for the 13,232 convicts who represent the daily average strength in 1889, but, as it was not found possible during the year to distribute these men over the several jails according to their capacity, there was some excess in a few of the jails, where the extra prisoners were made to sleep in worksheds and other temporary structures. In the Maldah and Palamow intermediate jails, however, there was real overcrowding, as no temporary extra accommodation was available, and measures have been taken to increase the sleeping accommodation so as to obviate any chance of a recurrence of this overcrowding. Among the undertrial prisoners the female ward in the Hughli Jail was at one time overcrowded, but arrangements are being made for enlarging the capacity of this ward.

The sickness and mortality of convicts and under-trial prisoners for the past ten years are shown in the following statement :—

Years.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily average sick.	Number of deaths. From cholera.	Number of deaths. From all other causes.	Number of deaths. Total number of deaths.	Death-rates per mille of average strength. From cholera.	Death-rates per mille of average strength. From all other causes.	Death-rates per mille of average strength. From all causes.	Remarks.
1880	17,802	941	52·8	34	1,100	1,131	1·7	61·8	63·5	
1881	16,520	873	52·8	85	1,014	1,099	5·1	61·4	66·5	
1882	15,902	849	53·3	151	933	1,084	9·5	58·6	68·1	
1883	14,776	729	49·3	61	701	762	4·1	47·4	51·5	Convicted and under-trial only.
1884	14,868	724	48·6	62	678	740	4·1	45·6	49·7	
1885	14,926	773	51·7	157	730	887	10·5	48·9	59·4	
1886	14,579	648	44·4	40	503	543	2·7	34·5	37·2	
1887	12,047	539	44·7	20	379	399	1·7	31·4	33·1	
1888	13,634	631	46·2	132	482	614	9·7	35·3	45·0	
1889	14,971	695	46·4	132	555	687	8·8	37·0	45·8	
Total ...	150,025	7,402	490·2	871	7,075	7,946	57·9	461·9	519·8	
Average ...	15,002	740	49·0	87	707	794	5·7	46·1	51·9	

The absence of any improvement in the death-rate is mainly attributable to the fact that the health of the prisoners admitted during the year was greatly affected by the general poorness of the crops in many parts of the province. The jails in which the proportion of the daily average sick per mille of average strength was very high were Palamow (111·1), Singbhum (100·7), Gya (100·1) and Midnapur (82·2). The unhealthiness of the Palamow Jail was due more to overcrowding than anything else, and the necessary steps have been taken to remedy this defect. The Singbhum Jail shows some improvement compared with the statistics of the previous year. In consequence of the high mortality in the Gya Jail in 1888, and during the first quarter of 1889, the Lieutenant-Governor appointed a Committee to enquire into its causes, and the officers forming that Committee expressed their opinion that the deterioration in the health of the jail population was due to the general unhealthiness of the district. Sir Steuart Bayley is pleased to observe that the jail is now reported to be perfectly healthy. The Midnapur Jail has been particularly unhealthy for the past two years, especially during 1889, when the proportion of the daily average sick increased from 42·9 in 1887 and 71·4 in 1888 to 82·2, and the death-rate from 34·6 in 1887 and 44·5 in 1888 to 77·2. The receipt of a large number of prisoners in bad and indifferent health from the neighbouring districts was one of the chief causes of the unhealthiness during the past year, and, in spite of the efforts made to improve the condition of the jail, a large number of deaths occurred from chronic diseases of malarious origin. Some improvement has since been effected, but the jail still remains very unhealthy and requires special vigilance.

Cerebro-spinal fever proved very deadly during the past year, 19 out of the 27 cases which occurred proving fatal. There were 13 cases with 10 deaths in the Hazaribagh Jail, and 8 cases with 4 deaths in the Alipur Jail. Rajshahye had 4 cases with 3 deaths, and the 2 cases which occurred in the Mymensingh and Jalpaiguri Jails ended fatally. The disease first made its appearance in the Alipur Jail in 1885, and the Committee appointed in 1886 to investigate its origin attributed it to overcrowding and defective ventilation in the sleeping barracks. Notwithstanding the measures which were promptly adopted to remove these defects, it has appeared from time to time in a sporadic form. The experience of the past year, during which the disease suddenly appeared in virulent epidemic form at Hazaribagh, where there is not the least overcrowding, and as suddenly disappeared, has raised a doubt as to whether the origin and causes of the disease have yet been accurately determined. The Superintendent, Dr. Moorhead, has submitted a very careful and elaborate report on the symptoms and course of all the cases in Hazaribagh, which should be of great use in determining the nature and causes of this very fatal disease. It has accordingly been decided that another special enquiry should be held in the matter, and a Standing Committee have been appointed to meet at the Alipur or Presidency Jail on the occurrence of every case of cerebro-spinal meningitis in those jails or in any of the other Government institutions in their vicinity. The Committee have been directed to submit their report at the expiration of a year. Of the 132 prisoners that died from cholera, 117 were convicts and 15 under-trial prisoners. The largest number of cases occurred in the Cuttack, Dacca, Buxar, Mymensingh, Chittagong, Midnapur, Rajshahye, and the Presidency Jails. Sites have been provided near all jails for the camping out of prisoners on the outbreak of cholera in an epidemic form, and a sufficient number of tents and extra fetters have been kept in stock for the purpose. There were 9 cases of small-pox with 2 deaths. In the Mymensingh Jail 19 prisoners suffered from the beriberi disease, of whom 16 had been received in the jail in bad or indifferent health.

The total number of deaths among convicts was 626, or 46·0 per mille, against 571, or 46·1 per mille, in 1888. Of this number, 590 died in jails, of whom 209, or 35·42 per cent., were received in good health, 207, or 35·08 per cent., in indifferent health, and 174, or 29·49 per cent., in bad health. In the subsidiary jails there were 33 deaths (19 from cholera and 14 from other causes) against 18 in 1888. Out of the 19 deaths from cholera, 16 occurred among the prisoners at Angul, where the free population suffered severely from scarcity of food. The death-rate among convicts in the subsidiary jails was 91·9 per mille against 54·9 in 1888, but the large increase is wholly due to the deaths from cholera mentioned above. Excluding the deaths from cholera, the following jails

show the highest death-rate:—Jalpaiguri (179·4), Singbhum (117·3), Palamow (102·6), and Hazaribagh (92·5). In the Jalpaiguri Jail, 10 convicts died against 2 in the preceding year. The increase in the death-rate does not appear to have been due to any want of care on the part of the Superintendent. There were 6 deaths among convicts in Singbhum, against 10 in 1888, and the high percentage is due to the comparatively small average population. A similar remark applies to the mortality in the Palamow Jail. Of the 19 deaths that occurred in the Hazaribagh Jail, 10 were from cerebro-spinal fever. The following table shows the extent to which prisoners discharged from jails in 1889 improved in health during their residence in jail:—

	1				2			
	State of health on admission of those who were discharged from jail as per column 2.				State of health on discharge of those who were discharged from jail as per column 1.			
	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.
In 1889	23,113	10,110	3,000	36,223*	6,780	7,868	1,575	36,223*
Ratio per cent. to total number discharged from jails	63·80	27·91	8·29	100·00	73·93	21·72	4·35	100·00

* Excluding the figures for the Bogra intermediate jail for first four months and those for the Palamow intermediate jail for the whole year.

The return is satisfactory. Of the convicts discharged during the year, 19·6 lost weight in jail against 20·6 per cent. in 1888 and 19·3 per cent. in 1887.

Alipore Reformatory.

The Alipore School opened in 1889 with 106 and closed with 108 boys. Twenty-eight were admitted during the year, while 22 were released, 2 died, and 2 escaped. There were no serious offences, and discipline was maintained with a smaller number of punishments than in 1888. Punishment by cutting marks has been in a great measure superseded by direct fines of the money earned by the boys. There was a decrease in the number of cases in which penal diet was resorted to as a punishment. The year under review was exceptionally healthy. Admissions to hospital fell from 2·43 in 1888 to 1·70 in 1889.

The average number of boys present at the night school increased from 98 in 1888 to 100 in 1889. Here, as at Hazaribagh, English is taught to the more advanced boys. The mark system continued to work well. The number of boys entitled to marks increased, and the average weekly earnings rose from Rs. 2-4-3 in 1888 to Rs. 2-10. The total amount earned during the year was Rs. 229-14-9, including payments for extra work, of which Rs. 175-0-9 were deposited in the Government Savings Bank.

Of 74 released boys, concerning whom reports were received, it appears that 7, or 9·45 per cent., were in jail, 5 were reported as not bearing a good character, and 1 died; the remaining 61 boys, of whom only 2 follow the trades they learned at school, are believed to be leading honest lives.

The cost of maintenance increased from Rs. 125-9-6 in 1888 to Rs. 137-9-5 for each boy, and the cost of diet rose from Rs. 3,277-14-3 in 1888 to Rs. 3,653-10-9 owing to the higher rates paid for articles of rations.

The manufactory account shows a profit to the school of Rs. 7,313-15-8, against Rs. 7,023 in 1888. No allowance is made in the account for value of the labour of the boys employed, or for wear and tear of block: it merely shows the balance of actual receipts over actual expenditure. Book-binding, carpentry, and tinsmith's work showed net profits of Rs. 3,074-4-5, Rs. 1,267-12-2, and Rs. 1,144-1-10, respectively. The profits on cane-work increased from Rs. 335-12-5 in 1888 to Rs. 383-15. Printing has been introduced with excellent effect, and yielded a profit of Rs. 1,086-0-6 during the year under review.

Hazaribagh Reformatory.

The number of boys confined in the Hazaribagh School rose from 223 at the close of 1888 to 267 at the close of 1889. The daily average population was 244·06, against 229·50 in 1888. The health of the school shows no general improvement, although there were only 2 deaths as against 5 in 1888. There were no fewer than 217 admissions to hospital as against 133 in 1888 and 91 in 1887, and the daily average of sick rose from 6·67 to 6·68.

While there was a decrease in the number of offences under all other heads, there was a slight increase in the number of punishments for stealing, 89 in 1889 to 87 in 1888. "Whippings" have increased from 10 to 17, and "hand canings" from 82 to 89. In the latter instance the increase has been almost proportional to the increase in population. The punishments by "fines and forfeiture of marks" show a decrease from 203 to 110.

Out of 244·06, the daily average number, 235 boys on an average attended the night school. The mark system worked well. The average earning per week was Rs. 10-11-3, against Rs. 9-15-2 in 1888. The total earnings were Rs. 556-9-6, against Rs. 570-6 in the previous year.

Reports were received regarding 115 boys; 75 reports were favourable; in 17 cases it was not known what had become of the boys; 5 had been re-convicted and sent to jail, and 3 were looked upon with suspicion by the police. Eleven boys continued to work at the trades they learned in school, and 4 died.

The expenditure rose from Rs. 89-13-10 per head in 1888 to Rs. 92-10-1 in 1889. The increase was mainly due to the issue of warm coats and blankets to the boys and to the supply of furniture for the school.

The manufacturing account shows a profit of Rs. 3,301-7-8, against Rs. 3,757-2-11 in 1888, but the school is said to be in a better position in regard to its manufactures, and the new industries of shoe-making, leather-tanning, and carpet-weaving have been started on a satisfactory basis. Besides these trades, carpentry and iron and tin work are taught.

Civil Justice.

INCLUSIVE of 528 cases instituted during the year, there were 976 suits for disposal on the Original Side of the High Court during 1889, against 920 in 1888 and 996 in 1887. The number disposed of during 1889 was 401, against 472 in 1888 and 562 in 1887, the proportion of suits disposed of to the total number before the court being 41·08, against 51·3 in 1888 and 56·42 in 1887. There were 575 suits pending at the close of the year, against 448 in 1888 and 434 in 1887.

High Court, Original Jurisdiction.

The High Court sat on the Appellate Side for 228 days in 1889, against 250 days in 1888 and 262 days in 1887, and disposed of 4,636 appeals and applications as compared with 5,577 and 5,192 in 1888 and 1887 respectively, the number pending at the end of the year being 3,654, against 2,517 and 2,859 at the end of 1888 and 1887 respectively. The proportion of work undisposed of in 1889 was 44·07 per cent. of the whole work on the Appellate Side of the High Court, against 31 per cent. in 1888 and 35 per cent. in 1887.

High Court, Appellate Jurisdiction.

The number of first appeals from original decrees disposed of during the year was 305, of second appeals 1,598, and of miscellaneous orders in court 396. The number of first and second appeals amounted to 1,903, against 2,815 in 1888, or a decrease of 912 cases; and the number pending at the end of 1889 was 3,303, against 2,224 in 1888, or an increase of 1,079 cases.

The total number of the various descriptions of original civil suits instituted in the courts in the interior during the year is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Courts in the interior.

Instituted in—	Suits for money.	Under the rent law.	Other suits.	Total.
Small Cause Courts ...	45,292	91	175	45,558
Munsifs' „ ...	179,920	186,632	36,030	402,582
Sub-Judges' „ ...	6,384	694	1,410	8,488
District Judges' „ ...	53	28	312	393
Revenue „ ...	...	5,852	...	5,852
Courts in the Scheduled Districts ...	5,893	2,694	2,439	11,026
Total ...	237,542	195,991	40,366	473,899

The total number of cases under trial and the number disposed of by the various classes of courts are shown below:—

Class of courts.	Total of suits for disposal.	Total disposed of, exclusive of transfer.
Small Cause Courts	50,135	46,025
Munsifs' „	521,610	406,389
Sub-Judges' „	12,023	8,462
District Judges' „	638	422
Courts in the Scheduled Districts ...	12,304	10,597
Total ...	596,710	471,895
*Revenue courts, including those of the Scheduled Districts	20,182	12,299
GRAND TOTAL ...	616,892	484,194

Character of suits.

The statement below shows for the regular courts (exclusive of the courts in the Scheduled Districts) the percentage of suits of each class to the total amount of litigation in each of the last three years :—

	Total of 1887.	Total of 1888.	Total of 1889.	Percentage. 1887.	1888.	1889.
Suits for money, &c.	198,404	190,240	186,667	48·565	46·702	45·303
Rent suits	175,852	182,222	187,445	43·045	44·734	45·492
Suits for immoveable property ...	18,306	19,391	20,561	4·489	4·7603	4·99006
„ declaratory decrees	894	933	990	·218	·229	·2402
Other suits under the Specific Relief Act ...	6,773	6,078	7,192	1·657	1·492	1·745
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property	4,525	4,633	5,192	1·107	1·149	1·26007
Suits to declare and establish personal rights	526	425	379	·128	·104	·09198
Suits for an account	767	842	963	·187	·206	·2337
„ relating to religious endowments ...	41	35	50	·010	·008	·012
„ to set aside judgments, &c., on the ground of fraud	509	521	594	·124	·127	·144
Suits for dissolution of marriage ...	40	36	45	·009	·008	·0109
„ enforcement of matrimonial rights	537	589	592	·131	·144	·143
„ partition	583	552	627	·142	·135	·152
Suits relating to shipping	...	...	1	...	...	·0002
„ „ religion and caste ...	7	8	5	·001	·001	·001
Administration suits	2	3	11	...	·0007	·002
Inter pleader suits	10	4	2	·002	·0009	·0004
Suits for dissolution of partnership ...	25	25	24	·006	·006	·005
„ under section 261, Act X of 1865 ...	261	249	264	·063	·061	·064
Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads	465	509	435	·113	·124	·105
	408,527	407,345	412,039			

The suits instituted in civil courts (inclusive of the courts in the Scheduled Districts), classified according to value, were as follow :—.

	Rs.		
Not exceeding	10	...	92,879
Ditto	50	...	228,306
Ditto	100	...	77,613
Ditto	500	...	58,319
Ditto	1,000	...	5,527
Ditto	5,000	...	3,868
Ditto	10,000	...	504
Ditto	10,00,000	...	308
Exceeding	10,00,000	...	22

There were in addition 551 suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.

Execution of decrees.

The following statement shows the results of decrees put in execution by the regular civil courts during the past two years :—

Year.	Decrees executed. Completely.	Partially.	Amount realised. Rs.
1888	91,063	65,022	1,65,12,891
1889	93,044	65,375	1,58,04,530

Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

The number of suits instituted in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes during the past three years is shown below :—

	Number of suits instituted.
1887 ...	26,811
1888 ...	26,097
1889 ...	26,396

Details of the value of the suits instituted in 1888 and 1889 are given below:—

Rs.		1888.	1889.
Up to 10	...	6,844	6,876
„ 50	...	11,111	11,637
„ 100	...	2,986	3,214
„ 500	...	3,298	3,714
„ 1,000	...	552	580
Above 1,000	...	306	375
		25,097	26,396

The figures show an increase of 1,299 as compared with the institutions in 1888. The increase occurred in the number of suits of all values. The following table gives the number and description of suits instituted during the years 1888 and 1889:—

	1888.	1889.
Contract in writing	4,791	5,218
Do. not in writing	2,493	2,321
On account stated	1,555	1,795
Money had and received	616	656
Goods sold	8,301	8,795
Wages, work and materials ...	3,077	3,041
Rent not falling under the rent law ...	3,506	3,840
Moveable property or value thereof ...	307	91
Damages	375	607
Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned	76	32
Total ...	25,097	26,396

The amount in litigation during the year was Rs. 22,64,325, as compared with Rs. 20,08,441 in 1888.

The total number of cases for disposal in 1889 amounted to 29,463, of which 2,787 were cases pending from the previous year. Of these, 27,191 were disposed of, leaving 2,272 cases pending at the close of the year.

The following statement shows the results of the suits of the past three years:—

How disposed of.	1887.		1888.		1889.	
For plaintiff after trial or reference to arbitration ...	4,560		3,446		4,672	
Ditto *ex parte* or on confession ...	8,922		9,142		9,931	
Compromised	9,539		8,467		8,757	
Non-suited	*726	Against plaintiff	*408	Against plaintiff	*640	Against plaintiff.
Dismissed after trial or uncontested	1,431		1,025		1,193	
Ditto on default of plaintiff	2,826	4,983	2,075	3,508	1,998	
Total ...	28,004		24,563		27,191	

* These cases were all withdrawn with leave.

The percentage of the cases in which the result was in favour of the plaintiff during the three years referred to are given below:—

1887	...	82·2
1888	...	85·7
1889	...	85·9

The gross receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,25,105, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,05,705, against Rs. 2,91,885 and Rs. 2,07,566 respectively in the preceding year. The net amount credited to the general revenues was Rs. 1,19,400, against Rs. 84,319 in 1888.

Mofussil Courts of Small Causes.

The following statement shows the number of suits instituted and disposed of in the mofussil Courts of Small Causes during the last three years, omitting cases not tried under the summary procedure of the courts:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	Decrease since 1888.
Instituted	53,927	45,188	44,982	206
Disposed of	56,169	46,713	45,394	1,319

Compared with 1888, the decrease in the number of suits was greatest in the following courts:—

Dacca	...	561	Jessore	...	359
Pubna	...	400	Monghyr	...	341

Inspections by District Judges.

During the year the courts of 13 Sub-Judges and 80 Munsifs, as well as 9 Courts of Small Causes, were inspected by District Judges. In the districts of Bankura, Gya, Nuddea, Pubna and Rungpore all the courts were inspected, and nearly all those in Birbhum, Bhagalpur, Dacca, Dinajpur, Faridpur, Noakhally, Rajshahye and Sarun. In Cuttack, Hooghly and the 24-Pergunnahs no inspections were made for various reasons. In the remaining districts a few only of the courts were visited.

Appellate Courts.

The following statement shows the work done by the Appellate Courts during 1889:—

Courts in the Interior.	Total number of appeals for decision.	Total number of appeals disposed of, exclusive of transfers.
Appeals from decrees—		
Sub-Judges' courts	17,871	12,706
District Judges' courts	27,579	6,709
Revenue courts	629	512
Courts in the scheduled districts ...	668	588
Total ...	46,747	20,605
Miscellaneous appeals—		
Sub-Judges' courts	778	650
District Judges' courts	2,610	1,970
Revenue courts	36	31
Courts in the scheduled districts ...	94	58
Total ...	3,518	2,709
Grand Total ...	50,265	23,314
Courts at the Presidency.		
High Court.		
Appeals from original decrees—		
From decisions by courts in the interior	741	295
Ditto on the Original side ...	56	31
Appeals from appellate decrees—		
From decisions by appellate courts in the interior	4,306	1,538
Ditto by a single Judge or Bench on appeal in the High Court ...	30	1
Total ...	5,133	1,865
Miscellaneous appeals—		
First appeals—		
From decisions by courts in the interior	285	204
Second appeals	257	162
Total ...	542	366
Grand Total ...	5,675	2,231

Increase in the staff of judicial officers.

The High Court in 1887 represented to the Government of India that an increase to the existing judicial establishment of 6 Sub-Judges and 66 Munsifs was, in their opinion, necessary. Up to the end of 1889 sanction was given to the temporary employment of 3 Sub-Judges and 36 Munsifs. The general question of the increase necessary to the strength of the Subordinate Judicial Service is now under the consideration of Government.

Civil justice, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The following statement shows the progress of civil litigation in the Sonthal Pergunnahs during the past three years:—

	Instituted.			Disposed of.			Pending.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Civil suits ...	6,436	5,995	5,463	6,607	6,073	5,524	758	680	642
Rent ,, ...	2,635	2,287	2,492	2,673	2,259	2,431	292	311	381
Title ,, ...	2,015	1,717	2,408	2,303	1,841	2,169	467	403	610
Civil execution ...	3,565	3,303	3,641	3,702	3,261	3,766	843	885	760
Rent ,, ...	2,013	1,620	1,787	2,230	1,600	1,909	549	569	447
Title ,, ...	927	1,049	934	978	1,073	954	206	182	162
Total ...	17,591	15,971	16,725	18,493	16,107	16,753	3,115	3,030	3,002

During the year 1889 there was an increase in the number of suits of all sorts, except civil suits and title execution cases. The total number of cases disposed of during 1889 was 16,753 as compared with 16,107 in 1888, while at the end of the year there were 3,002 cases pending, as against 3,030 at the end of the preceding year.

There were 10 appeals to the High Court during the year. The number of appeals against the orders of subordinate courts in the district fell from 684 in 1888 to 618, of which 429 were to subdivisional officers and 189 to the Deputy Commissioner. The receipts of the courts rose from Rs. 69,240-5-6 in 1888 to Rs. 73,580-5.

Civil litigation of Government.

During the year 1889-90 six appeals were pending in the Privy Council and one was instituted.

The following statement shows the result of Government litigation in all the civil courts of Bengal during the year 1889-90 as compared with the two previous years:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Decided in favour of Government ...	524	338	348
Decided against Government ...	72	155	58
Compromised, remanded or withdrawn ...	89	57	48
Percentage in favour of Government ...	88	68½	85⅝

Taking the litigation in the High Court only, the percentage of cases decided in favour of Government decreased from 100 to 98½.

The result of Government litigation in the lower appellate courts was favourable as compared with that of the two preceding years, the percentage of cases decided in favour of Government being 88 in 1889-90, against 82⅔ and 57⅐ in 1887-88 and 1888-89 respectively.

In the courts of the first instance the percentage of cases decided in favour of Government was 83, against 68$\frac{16}{17}$ in the preceding year. Exclusive of land acquisition cases, the percentage was 65 in 1888-89 and 81½ in 1889-90. Out of the 51 cases decided against Government, 26 were land acquisition cases; and of the remaining 25, two were cases in which Government was plaintiff, the one being a suit for recovery of a bigha of chakran land in the district of Midnapur and the other a suit for possession of two cottahs of Government khas mehal land in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs; eight were cases for recovery of surplus sale proceeds, which, as a matter of course, could not be paid, as the plaintiffs' names were not registered in the collectorate; two were for rent of a house occupied by the steamer office at Manickgunge; one was for setting aside,

a sale on the ground of irregularity in the publication of sale notices, and the rest were for sundry other matters of minor importance.

The total value of the cases in which decisions were given adverse to Government fell from Rs. 2,10,030 to Rs. 1,50,528. Of this amount, Rs. 285 represented the value of the suits in the High Court, Rs. 4,868 the value of suits in zillah appeals, and Rs. 1,45,375 that of original suits. In original suits decided adversely to Government, the value of suits to obtain possession of land, estates or other property, or for the recovery of rents or bond debts, was Rs. 6,650, of land acquisition suits Rs. 1,19,203, and of suits for the reversion of revenue sales on the plea of informality, non-liability, &c., &c., Rs. 852.

The result of the litigation in which the Court of Wards was interested during the year 1889-90, as compared with that of the two preceding years, was as follows:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Decided in favour of Court of Wards ...	707	818	604
Decided against Court of Wards ...	185	110	62
Compromised, remanded, or withdrawn ...	68	43	54
Percentage in favour of Court of Wards ...	79¼	88$\frac{1}{7}$	90⅔

The amount of decrees in favour of Government under realization during the year was Rs. 55,247, against Rs. 67,540 in 1888-89. The amount realized fell from Rs. 30,281 to Rs. 11,659, and the percentage of recovery from 44⅚ to 21$\frac{1}{9}$. The largest outstanding balances were in Bankura (Rs. 5,365), in the 24-Pergunnahs (Rs. 3,556), in Julpiguri (Rs. 4,487), in Sarun (Rs. 3,389), in Balasore (Rs. 6,820). In wards' decrees, the amount under realization and that realized fell from Rs. 13,94,090 and Rs. 2,68,027 to Rs. 11,74,880 and Rs. 2,15,720 respectively, and the percentage of recovery from 19¼ to 18⅓. The largest outstanding balances were in Burdwan (Rs. 2,69,785), in Midnapur (Rs. 15,234), in Rajshahye (Rs. 1,50,721), in Mymensingh (Rs. 55,201), in Bakerganj (Rs. 50,367), in Durbhunga (Rs. 41,716), in Shahabad (Rs. 42,334), in Gya (Rs. 1,78,685), and in Bhagalpur (Rs. 63,778).

Registration.

General statement.

THE following table shows the number of registrations, the receipts and expenditure, and the number of registration offices open during the last six years:—

YEAR.	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS.				Total receipts.	Total expenditure	Surplus.	Number of registration offices.
	Affecting immoveable property.		Other registrations.	Total.				
	Compulsory.	Optional.						
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1884-85	374,730	193,811	119,839	688,380	10,74,501	5,54,110	5,20,391	290
1885-86	386,032	211,381*	126,485	723,901	10,88,177	5,68,365	5,19,812	292
1886-87	376,898	194,518*	127,123	698,539	10,31,485	5,64,274	4,67,211	300
Total ...	1,137,660	599,713	373,447	2,110,820	31,94,163	16,86,749	15,07,414	294 average.
1887-88	495,599	95,464*	126,930	717,993	10,21,982	5,79,266	4,42,716	301
1888-89	534,510	13,470	135,482	783,462	10,93,472	5,99,176	4,94,296	304
1889-90	594,933	147,191	151,484	893,608	11,98,801	6,27,434	5,71,367	307
Total ...	1,625,042	356,125	413,896	2,395,063	33,14,255	18,05,876	15,08,379	304 average.
Increase	487,382	.....	40,449	284,243	1,20,092	1,19,127	965	0
Decrease	.....	243,588	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Including some deeds the registration of which has since become compulsory under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

The most noticeable figures in the above statement are those that show a decrease in optional registrations affecting immoveable property. The Inspector-General of Registration explains that the decrease is due solely to the gradual introduction of the Transfer of Property Act and to a change in the classification of deeds for the transfer of permanent tenures and holdings of small value by sale or gift. The registration of these was formerly held to be optional, but is now deemed compulsory. In all cases in which sufficient time has elapsed to give these changes their full effect it has been found that optional registrations steadily increase *pari passu* with compulsory ones. There has been a steady increase in the operations of the Department, and its financial position is excellent, the surplus at the close of 1889-90 being larger than that of any previous year. Several new offices have been opened since the close of the year, and the demand for an extension of registration operations still continues.

Leases.

The number of perpetual leases decreased from 78,766 in 1886-87 to 71,642 in 1887-88 and 69,330 in 1888-89, but it again rose to 76,390 in 1889-90. The Inspector-General's remarks on this point are of considerable interest and importance. He says:—"There are two great classes of perpetual leases—those given by zemindars to their tenants and those sublet by tenants to others. These two classes fluctuate independently of each other, and the circumstances of each particular district become a factor in determining their variations. But as far as the first class of perpetual leases is concerned, a general rule, such as would be naturally expected, seems to be at work. The amount of land being limited, the settlement by zemindars with their ryots in perpetuity has a tendency to increase up to a certain point, and then to steadily decrease as the majority of the lands become settled. This has actually been observed to be the case in the sub-district of Baraset in the 24-Pergunnahs, where the Sub-Registrar is the most punctual and businesslike officer I have under me (which renders his office very popular), and is also a most careful observer and notes facts in connection with registration transactions in the most intelligent manner. He has observed a regular permanent settlement going on during the past two or three years between the zemindars and their ryots, owing to the zemindars finding it difficult to make arbitrary enhancements or ejections under the new law, and the number of registrations under this settlement has already reached its maximum and begun to

decline. I have no doubt that this same cause is at work in other sub-districts, where the usual stereotyped explanation is given, that the zemindars find themselves in straitened circumstances owing to a succession of bad harvests; but it is only in particular districts, like those in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, where the ryots are prosperous and insist on obtaining some certainty of tenure, that these settlements are at all general." Many of the registrations are, of course, mere paper transactions, due to the necessity for re-registration of under-tenures when the ownership of the property is transferred. The disturbance in the ordinary current of land transactions occasioned by the introduction of the Bengal Tenancy Act has rendered it difficult of late years to appreciate the true nature and value of fluctuations in figures of registration of deeds; but the experience of three years of its working does show that the number of transactions under the head of perpetual leases has steadily increased and tends to reach a certain maximum, after which a decrease may be looked for. The following statement shows the number of perpetual leases registered in some of the important districts since 1882-83, and generally points to the conclusions arrived at by the Inspector-General, although in some districts the individual action of two or three large landholders always affects the statistics, and the bearing of the Tenancy Act upon them is thus prevented from being apparent:—

District	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Burdwan	904	863	1,012	1,051	1,183	1,118	1,318	1,374
Bankura	1,651	1,699	1,971	2,377	2,554	2,826	2,709	3,270
Midnapur	1,036	1,393	1,478	1,618	2,071	1,594	1,098	1,248
24-Pergunnahs	4,619	4,481	5,051	6,143	6,727	5,839	7,010	7,510
Nuddea	1,713	1,601	1,710	1,569	1,244	1,539	1,586	1,812
Jessore	11,881	11,199	11,315	9,750	6,207	3,792	3,609	4,260
Khulna	2,562	4,575	4,878	4,701	4,376	4,641	5,194	5,210
Dacca	535	796	590	763	899	1,234	1,221	1,317
Faridpur	6,221	6,076	6,599	6,623	8,038	8,082	7,822	8,810
Backerganj	11,180	10,813	12,069	10,969	10,438	8,988	8,489	8,234
Noakhali	3,931	5,536	7,621	8,117	5,759	5299	4,555	4,752
Chittagong	15,803	17,248	22,010	23,472	20,437	18,294	16,322	19,027

Of the total number of other than perpetual leases, which rose from 187,263 in 1886-87 to 227,686 in 1889-90, 175,231 were counterparts, the percentage of leases being 23·03 as compared with 27·06 in 1886-87, 23·65 in 1887-88, and 23·72 in 1888-89. Any deductions from these figures are dangerous, as District Registrars appear to be doubtful in some cases as to whether *kabulyats* should be classed as leases, or merely as the counterparts they are, and because pottahs are also frequently entered as counterparts. Moreover, the prevalence of *zar-i-peshgi* and *kurtaoli* leases, of which no counterparts are given, in the most important districts of Behar, frustrates any attempt at theorising on these statistics.

Deeds of mortgage and registrations affecting moveable property.

The number of instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards rose gradually from 58,648 in 1886-87 to 77,555 in 1889-90. There was a slight decrease last year in the districts of Rungpur, Dacca, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Similar instruments of value less than Rs. 100 also considerably increased during the last three years, the figures of the past year being 130,007 against 72,355 in 1886-87. The increase is in many cases ascribed to failure of crops and the high price of food-grains. The increase in deeds of mortgage does not appear to have affected the registrations of obligations for payment of money, including bonds and miscellaneous deeds, such as kabinnamahs. The latter rose from 89,795 in 1886-87 to 103,962 in 1889-90. About 82 per cent. of the bonds were of values up to Rs. 100, the rest exceeding that amount. The increase in this case, as in the case of mortgages, is probably due to a great extent to the scarcity that affected many parts of Bengal during the past year. The total number of registrations affecting moveable property, exclusive of wills and written authorities to adopt, increased from 125,188 in 1886-87 to 149,350 in 1889-90.

Aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents.

While the aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents increased by more than 520½ lakhs of rupees in 1888-89, it decreased by more than 412½ lakhs during the past year. There was an increase of nearly 11 lakhs in the value of moveable property transferred, but the value of immoveable property diminished by more than 423 lakhs.

Sale of estate, tenures, and ryoti holdings.

The number of transfers of estates and tenures effected by deeds of sale during the past year were 90,691, against 52,858 in 1886-87 and 81,382 in 1888-89, and 9·9 per cent. of the purchasers were mahajans, traders or money-lenders, 15·3 per cent. zemindars, 29·6 per cent. intermediate tenure-holders, 24·1 per cent. ryots, and 21 1 per cent. others not specified. The following table compares the sales of ryoti, holdings and the number and classes of purchasers during the last four years and shows a steady increase in the number of such transactions, which is, no doubt, the result of the facilities afforded by the Tenancy Act:—

Year.	RYOTI HOLDINGS AT FIXED RATES.							RYOTI HOLDINGS WITH RIGTH OF OCCUPANCY.						
	Number of transactions.	Purchasers.						Number of transactions.	Purchasers.					
		Mahajans, traders, or money-lenders.	Zemindars.		Ryots.	Others.	Total.		Mahajans, traders, or money-lenders.	Zemindars.		Ryots.	Others.	Total.
			Landlords of holdings transferred.	Other landlords.						Landlords of holdings transferred.	Other landlords.			
1886-87 ...	24,721	3,791	786	2,504	13,500	7,318	27,896	53,971	6,458	1,050	3,315	37,662	8,079	56,564
1887-88 ...	30,137	4,830	891	2,577	16,368	7,918	32,584	58,200	7,654	974	3,405	40,686	8,143	60,862
1888-89 ...	33,296	5,124	1,395	3,092	17,823	8,176	35,610	64,449	8,301	1,371	4,434	45,012	8,030	67,148
1889-90 ...	35,942	5,161	1,181	2,515	20,396	8,396	37,649	77,373	10,029	2,060	5,198	54,234	9,277	80,798

Registrations under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

The number of registrations under sections 12 and 18 of the Bengal Tenancy Act fell from 79,109 in 1886-87, 76,324 in 1887-88, and 47,391 in 1888-89 to 26,780 in 1889-90. The decrease in the past two years is due, to a certain extent, to the discontinuance of the practice of registering deeds relating to fractional portions of permanent tenures or ryoti holdings at fixed rates, where the partition is not made with the landlord's consent in writing. On the subject of sections 12 and 18 of the Act, the Inspector-General remarks:—"There is not the least doubt that the levy of landlords' fees under those sections is exceedingly unpopular with both landlords and tenants, and that it is evaded in every possible way. The reasons of this unpopularity are not far to seek. The ryots object to pay the landlord's fee because in a great many cases it is refused by the landlord as being beneath his dignity, or as being likely to amount to an admission of an occupancy right of the tenant, and in nearly every case the ryot is not exempted by its payment from the necessity of giving *salami* to his landlord." The great increase in the number of registrations of leases, mortgages and sales are, as observed by Mr. Holmwood, attributable to the indirect effect of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

Refusals to register and prosecutions.

In 3,897 cases registrations were refused under section 71 of the Indian Registration Act. There were 365 appeals against such refusals, and registrations were ordered in 310 cases. There were 83 prosecutions instituted during the year, with 130 persons involved. The majority of these cases were for false personation, false statements and forgery, and of the persons accused 53 were acquitted, 63 convicted, and 14 awaiting trial at the end of the year.

Impounding of deeds.

The Inspector-General reports that the procedure in the matter of impounding deeds which is at present in force is not in strict accordance with the law, and he has been asked to submit proposals for the amendment of the rules on the subject.

Inspections.

The number of inspections made by the Inspector-General and other officers during the past year was 861, against 868 in 1888-89 and 906 in 1887-88. The District Registrars have themselves done a fair share of this work, but there was a great falling off in the number of inspections by Sadr Sub-Registrars and Subdivisional Officers. In 16 of the districts that have subdivisions there were no inspections made at all.

The Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act.

The following table shows the working of Act I (B.C.) of 1876 for the Voluntary Registration of Mahomedan Marriages and Divorces since its introduction:—

YEARS.	Number of districts in which the Act was in force.	Number of offices open on the 31st March.	Number of marriages registered.	Number of divorces other than *kholas* registered.	Number of *kholas* registered.	Total number of ceremonies registered.
1876-77	14	77	2,655	402	161	3,118
1877-78	14	103	7,391	1,404	595	9,390
1878-79	14	103	8,161	1,705	771	10,637
1879-80	14	107	7,137	2,097	623	9,857
1880-81	14	106	5,777	1,874	779	8,430
1881-82	14	107	4,951	2,239	667	7,857
1882-83	14	112	5,068	2,247	766	8,081
1883-84	14	112	4,273	2,315	895	7,483
1884-85	14	112	3,913	2,540	957	7,410
1885-86	14	112	3,993	2,422	1,109	7,524
1886-87	14	112	3,926	2,179	1,147	7,252
1887-88	14	112	4,100	2,478	1,090	7,668
1888-89	14	113	4,527	2,819	1,113	8,459
1889-90	14	113	3,959	3,119	1,137	8,215

The districts of Dinajpur, Pubna, Backerganj, Noakhali, Mymensingh, Bogra, Tipperah, and Dacca showed an increase in the total number of ceremonies registered, while the districts of Khulna, Rajshahye, Rungpur, Faridpur, and Chittagong showed a decrease. The Inspector-General of Registration thinks that in the majority of districts the Mahomedan Marriage Registrars are slowly but surely gaining ground, and that in those districts where they do not do so, it is owing to their own inferior qualifications or to the active opposition of interested headmen and zemindars. Mr. Holmwood was lately asked for a separate report with reference to the alleged unpopularity of the Act, and he has given his reasons for holding that it is not in any way unpopular, though in certain places it is neglected and in certain others its effects are destroyed by the opposition of a few hostile zemindars. Some practical reforms, suggested by Nawab Abdul Latif Bahadur, C.I.E., in a valuable minute on the working of the Act, have been adopted by the Permanent Committee and approved by Government, and they will be immediately introduced. The Act is at the same time to be extended, on the recommendation of the Permanent Committee, to the Town of Calcutta and the districts of 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Murshidabad. As regards the Qazis' Act, the Inspector-General reports that the "Act does not seem to gain ground much, though wherever the Qazis are energetic enough to establish Naib Qazis and get hold of the professional persons who arrange marriages, there is a marked increase in their operations. This is specially noticed in the districts of Eastern Bengal."

The Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882.

Twenty-one companies, limited by shares, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 84,11,000, were registered during the year, against twenty companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 37,07,000 in the preceding year. Of these, two were banking companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 1,50,000, one insurance company with a capital of Rs. 3,00,000, four trading companies with a capital of Rs. 12,20,000, four mills and pressing companies with a capital of Rs. 20,50,000, six tea companies with a capital of Rs. 12,10,000, two mining companies with a capital of Rs. 3,81,000, and two miscellaneous companies with a capital of Rs. 4,00,000.

Besides the above, there was one company limited by guarantee, viz., the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, which was registered during the year under section 26 of the Act as an association not for profit.

Six companies increased their capital, the increase amounting to Rs. 3,08,400. Of fourteen companies under liquidation, nine, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 21,92,000, commenced dissolution during the year, and the remaining five with a total capital of Rs. 15,75,000 were finally dissolved. Five companies, originally joint-stock, were converted into companies limited by shares.

The total number of companies working in Bengal at the close of the year was 248. The total receipts under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, amounted to Rs. 8,953-4 and the total expenditure was Rs. 636.

Municipal Administration and Local Self-Government.

Attendance of Commissioners.

THE duties which devolved on the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality during the first year of the amalgamation of the urban portion of the suburbs with the town proper under one system of Municipal Government under Act II (B.C.) of 1888, were exceptionally onerous. There were 34 general meetings against 14 in the previous year; 125 meetings of Standing Committees against 56; 66 of Special Committees against 28; and 57 of Sub-Committees against 33. Altogether the total number of meetings was 282 against 131. There were no less than 26 members who attended 50 meetings or more during the year, and seven members (of whom three were nominated and four elected) who attended over 100 meetings. These results, showing how largely the Commissioners devote their time and trouble without remuneration to municipal duties, afford the most satisfactory evidence of the growth of public spirit in the metropolis. The account given of the principal subjects under discussion at these meetings indicates the importance and variety of municipal interests under consideration. Among other items may be mentioned the new Central Road, the question of burning the town refuse, the extension of water-supply and drainage to the Suburbs, the question of legislation for lepers, the protection of wild birds, the maintenance of a public library, the preparation of bye-laws, and the reorganization of establishments in the amalgamated area.

Loans.

The loan liability of the Corporation at the close of the year stood as follows:—

	Rs.
6 per cent. debentures	4,17,500
5 ditto.	1,12,92,400
4½ ditto	10,48,300
	1,27,58,200
Consolidated loans from Government ...	60,11,610
Total ...	1,87,69,810

Two new 5 per cent. loans were raised during the year—one for 5 lakhs, in June 1889, for water-supply, for which tenders amounting to Rs. 39,26,000 were received, and which was placed at an average premium of Rs. 5-14-6; and the other for 14 lakhs, which was incurred for both water-supply and drainage and the repayment of 6 per cent. debentures. The larger loan was raised in September, and the whole of it was taken up at rates varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5-12 premium.

Income and expenditure.

The actual income of the Municipality during the year was Rs. 42,17,121, and the actual disbursements amounted to Rs. 41,27,831. The principal items of receipts and charges are as follows:—

Receipts.	Rs.
General rate at 9½ per cent.	17,34,869
Sewage rate, &c., at 2 per cent.	3,10,034
Water rate at 6 and 3 per cent. ...	9,11,028
Lighting rate at 2 per cent.	3,02,259
Taxes	4,95,821
Municipal Market ...	1,20,477

Expenditure.	Rs.
Interest on general loans including drainage ...	4,25,237
Contribution for repayment of general loans ...	1,72,933
General establishment ...	3,86,080
Road Department ...	4,14,289
Gowkhana ...	1,69,221
Conservancy ...	3,40,621
Sewage rate charges ...	2,76,799
Water rate charges, including interest on loans, Rs. 4,29,916, and contribution for repayment of loans, Rs. 1,70,917 ...	9,33,930
Lighting, &c. ...	3,17,860

The total rates realized amounted to 19½ per cent. on the annual valuation of assessable property, against a maximum of 23 per cent. allowed under the law, and the total incidence of taxation of all sorts was at the rate of Rs. 6-8-1 per head of the population according to the census of 1881.

Valuation.

The annual valuation of Calcutta for the year was Rs. 1,73,70,515. The apparent increase was only Rs. 26,408, but the real increase was Rs. 2,76,408, after allowing for a nominal reduction of 2½ lakhs in the valuation of the Kidderpore dock premises.

Vital statistics.

Owing to the large fluctuating population of Calcutta it is not possible to estimate the increase or decrease, as is usually done, by the number of births and deaths, and the vital statistics of the town are therefore still calculated on the census of 1881. Upon this basis the number of deaths in the town proper was 26·9 per thousand against 27·7, the mean of the decade; while in the amalgamated area of the suburbs it amounted to 46·9 per thousand. The number of cholera deaths in the town proper was 1,071, which, with two exceptions, is the lowest mortality since the introduction of a pure water-supply. In this connection, the Health Officer observed—

"The years 1871 and 1880 had respectively 800 and 805 deaths. There is a marked periodicity about these low rates from cholera, which seems to point to some biological law in the life history of the cholera contagion, in the form perhaps of some periodic struggle for existence which, when recovered from, is followed under favourable conditions for a time with a remarkable vigour. To remove those favourable conditions is practically to stamp out cholera, a consummation which, as far as Calcutta is concerned, will no doubt in time be effected. In the days before the water-supply, *i.e.* before 1869, there was a similar periodicity, only with this difference, that the lowest annual number of deaths was 2,270 and the highest over 6,829, whereas after the introduction of the water-supply the lowest was 800 and the highest 2,272."

Water-supply.

Nothing could demonstrate more eloquently than these figures the immense sanitary boon conferred on Calcutta by the introduction of a water-supply. The Commissioners are to be congratulated on the vigour they have displayed in the administration of this department of the Municipality, and on the systematic manner in which they have extended the benefits received to all portions of the town. Shortly before the commencement of the year under review a third pumping-station was opened at Halliday Street to remedy the scarcity of water in the riparian and other wards, and the favourable effect on the cholera rate was at once marked and has been continuous. A fourth station will soon be constructed in Bhowanipore to supply the suburbs. The work of connecting that portion of the suburbs which could be directly supplied from the town mains was completed in September 1889, and at the close of the year the length of mains and services on the filtered system amounted to 184 miles. There are now 990 stand-posts on the filtered and 2,505 ground hydrants on the unfiltered system. The population supplied with filtered water at the date of the Engineer's report was 480,019, which includes 75,800 of the suburban amalgamated area. The supply had then reached an average of 35·4 gallons of filtered water and 8·9 gallons of unfiltered water per head of the population. The total cost to the town on account of water-supply has been Rs. 1,42,72,897.

New Central Road.

The construction of the fine new street, known as the Central Road, which the Commissioners have at great expense determined to cut through the most overcrowded and overbuilt portion of the city, was undertaken during the year. This road will be 70 feet wide with 50 feet for carriage way, and nearly two miles long from the Hooghly Floating Bridge to the Sealdah terminus of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The first section of this road from the bridge to Clive Street has been completed; the land acquisition for the rest is proceeding, and a considerable portion at the Sealdah end has been cleared of buildings.

Drainage.

The most important work undertaken in the Drainage Department of the Municipality is the survey for drainage of the suburbs, which is still in progress. There are two parties engaged—one for the south-eastern area and the radical outfall into

the Biddiadhary river, and the other for the southern area, which is for surface drainage only.

Bustee cleansing and structural improvement.

The total expenditure incurred on bustee cleansing and structural improvement during the year was Rs. 2,46,572.

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE INTERIOR OF BENGAL.

Number of municipalities.

The total number of municipalities in existence at the close of the year was 147. The total population within municipal limits was 2,595,940, and the average proportion of rate-payers to the whole population in municipalities was 17·9 per cent.

Elective system.

The system under which two-thirds of the total number of Commissioners fixed for each municipality are elected by ies rate-payers was in force in all the municipalitthe except 29.

Results of elections held during the year.

The two newly-formed municipalities of Cossipore-Chitpore and Manicktollah having been allowed the franchise, the first general elections were held in them. Out of 3,026 and 1,507 registered voters in those towns, 944 and 822 persons respectively attended the poll and voted. Of 103 bye-elections held under section 27 to fill up vacancies in the ranks of Commissioners, 91 were conducted successfully; the remaining 12 failed owing to nominations of candidates not having been submitted by the electors within the time prescribed by the rules. The largest attendance of voters at the poll was 70·7 of the total number of qualified electors.

Constitution of Committees.

The following statement shows, division by division, the constitution of the Committees of the various municipalities during the year:—

Division.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives of India.	Remarks.
Burdwan	136	228	364	48	316	21	343	
Presidency	230	327	557	53	504	24	533	
Rajshahye	53	97	185	44	141	35	150	
Dacca	110	107	217	33	184	12	205	
Chittagong	33	40	73	17	56	6	67	
Patna	179	190	369	76	293	45	324	
Bhagulpore	79	85	164	22	142	23	141	
Orissa	42	33	75	28	47	8	67	
Chota Nagpore	71	37	108	22	86	16	92	
Total ...	963	1,144	2,112	343	1,769	190	1,923	

The following table shows the percentage of officials and Europeans to the total number of Commissioners during 1889-90 and the previous eight years:—

	Officials.	Europeans.		Officials.	Europeans.
1881-82 ...	26·3	22·9	1886-87 ...	15·6	9·1
1882-83 ...	25·3	21·7	1887-88 ...	16·2	9·4
1883-84 ...	24·5	21·2	1888-89 ...	16·0	8·9
1884-85 ...	18·0	12·1	1889-90 ...	16·1	9·0
1885-86 ...	16·1	10·1			

It is clear that, so far as the *personnel* of the Municipal Committees is concerned, full scope has been given to the principle of allowing the townspeople to manage their own affairs.

Meetings of Committees.

The largest number of meetings held by any municipality was 41 at Serampore with an average attendance of 56·8 per cent. of the members. Twenty-seven municipalities held more than twenty meetings with an average attendance at each meeting varying between 25 and 87·5 per cent. of the total number of members. The attendance was on the whole satisfactory, and the statistics show that a large amount of time and trouble was devoted by the Municipal Commissioners to the discharge of their duties.

Municipal Benches.

The Municipal Benches in the province tried 16,604 cases of nuisance and breach of conservancy rules, in which 14,730 persons were convicted and 2,209 acquitted; and the total amount of fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 17,044. The average amount of fines imposed on each offender varied from Rs. 4-2-8 in Jamalpore, in the Monghyr district, to Re. 0-2-1 in the Nuddea Municipality.

Assessments.

The tax on holdings was in force in 36 municipalities, and was levied at rates below the maximum (7½ per cent. per annum on the annual value of holdings) in 13 places. The tax on persons according to their circumstances and property was in force in the rest of the municipalities, and was levied at rates varying from 8 annas to one rupee per cent. on the estimated income of the assessee. The average incidence of municipal taxation throughout Bengal (excluding Calcutta) was 11 annas and 11 pies per head of the population.

Income and expenditure.

The following table compares the opening balances, income, expenditure, and closing balances of municipalities, division by division, for the year 1889-90 and those of the preceding year:—

Division	Opening balance.		Income during the year.		Total funds available for expenditure.		Total expenditure.		Closing balance.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	90,908	82,947	6,33,367	6,41,058	7,24,275	7,24,005	6,41,243	6,56,816	83,032	67,189
Presidency ...	1,24,240	56,041	9,43,036	5,12,323	10,67,276	5,68,364	9,46,493	4,93,493	1,18,083	74,871
Rajshahye ...	50,408	33,105	2,75,876	2,76,258	3,26,284	3,09,363	2,93,179	2,71,462	33,105	37,901
Dacca ...	31,972	24,634	2,88,337	3,34,230	3,20,309	3,58,864	2,95,675	3,16,039	24,634	42,825
Chittagong ...	6,841	3,285	73,850	67,712	80,691	70,997	76,861	65,601	3,288	5,396
Patna ...	47,803	49,344	4,43,462	4,82,101	4,91,265	5,31,445	4,39,275	4,83,761	51,990	47,684
Bhagulpore ...	40,363	84,535	2,48,468	1,83,515	2,88,831	2,68,050	2,04,296	2,42,193	84,535	25,857
Orissa ...	7,022	1,868	89,521	86,786	96,543	88,654	94,765	85,019	1,868	3,635
Chota Nagpore ...	8,031	10,643	53,847	63,519	61,878	74,162	51,206	63,127	10,672	11,035
Total ...	4,07,588	3,46,402	30,49,764	26,47,502	34,57,352	29,93,904	30,42,963	26,77,511	4,11,207	3,16,393

The large discrepancy between the closing balance of 1888-89 of the municipalities in the Presidency Division and the opening balance for 1889-90, is due to the exclusion from the current accounts of the closing balance of Rs. 62,042 of the late municipality of the Suburbs of Calcutta. The small discrepancies in the other divisions have been explained by the local officers.

Income.

The total income of the municipalities in Bengal under Act III (B.C.) of 1884 amounted during the year to Rs. 26,47,502, against Rs. 30,49,764 of the previous year. This large apparent falling off is due to the dismemberment of the Suburban Municipality, and as the entire area included within that municipality has not been excluded from the operation of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, no satisfactory comparison can be made between the municipal accounts of 1889-90 and of previous years. Excluding, however, the income from the municipalities in the Presidency Division, the total income from taxation proper of all other municipalities in the remaining eight Divisions shows an increase of Rs. 57,504 over the receipts of 1888-89, as shown below:—

Taxation proper.

	Burdwan.	Rajshahye.	Dacca.	Chittagong.	Patna.	Bhagulpore.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpore.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
1888-89 ...	5,00,183	1,60,881	2,32,558	51,325	3,22,083	1,38,310	54,712	30,538	14,90,590
1889-90 ...	5,07,501	1,68,252	2,23,819	45,148	3,58,813	1,40,136	65,884	38 541	15,48,094
Increase or decrease ...	+7,318	+7,371	−8,739	−6,177	+36,730	+1,826	+11,172	+8,003	+57,504

Water-rates were levied only in Burdwan and Darjeeling. The collections in both places show a small increase, as noted in the margin. The rate at Burdwan was levied at 4½ per cent. as in the preceding year; but with reference to the urgent necessity of extending the supply of filtered water to all parts of the town, the Municipal Commissioners have raised the rate to 5 per cent. for the current year. The rate at Darjeeling is 2½ per cent. only, and the increase is due to the imposition of the rate for the first time at Goompahar. No water-rate is yet levied in Bhagulpore. In Mymensingh and Dacca the munificence of Raja Surjya Kant Acharjya Bahadur and of Nawab Sir Abdul Ghunny, K.C.S.I., has rendered the imposition of a water-rate unnecessary.

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Burdwan ...	13,003	13,207
Darjeeling ...	10,205	10,909
	23,208	24,116

Expenditure.

The total municipal expenditure of the province was Rs. 26,77,511, against Rs. 30,42,963 in the preceding year, and the year under report closed with a balance of Rs. 3,16,393, against Rs. 4,11,207 in 1888-89. The following comparative statement shows the percentage of the municipal income spent in each Division under each of the principal heads of expenditure during the last two years:—

Name of Division.	Income during the year.		General establishment.		Public safety.		Public health.		Public instruction.		Public convenience.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.										
Burdwan	6,33,367	6,41,058	10·23	10·38	10·31	8·62	44·7	47·89	6·04	6·21	19·35	17·21
Presidency	9,43,036	5,12,323	10·18	12·08	12·46	7·93	37·58	37·67	2·77	4·15	26·03	24·75
Rajshahye	2,75,876	2,76,258	14·48	14·37	3·67	3·95	53·11	46·78	3·68	3·03	15·13	15·76
Dacca	2,88,337	3,34,230	10·91	8·87	3·73	3·22	54·45	55·72	3·34	2·69	22·12	17·39
Chittagong	73,850	67,712	9·64	10·91	3·49	3·43	46·85	47·53	17·32	9·78	19·5	19·66
Patna	4,43,470	4,82,101	12·84	12·2	5·49	4·9	48·25	46·3	3·71	3·6	20·18	23·3
Bhagulpore	2,48,468	1,83,515	8·7	12·76	1·31	2·1	42·37	79·42	2·48	3·32	20·12	23·37
Orissa	89,521	86,786	11·05	12·48	5·35	3·99	51·4	50·09	3·98	4·08	25·29	18·48
Chota Nagpore	53,847	63,519	13·8	14·3	1·67	1·3	50·16	56·5	3·15	2·9	15·79	13·6
Average ...	...	...	11·31	11·61	5·27	5·74	47·65	48·94	4·94	4·31	20·39	19·66

The largest expenditure was incurred on conservancy (Rs. 4,69,867), public works including maintenance and repairs of streets (Rs. 4,57,194), general establishment (Rs. 3,07,495), medical institutions (Rs. 2,30,241), and road-cleaning establishment (Rs. 1,92,741).

Medical.

The total municipal expenditure on vaccination amounted to Rs. 16,847. The provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1880, were in force in 130 municipalities, and the total number of persons vaccinated or revaccinated during the year amounted to 98,567, of whom 89,753 were successful cases. One hundred and twenty municipalities maintained 127 dispensaries (including one temporary institution), and the total cost incurred was Rs. 2,30,241.

Female medical education.

The Municipal Commissioners of Burdwan made a provision of Rs. 240 per annum for the education of one girl in the Campbell Medical School in Calcutta; but as no one availed herself of this offer, it was resolved to utilise the allotment in training a nurse at the Burdwan Charitable Dispensary. In this attempt also they were unsuccessful. They are now trying to secure another duly qualified and trained nurse. In the Pubna district two midwives were appointed, paid partly from the municipal and partly from the district funds. Other municipalities in the Rajshahye Division were ready to incur expenditure on this account, but no female students came forward for help, and consequently no help was given. In Barrisal the Municipal Commissioners employed a midwife for the female hospital. There is a female hospital attached to the Bankipore Dispensary, where a trained nurse is employed to look after female patients. Although stipends had been provided for by the municipalities in the Sarun district for female medical students attending the Temple Medical School, no candidates have yet come forward to attend the institution. These results are discouraging, and they corroborate what has come to the notice of Government from other sources, that less interest is evinced in Bengal than in other provinces in India in the furtherance of female medical aid to women.

Water-works.

The increase under this head occurred mainly in Dacca (Rs. 10,372) and Bhagulpore (Rs. 43,939). The Howrah Municipality reduced its expenditure from Rs. 2,471 to Rs. 413. In Dacca the increased expenditure was due to the extension of the water-works in that town, for which a loan of Rs. 1,25,000 has been sanctioned by Government.

Public instruction.

The total expenditure from municipal funds on education during the year was Rs. 83,000, against an expenditure of Rs. 86,000 during 1888-89. The details are shown in the margin, and betray the fact, which was already well known to Government, that the Municipal grants are still devoted as a rule to the maintenance of English education, and that very little assistance is given to primary schools. There has, however, been some improvement in this respect, and Commissioners of Divisions have not been slow to check the tendency of Municipal Commissioners to aid English education at the cost of the rate-payers generally, while only a few of the well-to-do class profit by the schools.

	Rs.
Secondary ...	53,000
Primary ...	13,000
Female ...	9,000
Special ...	1,000
Buildings ...	4,000
Miscellaneous ...	3,000

Loans and sanitation.

Every encouragement is now offered to municipalities to apply for loans for the execution of well-considered schemes of improvement. The following applications were sanctioned within or immediately after the close of the year:—

(*a*) *Dacca.*—The municipality applied for a loan of Rs. 1,25,000 for extending the water-works to some parts of the town which were not hitherto supplied with filtered water. Rs. 30,000 was advanced during the year, and the balance will be advanced during the current year.

(*b*) *Dinagepore.*—In March 1890 orders were issued sanctioning the grant of a loan of Rs. 10,000 to the Dinagepore Municipality for the completion of the drainage works in that town.

(*c*) *Rampore Beauleah.*—In April 1890 sanction was accorded to the grant of a loan of Rs. 15,000 applied for by the Rampore Beauleah Municipality for the construction of drainage works.

(*d*) *Bankoora.*—A loan of Rs. 5,000 was applied for and sanctioned to the Bankoora Municipality, in June 1890, for improving the water-supply in that town by sinking six wells and acquiring and excavating a big tank in the centre of the town.

(*e*) *Pooree.*—The municipality applied for a loan of Rs. 25,000 for the improvement of the drainage of that town. But as the scheme submitted by the municipality was not approved by the Public Works Department of Government and has to be revised in that Department, the application for the loan has been held in abeyance.

(*f*) *Sooree.*—The Sooree Municipality obtained a loan of Rs. 1,000, repayable in four years without interest, from Raja Ram Ranjan Chakrabartty Bahadur, of Hetampore, for establishing a municipal market called the "Jubilee Market."

Proposals for loans to the Midnapore, Chupra, and Mozufferpore Municipalities for the improvement of the drainage of those towns have been under consideration, but as the schemes were not matured in any of these places, no final orders have been passed. The Serampore Municipality also applied for a loan of Rs. 30,000 for improving drainage.

Enforcement of section 63 of the Act.

The provisions of the section empowering the Commissioner of the Division and the Magistrate of the district to suspend the execution of any resolution or order, or prohibit the doing of any act by the Commissioners of a municipality, when such resolution or order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by the law, or is likely to lead to serious breach of the peace, or to cause serious injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons, were enforced in three municipalities during the year, viz. Dacca, Colgong, and Arrah. The circumstances were unimportant in all the cases.

Miscellaneous.

The tramway in the town of Patna was completed and was in working order during the year. The length of the tramway is nearly seven miles with 11 sidings to enable cars to cross each other. The total number of passengers carried up to 31st March last was 151,260. There was only one serious accident during the year.

There were serious outbreaks of fire in the municipalities of Nattore, Bogra, and Rungpore, attended with loss of property, but no lives were lost. Great damage was done to the roads by the high floods in Coomarkholly, Nuddea, and Santipore. In Moorshedabad there was an unusual flood during the year, and considerable portions of Lalbagh and Azimgunge were under water. The Nawab Bahadur of Moorshedabad contributed about Rs. 3,000 for the relief of the poor in Lalbagh, and Rai Dhunput Singh Bahadur and Rai Bepin Chand and Rai Budh Singh Dudhuria Bahadur contributed Rs. 500 and 100 respectively for the relief of sufferers from the flood in Azimgunge. In the Manicktollah Municipality a fire occurred, causing damage to property to the extent of about Rs. 40,000.

In April 1889 a tornado passed over some of the villages within and about the Tangail Municipality. Its duration was very short, and it extended over a distance of five miles. Some 139 human lives were lost and 242 persons seriously wounded. The loss of property was estimated at Rs. 19,000. A sudden somewhat similar blast of wind also visited the town of Nalchitti on the night of the 27th October 1889. Its duration was a few minutes only, and it extended over an area of about a mile. Some damage to property was caused, but no lives are reported to have been lost.

WORKING OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Constitution of Boards.

There were during the year 38 District Boards and 106 Local Boards; the area comprised within their jurisdiction was 109,391 square miles, and the total population, according to the census of 1881, was 57,185,307. The total number of members of District Boards, including the Chairmen, was 797, of whom 460 were appointed by Government and 337 were elected. Of the total number of members, 243 were officials and 584 non-officials. The number of Europeans or Eurasians and natives of India respectively was 186 and 611. The average number of members of each District Board was 20·97. As in the previous year, the Magistrate of the district was in every instance re-appointed Chairman of the District Board on the expiry of his term of office, under section 24 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act. The total number of members of Local Boards was 1,203, of whom 768 were nominated by Government and 435 were elected. The elective system is in force in 58 Local Boards. Of the total number of members of Local Boards, 163 were officials and 1,040 non-officials. The number of Europeans or Eurasians and natives of India on the Boards was 97 and 1,106 respectively. The average number of members of each Local Board was 11·35.

Generally speaking, the members of District and Local Boards consist of zemindars and talookdars, pleaders and Government servants, with a somewhat larger proportion of medical practitioners and mooktears in the case of Local Boards, and in districts where they are to be found, indigo and tea-planters, railway employés, and managers of European firms always enjoy a fair share of representation.

General elections.

The year under report witnessed the second general election of members of District and Local Boards which had completed their three years' term of existence, and the elections were on the whole successfully conducted.

Meetings of Boards.

Taken together, the total number of meetings held by District Boards was 448, giving an average of 11·79 meetings for each Board. The greatest number of meetings was held in Dinagepore (18), Tipperah (18), Sarun (18), Burdwan (17), Gya (17), Furreedpore (16), and Durbhunga (16); while the least number was held in Hooghly (8), Mymensingh (8), Mozufferpore (8), Chumparun (8), Nuddea (7), Moorshedabad (7), Julpigoree (7), and Jessore (6).

The average attendance at meetings of District Boards was 8·98, the average percentage of attendance being 42·82. The attendance was best in Howrah and Tipperah, amounting to 65 and 62·7 respectively, and worst in Cuttack, where it was only 19·8. In the last-named district six meetings were adjourned for want of a quorum out of 12 convened.

The total number of meetings held by all the Local Boards was 788, the average for each being 7·43. Only 8 of the Local Boards held more than 12 meetings, the highest number attained being 15 in Bhubooah. Six of the Boards held 12 meetings, and the rest less than 12. The average attendance at meetings of Local Boards was 5·69, and the average percentage of attendance was 50·13.

Powers of Local Boards.

In most districts Local Boards have been entrusted with the administration of the grants for village roads, pounds, ferries, and primary education. In some instances powers relating to water-supply, the grant of rewards for the destruction of noxious animals, and the management and supervision of grant-in-aid and Boards' middle English schools have also been delegated to them.

Union Committees.

No Union Committees have yet been appointed, but a scheme for their gradual establishment has been submitted to the Government of India, and is still under consideration.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the principal items of income and expenditure of District Boards during the year under review :—

	Income.		Rs.
I.	Land Revenue	...	15,945
VI.	Provincial rates	...	34,32,574
XII.	Interest ...	...	609
XVII.	Pounds ...	...	3,94,594
XIX.	Education ...	...	30,561
XX.	Medical ...	...	7,625
XXI.	Scientific and other minor departments	...	1,648
XXV.	Miscellaneous ...	...	1,39,874
XXXII.	Ferries, &c. ...	...	3,28,314
	Contributions ...	...	11,02,398
	Debt ...	...	8,19,261
	Total	...	62,73,403

	Expenditure.		Rs.
1.	Refunds ...	...	13,601
18.	Administration ...	...	2,58,533
20.	Pounds ...	...	23,589
22.	Education ...	...	10,04,140
24.	Medical ...	...	42,546
26.	Scientific and other minor departments ...	...	5,219
29.	Superannuation allowances and pensions ...	...	1,209
30.	Stationery and printing ...		48,057
32.	Miscellaneous ...	...	43,365
33.	Famine relief ...		2,59,967
43.	Minor works and navigation		4,373
45.	Civil works ...	...	38,42,381
	Debt ...	...	6,25,260
	Total	...	61,72,240

Credit balances.

The year 1888-89 closed with a credit balance of Rs. 18,28,843 (corrected figures): at the close of the year 1889-90 this balance was increased to Rs. 19,30,006.

Income.

Of the total income under this head, Rs. 9,365 represent canal tolls realized in Chittagong and the balance sale-proceeds of trees, grass, &c. Compared with the previous year, the Chittagong canal revenue shows a

Land revenue.

falling off to the extent of Rs. 2,213.

Provincial rates.

The entire amount, Rs. 34,32,574, under this head represents the balance of the receipts of the district road cess which is credited to District Boards after deducting the cost of collection and revaluation. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of Rs. 78,704 in the income derived from this source, and this item may be expected to increase slowly but surely in consequence of the revaluations which from time to time are effected in all districts. The largest increase during the past year was in Burdwan and Gya, from Rs. 1,02,826 and Rs. 1,76,014 in 1888-89 to Rs. 1,36,865 and Rs. 1,97,198 respectively.

Pounds.

The total receipts from pounds under the Cattle Trespass Act, amounting to Rs. 3,94,594 only, show a net decrease of Rs. 37,321 as compared with the collections of 1888-89, and a decrease of Rs. 25,559 as compared with the estimate (Rs. 4,20,153) on which the Provincial adjustments with District Boards were based. The decrease is, however, more apparent than real, and is mainly due to a change in the system of accounts. Under recent orders of Government, the security advances, amounting to one quarter's demand, taken from the pound farmers

at the time of settlement in March 1890, were credited to the suspense head of accounts, "Deposits," pending adjustment by transfer from "Deposits" to "Pound rents," whereas in previous years such advances were directly credited to "Pound rents." The estimate for the current year is Rs. 4,42,441.

Education.

The receipts under Education declined from Rs. 33,996 in 1888-89 to Rs. 30,561. The falling off was chiefly in the districts of Chittagong and Monghyr.

Medical.

The total income under this head fell from Rs. 10,875 in 1888-89 to Rs. 7,625 in 1889-90.

Ferries.

Of the several items which constitute the income under "Civil works," ferry receipts, amounting to Rs. 2,84,164, alone call for notice. Compared with the previous year, there was a falling off of Rs. 1,29,706, but the decrease, like that in the case of pounds, is more fictitious than real, and the estimate for the current year is Rs. 3,55,000. In Nuddea there was a nominal decrease from Rs. 10,834 to Rs. 2,460 in consequence of several ferries having been transferred from the Boards' management to Government. In Bogra there was a decrease from Rs. 9,370 to Rs. 1,410, due principally to the erroneous credit in the previous year of the receipts from Government ferries. For the same reason there was a decrease in Chittagong from Rs. 22,069 to Rs. 10,551, in Patna from Rs. 21,347 to Rs. 14,154, and in Maldah from Rs. 26,121 to Rs. 963. In Shahabad the receipts decreased from Rs. 15,319 to Rs. 3,929; but as Rs. 19,994 were refunded to Government on account of erroneous credit, a loss of Rs. 16,065 is shown under this head, and is due to a great extent to a change in the system in accounts under which advances which were formerly credited direct are now kept under the head of "Deposits." The marked decrease in Sarun from Rs. 27,721 to Rs. 4,966 is due to adjustment of accounts. Of the districts which show an increase, it is necessary only to explain that the considerable increase in Julpigoree, amounting to Rs. 6,884, is due to the fact that all the ferries in this district have now been transferred by Government to the District Board.

Contributions.

The total amount contributed from Provincial funds to District Boards during the year was Rs. 10,98,148, or Rs. 4,37,799 in excess of the previous year, a result which was chiefly due to late adjustments, the Government grants in many cases for two years, and in some instances for three years, having been drawn by the Boards in the year under report. Special orders have lately been passed to avoid the recurrence of such confusion, and the Accountant-General has been instructed to take action on his own authority to place the fixed annual grants at the disposal of each District Board at the beginning of the financial year. The fixed annual grant made by Government to establish equilibrium between the receipts and charges transferred to the management of District Boards, including charges for stationery and forms, but excluding all other special grants, amounts to Rs. 4,14,915. In addition to this a contract grant was made to District Boards, amounting in the past year to Rs. 2,22,924, for the maintenance of Provincial roads, which, under section 74 of the Act, have been transferred to their charge, and grants of Rs. 1,36,728 and Rs. 37,108 respectively were made to the District Boards of Durbhunga and Mozufferpore for expenditure on relief-works.

Debt.

The entire amount under this head represents "Deposits and advances." Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of Rs. 3,80,539 under both Deposits and Advances. This was chiefly due to the security deposits taken from the farmers of pounds and ferries being credited under this head for the year under report, whereas they were in the previous year credited as pound and ferry collections.

EXPENDITURE.

Administration.

The cost of general administration has increased from Rs. 2,46,732 to Rs. 2,58,533. Various reasons have been assigned for the increase, but the chief causes appear to be the transfer of the charges on account of the travelling allowance of members of District Boards from "Miscellaneous" to "Administration" and the increase in the percentage cost of audit and treasury establishments. Considerable sums were also expended in the purchase of furniture for offices of District Boards.

With the sanction of the Government of India, rules have been laid down declaring the general principles regulating the grant of pensions to employés under local bodies. District Boards are required to pay contribution to pension in case of all pensionable Government officers transferred to their service, and liability for payment of these pensions will then be borne by Government. Special rules have been made applicable to cess establishments entertained by Collectors and sanctioned by the Board of Revenue. It is left for the Boards to make rules, which must be sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 35 of the Local Self-Government Act, for employés whose whole service has been under them, and draft model rules have been circulated by Government for the convenience and guidance of Boards in such cases.

Pensions of Local Fund employés.

The charges on account of cattle-pounds show an increase of Rs. 4,906, which is attributed to the change in the system of accounts, the pay of pound clerks being now charged to "Police" or "Pounds" instead of to "Administration" as in previous years.

Pounds.

Compared with the figures of the previous year, the total expenditure under "Education" shows a decrease of Rs. 26,669. Of the total amount expended, Rs. 1,93,847 represent the cost of inspection; Rs. 2,130, Rs. 72,470, and Rs. 4,06,214 the expenditure on training and special schools, middle schools, and primary schools respectively; Rs. 2,69,117 the amount of grants-in-aid; Rs. 704 scholarships, and Rs. 59,658 miscellaneous charges. The number of primary schools and the expenditure generally on primary education increased during the year. In some districts, notably Midnapore, Howrah, the 24-Pergunnahs, and Moorshedabad, there was a falling off owing to scarcity and floods, but this was more than counterbalanced by the increase in other districts. The number of middle schools slightly declined owing in a great measure to the withdrawal of the grants which had been improperly made in some cases from the allotment for primary education.

Education.

In Hooghly there are 56 Sanskrit toles with 268 students. In Bankoora mention is made of six advanced Arabic or Persian schools with 102 and of 33 Sanskrit toles with 331 pupils. In Rungpore the Bayley Technical School is maintained by the District Board. In Backergunge it is in contemplation to start a technical school for teaching carpentry, &c., at the head-quarters of the district. The Board have also voted two scholarships of Rs. 10 each, tenable in the Seebpore Engineering College. In Mymensing, one of the zemindars is said to have offered Rs. 10,000 for opening a technical school in addition to an annual contribution to be made for its maintenance by the District Board, and the matter is under consideration. The Tipperah Board has founded two scholarships of Rs. 15 each, tenable at the technical branch of the Seebpore Engineering College, and these have been awarded to two natives of the district now pursuing their studies in that college on their contracting to serve under the District Board after the completion of their college career. The Chairman further reports that an attempt is being made to establish an artizan school in Comillah under the auspices of the District Board. The Noakholly Board have offered a scholarship of Rs. 10 at the same college, tenable for five years, but apparently no applications have been made for it.

Special schools.

The question of providing means for the encouragement of female medical education continued to receive the attention of District Boards. The medical scholarship of Rs. 10 a month offered by the Midnapore District Board was awarded to Sarat Kumari Mittra, a female student of the Campbell Medical School at Calcutta, and she has drawn the stipend since April 1889. The Superintendent of the School speaks favourably of the progress made by her. In Burdwan a sum of Rs. 20 per mensem was set apart for a similar scholarship, and in Bankoora the Board sanctioned the award of a scholarship of Rs. 8 to any female candidate of that district who would be willing to prosecute her studies in any medical school or college; but it appears that no one came forward to take advantage of these offers. The District Board of the 24-Pergunnahs have sanctioned the grant of scholarships of Rs. 5 each a month for two years to two female students of the Campbell Medical

Female medical education.

School—Srimati Kiron Sasi Mukherjea and Srimati Susila Debi—with effect from the 1st February 1890. Funds were provided by almost all the District Boards in the Rajshahye Division, but no advantage was taken of the opportunities offered. In Rungpore only a scholarship of Rs. 15 per month has been awarded to one Srimati Kailas Bashini Dasi, a student of the Calcutta Female Medical School, who has agreed to practise in the district when qualified. The only district in the Dacca Division where stipends or scholarships were sanctioned by the District Board is Backergunge, where two girls of Brahmo parentage were awarded scholarships of Rs. 10 a month each, tenable in the Campbell Medical School. The District Board, Mymensingh, has, with a view to encourage female medical education, created five appointments of trained nurses under the five Local Boards with a monthly salary or retaining fee of Rs. 25 each. Both Chittagong and Tipperah report that attempts were made to get female students to go to Calcutta for medical education, but no one would come forward. The offer made by the Tipperah Board was for two scholarships of Rs. 15 each, tenable at the Sealdah Campbell Medical School. The Chairman of Tipperah reports that subscriptions are being collected to form an endowment for the establishment of a lady doctor in Comillah, and it is hoped, if this is successful, that it will induce female students to qualify for service in this special branch. In Gya a system of stipends and scholarships for a supply of female native doctors and of trained nurses has been organized during the year, consisting of a midwife, four paid female apprentices, and one mehterani. The monthly expenditure on account of pay of this staff amounts to Rs. 49. The total amount of expenditure incurred during the year, including pay, contingencies, and cost of furniture, &c., was Rs. 1,514-1-9. For the encouragement of female medical candidates who attend the Cuttack Medical School, the Cuttack District Board has contributed Rs. 100, to be paid as scholarship to the most deserving female student.

Medical.

The total medical expenditure amounted to Rs. 42,546, showing an increase of Rs. 16,771 compared with the previous year.

Sanitation.

The total expenditure incurred under this head in the whole of Bengal was only Rs. 8,756 on account of sanitary arrangements at fairs, and in some places in the excavation of wells and tanks. In Jessore Rs. 10,000, in Burdwan Rs. 5,000, in the 24-Pergunnahs Rs. 2,000, and in Khulna Rs. 2,000, were allotted for the supply of pure drinking-water, but nothing was spent. The result is no doubt of a very unsatisfactory character; but without the appointment of local agencies specially entrusted with matters relating to village sanitation and empowered to raise the necessary funds, very little improvement can be expected in this direction. A special report in which this question has been fully discussed has been submitted to the Government of India, and the whole question is now under the consideration of that Government.

Famine relief.

The total expenditure shown under the head of famine relief amounts to Rs. 2,59,785, the greater part of which was incurred in the districts of Durbhunga (Rs. 1,69,065) and Mozufferpore (Rs. 74,289). The whole outlay was on public works.

With a view to the equitable adjustment of the contribution to be made by Government and the District Boards respectively towards the famine relief expenditure in the affected areas of the Patna Division, it was decided in August 1889 to divide the expenditure into three classes, viz.—

Class I.—Ordinary district works which the District Boards would in any ordinary year have carried out in the affected area, and for which therefore they made no claim on Government for reimbursement.

Class II.—District works undertaken by the Boards as measures of relief, and to be paid for by them.

Class III.—Other relief works, whether carried out by the District Boards or by Government, the cost of which the Districts Boards were unable to bear, and gratuitous relief.

This division recognises distinctly the principle which has been laid down, that the duty of providing relief in the way of work must fall in the first place on local funds before provincial funds can be applied, and that Government should come to the assistance of District Boards only when the expenditure is

heavier than they can reasonably be expected to bear consistently with their duties in the non-affected areas, the maintenance and repairs of the ordinary district communications and the pay of the permanent establishments.

Under section 99 of the Local Self-Government Act III (B.C.) of 1885, District Boards are empowered to incur expenditure on measures for the relief of famine within such financial limits as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the Division concerned, and the Bengal Famine Code provides that in districts to which this section of the Act has been extended, relief operations should be governed by rules to be issued under section 138. The provisions of section 99 of the Act have now been extended to all the District Boards of the province, and rules under section 138 have been prepared and issued for their guidance.

Civil works.

The expenditure under the head of "Civil works in charge of Public Works officers" increased by Rs. 2,66,678. It must be explained that the expression Public Works officer does not mean an officer in the Public Works Department of Government, and that the whole of the Civil works referred to were undertaken by Engineers in the employment of District Boards. The expression is used in the prescribed form of accounts in order to show separately the expenditure on public works proper from that incurred on account of ferry establishments, contingencies and refunds, which are considered to be in charge of Civil officers, and amounted in the past year to Rs. 1,10,162. The following statement compares the public works expenditure for the past three years:—

Year.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and water-works.	Drainage works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	10,72,715	16,04,900	5,20,594	30,225	4,534	...	32,32,968
1888-89	11,15,614	17,88,953	5,27,598	27,115	6,261	...	34,65,541
1889-90	11,71,942	19,43,732	5,57,345	32,893	20,960	5,347	37,32,219

Out of a total outlay of Rs. 37,32,219, no less than Rs. 2,22,924 was defrayed from grants paid to the District Boards from Provincial revenues as a contract allowance for the maintenance of provincial roads, the charge of which has by arrangement been transferred from the Public Works Department of Government to local bodies. The remainder, or Rs. 35,09,295, represents the expenditure incurred from road cess funds. This amount during the past year was exceptionally large, as a considerable outlay was debited in several districts to Civil works which might more properly have been charged against Famine Relief. A sum of Rs. 10,785 in the Bhagulpore district, of Rs. 6,445 in the 24-Pergunnahs, and of Rs. 2,000 in Purneah, appears to have been so debited. But the line which separates these heads of account is too slight to render it necessary to order any adjustment.

In the districts marginally noted a considerable expenditure was incurred on original works. The most important of these was the construction of the new Tangail road from Phulbariah to Kalihati, 26 miles in length, on which the District Board of Mymensingh spent no less than Rs. 63,000. As a rule the expenditure on original works is largest in the Patna Division and smallest in the Presidency, where the most striking feature of the figures is the small proportion of funds spent on original works compared with that spent on maintenance and establishment. Repairs were of the usual character, and do not call for remarks. The provincial roads transferred to the management of District Boards were on the whole maintained in good condition.

	Expenditure incurred on original works during the year.
	Rs.
Midnapore ...	31,814
Dinagepore ...	40,803
Rungpore ...	60,806
Julpigoree ...	59,422
Dacca ...	35,460
Furreedpore ...	27,216
Backergunge ...	53,366
Mymensing ...	1,63,639
Tipperah ...	30,774
Patna ...	96,253
Gya ...	57,154
Durbhunga ...	65,392
Mozufferpore ...	52,368
Sarun ...	62,289

Village roads.

The total amount expended by District Boards (except Mozufferpore, for which no figures have been furnished) on the construction and repair of village roads during the year was Rs. 3,68,952.

Railway feeders.

The railway feeder from Haripal to Bhanderbatti, a distance of about six miles in the district of Hooghly, was under construction during the year, and will, it is expected, be soon thrown open to traffic. Another feeder, about two miles in length, from the Grand Trunk Road to the railway station at Galsee, in the Burdwan district, was sanctioned, but owing to delay in land acquisition the work was not commenced.

In Nuddea a small feeder from the Majergram railway station to Majergram village was constructed during the year.

The important feeder road from Gaibanda, in the Rungpore district, to Hilli station, Northern Bengal State Railway, in the Dinagepore district, was improved by the District Boards of Dinagepore, Bogra, and Rungpore.

In Dacca a railway feeder road connecting the Sripore station with Goshinga, an important market on the Lakhye river, was continued, the outlay amounting to Rs. 2,488. Rajah Rajendra Narain Rai Bahadur, of Bhowal, has given free of cost as much of his land as is required for the road.

The Monghyr District Board undertook during the last year the metalling of the following railway feeder roads:—

(1) Dhararah to Laheta Road, which forms a feeder of the East Indian Railway station at Dhararah.

(2) Beguserai to Garrah Road, which forms a feeder to the Tirhoot State Railway.

(3) A portion of the Patna Road between Indupore and Burhea railway station, which will be a continuation of the Burhea feeder road.

In the district of Bhagulpore an important railway feeder was constructed to join the Rughoopur station on the Tirhoot State Railway with Simrahi and Panchpararia near the Nepal frontier. The road from Madhepura to Rughoopur is being bridged, and this will bring the subdivisional head-quarters within 25 miles of the Rughoopur station.

Tramways.

Several proposals for the construction of tramways came under the consideration of District Boards during the year, but no work was actually undertaken. The Howrah-Ampta and Howrah-Sheeakballa schemes, which are intended to facilitate communication between the districts of Howrah and Hooghly, are now under consideration in the Public Works Department. The Dooars Tramway line, for which the Julpigoree District Board has guaranteed Rs. 4,000 annually until the scheme returns 6 per cent. profit, has been undertaken by Messrs. Octavius Steel and Company. Negotiations were opened by the District Board of Patna with certain engineering firms for the construction of a steam tramway on the line of road between Bukhtearpore and Behar. The construction of steam tramways on the Gya-Nowada Road in the Gya district and on the Ganges and Darjeeling Road between Purneah and Kissengunge are also under consideration.

Water communications.

In many districts expenditure is incurred in the maintenance of water communications as well as roads; but the small items on which money was spent are not of sufficient importance to enumerate in detail.

Steam river service.

The following particulars are recorded regarding the services of steam river communications which were either subsidised or undertaken by District Boards during the year.

The steamer service between Rampore Beauleah and Damukdea has been made a daily one, and the Rajshahye District Board increased the subsidy from Rs. 2,400 to Rs. 4,800 per year. A daily steamer service between Pubna and Kushtea was again established from the middle of June, the Pubna District Board paying a subsidy of Rs. 5,200 per year towards its maintenance. The steam ferry between Naraingunge and Munshigunge was taken over from the Traffic Department of the Eastern Bengal State Railway and managed by the District Board. The ferry was worked at a loss of Rs. 1,284, but it was

of great benefit to the public. In Backergunge the daily steamer service between Barisal and Khulna was continued, and was of great advantage to the district throughout the year. The Board paid the usual subsidy of Rs. 500 per mensem, minus certain deductions for late arrivals.

The District Board of Noakhólly pays a monthly subsidy of Rs. 200 for a bi-weekly steam service with Barisal. The Tipperah Board has secured the establishment of a daily steamer service between Gouripura and Naraingunge *vid* Satnal, a station on the Goalundo-Naraingunge line. During three months of the year the want of water prevents the steamer proceeding further than Daudkandi, 32 miles by road from Comillah, but two boats are engaged at a monthly cost of Rs. 30 to run between Elliotgunge, 21 miles from Comillah, and the steamer station. A similar boat arrangement has been made at the same cost between Muradnagar and the steamer station. The Board pay a monthly subsidy of Rs. 200 to Messrs. Kilburn and Company for the steam service, and receive Rs. 100 from the Postal Department for the carriage of mails between Daudkandi and Satnal. The Board also subsidised a steam service at Rs. 225 a month between Chandpore and Chandipore, but the company which undertook the work closed it after a short trial, apparently finding it unprofitable.

Establishments.

The average percentage of cost of establishment on the total outlay on public works during the year was 16·4. The highest percentage was in Chittagong and the lowest in Mymensingh, the figures being 28·4 and 9·1 respectively.

Loans.

No loans were contracted during the year under report, but the Lieutenant-Governor has agreed to grant a loan of two lakhs to the District Board of Dinagepore and Rs. 25,000 to the Julpigoree Board for the construction of bridges on district roads, and since the close of the year has signified his intention to sanction a loan of Rs. 80,000 to the Patna District Board to complete the construction of bridges on the roads from Buktearpore to Behar and from Mósourhi to Tabhera.

General remarks.

The Lieutenant-Governor's opinion of the working of District Boards in Bengal was fully stated in last year's Report, and the events of the past year merely confirm the views then expressed. Their dilatoriness in dealing with accounts and bills is remarked on by several officers, and another blemish noticeable is the occasional tendency of certain Boards towards factious criticism of, and opposition to, professional authority. The Commissioner of Burdwan writes:—"The Inspector of Local Works is always willing to help and advise the District Boards, and his action in this respect is, I think, appreciated by them all except Burdwan, which seems to resent all interference as an unnecessary and covert attack upon their independence." The Furreedpore District Board is said to have given way to a spirit of "ungenerous criticism against the Engineer, an excellent officer, who ought to have been encouraged rather than thwarted." In the Purneah Board there was extreme friction at one time between the members and their District Engineer, and the interposition of Government was necessary before healthy relations could be restored. Such cases must be characterised as blots. If the members of a District Board cannot always agree with their responsible executive advisers, they should at least be willing to credit them with a single-minded desire to advance the condition of the district. But, generally speaking, Sir Steuart Bayley can say that the record of the year has been a very favourable one. Good work has again been done, and all departments show a satisfactory expansion of administration.

Marine.

LIEUTENANT E. W. PETLEY, R.N., was in charge of the Calcutta Port Office throughout the year.

Location of the Port and Shipping Offices in one building.

The building for the Port and Shipping Offices was not completed during the past year. It is now nearly finished.

Strength of the Pilot Service.

The strength of the Pilot Service at the end of the year was 60 pilots of all grades and 17 leadsmen apprentices. The number of pilots now accords with the scale which was sanctioned in the orders dated the 4th July 1888. No leadsmen apprentices were appointed during the year.

Leadsmen's quarters.

The leadsmen apprentices still occupy the two houses at Garden Reach rented by Government for their accommodation, and the premises are reported to be admirably suited for the purpose. These quarters were, as in the year before, under the management of a Mess Committee; and the Port Officer, who inspected them frequently during the year, found them to be in excellent order.

Shipping.

The following statement shows the number of arrivals and departures during the past two years:—

	1888-89.			1889-90.		
	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Net tonnage.	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Net tonnage.
Arrivals ...	1,037	2,245,857	1,615,935	1,038	2,250,948	1,604,153
Departures ...	1,034	2,240,444	1,608,656	1,018	2,202,819	1,570,776
Total ...	2,071	4,486,301	3,224,591	2,056	4,453,767	3,174,929

These figures are exclusive of 13 light-vessels, 13 pilot brigs, and 34 other Government vessels, 2 vessels put back, 7 steam-tugs, which are constantly moving up and down the river, and the steamers trading to the Orissa ports. Of these there were 133 arrivals and 134 departures. They do not also include the native craft.

The size and draft of steamers visiting the port still continue to increase. One hundred and forty-three steamers, drawing over 21 feet, entered the port during the year under review against 120 in the year before.

Accidents.

Thirty-nine cases of grounding and five of collision took place during the year against 50 and 12 in the year before. None of these casualties, however, resulted in the loss of a vessel, and in one only was serious damage done. The collisions were all accidental, but as regards the groundings, blame was attached to the pilots in ten cases. Eight of these were due to error of judgment, one to inattention, and one to unskilfulness. The remaining cases of grounding were either accidental or unimportant, or due to alteration of channel. The percentage of casualties amounted to 2·14 against 2·99 in the year before and 2·84 in 1887-88.

River channels.

The Eastern Channel and the lower part of the Gasper have remained unaltered, but the channel between the Longsand and the Upper Gasper light-vessels deteriorated considerably. The channel between the Longsand light-vessel and the Longsand

spit buoy has also shoaled somewhat, and there is no anchorage for deep vessels anywhere between the Lower Eastern Gasper and the Longsand spit buoys. The Eden Channel has improved, and has 17 feet of water in the best track over the bar. Seven inward-bound vessels and two outward-bound were delayed for want of sufficient water over the bars. This does not, however, take account of vessels being kept in the port for want of water over the bars during certain stages of the tides.

Government vessels.

The new steamer *Guide*, which was built in England to take the place of the *Undaunted*, arrived towards the close of the year, and was, after being surveyed, taken over from the builders and fitted out for duty. The vessel is well fitted in every way for the service on which she is employed. The new pilot brig *Fame* arrived at the beginning of the year. Considerable expenditure had to be incurred on alterations and in rectifying defects to make her fit for the work of a pilot brig. The *Sarsuti* was thoroughly overhauled, cleaned and painted during the year, and is reported to be in good condition. The hull, rig, and equipment of the *Coleroon* were thoroughly repaired to render her efficient with the usual ordinary repairs for some years to come. A new launch for the Port Officer has been completed since the close of the year.

Certificates of competency.

One hundred and twenty-four candidates were examined for colonial and local certificates of competency of various grades, of whom 88 passed. Of the successful candidates, 19 obtained colonial certificates of competency as master, 24 as first mate, 3 as only mate, 17 as second mate, 3 as first class engineer, and 6 as second class engineer. The local certificates consisted of 1 master's, 1 first mate's, 2 second mate's, 4 second class engineer's, and 44 engine-driver's. One candidate obtained a license as a steam-tug pilot, and three certificates as master were granted under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884.

Registration of vessels.

The licenses of two of the native pilots were renewed, 14 new permits were granted to native coasters and 6 were renewed. Five vessels were registered under the English Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and the registry of three was cancelled.

Native Passenger Ships Act.

Under the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, a voyage which does not last more than five days is classed as a short voyage. The number of passengers other than pilgrims to Jeddah carried to and from Bengal ports on long voyages is very small.

Short voyage trade.

The short voyage trade includes the following lines:—

Calcutta and Burma direct and *viâ* Chittagong.
Calcutta and Chittagong.
Chittagong and the Burmese ports.
Calcutta and Chandbally.
Calcutta and Balasore.
Calcutta and False Point.
Calcutta and Pooree.
Calcutta and Coast Ports.
Calcutta and the Andamans.

Burma Trade.

The subjoined table gives the number and tonnage of the arrivals and departures, and the total number of native passengers carried:—

	Number of steamers.	Net tonnage.	Number of passengers.
Arrivals at Calcutta ...	197	217,803	35,085
Departures from Calcutta ...	186	206,740	38,982

The above figures include 12,401 passengers who arrived at Calcutta in steamers which came *viâ* Chittagong and the Arracan ports, and 6,527 passengers who embarked at Calcutta in such steamers. Of the 12,401 arrivals, 5,065 came from Chittagong. The figures do not include the passengers who arrived

at Calcutta in 32 steamers of one line, the owners of which were unable to furnish the information. Judging, however, from the number carried from Calcutta by the same line, the error is not very important.

Chittagong Trade.

The number and tonnage of arrivals and departures were as follows:—

	Number of steamers.	Net tonnage.
Arrivals at Chittagong ...	129	64,615
Departures from Chittagong	129	64,615

Figures are not available of the number of passengers conveyed to Chittagong. The number of passengers conveyed from there is given in the following table:—

Departures from Chittagong.	Destination of passengers.			
	Calcutta.	Rangoon.	Akyab.	Kyephu.
Number of passengers ...	5,065	8,762	11,093	40

Chandbally Trade.

The passenger traffic between Calcutta and the port of Dhumra (Chandbally and Alba) is large, and is conducted by steamers of several lines. A feature of the trade is that the steamers for Chandbally nearly always leave Calcutta on Wednesday, that day being preferred by the Hindoo passengers to any other. It would be more convenient to some classes of the community were the steamers to leave on different days, but their owners do not appear to be able to make an arrangement to bring this about. A large number of the passengers are pilgrims going to or coming from Pooree, but it is impossible to distinguish these from ordinary passengers.

An abstract of the traffic is subjoined:—

	Number of steamers.	Net tonnage.	Number of passengers.
Arrivals ...	197	53,835	68,259
Departures ...	198	53,989	66,952

Balasore Trade.

The passenger traffic between Calcutta and the port of Balasore is not large.

The subjoined figures give the number and tonnage of the arrivals and departures, and the number of passengers to and from Balasore:—

	Number of steamers.	Net tonnage.	Number of passengers.
Arrivals	28	5,524	429
Departures	29	5,732	1,295

False Point Trade.

The passenger traffic to and from the port of False Point was inconsiderable. The steamers of one line call at the port, but mostly for cargo.

The following table gives an abstract of the traffic:—

	Number of steamers.	Net tonnage.	Number of passengers.
Arrivals	48	71,428	138
Departures	48	71,428	122

Pooree Trade.

At Pooree there was only one entry, a vessel conveying pilgrims, and specially chartered for the purpose.

An abstract of the traffic is given below:—

	Number of steamers.	Net tonnage.	Number of passengers.
Arrivals	1	302	985
Departures	1	302	700

Calcutta and Coast Ports Trade.

The coast ports trade was conducted by two lines of steamers, but the passengers arriving in the steamers of one line are not included, as the figures are not available. The number of such passengers is understood to be very small. The figures here given include the passengers to and from False Point, which have been entered in a previous table:—

	Number of steamers.	Net tonnage.	Number of passengers.
Arrivals	67	97,937	1,971
Departures	51	73,771	777

Andamans Trade.

Figures are not available of the number of passengers conveyed from Port Blair. An abstract of the traffic is subjoined:—

	Number of steamers.	Net tonnage.	Number of passengers.
Arrivals at Calcutta ...	11	12,221	...
Departures from Calcutta for Port Blair	10	11,174	1,183

PILGRIM TRADE TO RED SEA PORTS.

Long voyage trade.

The subjoined table shows the arrivals and departures of pilgrims for the year:—

	Number of steamers	Net tonnage.	Number of passengers.
Arrivals	3	5,257	1,245
Departures	2	2,750	778

One steamer which left for Jeddah in June 1889, failed to reach there in time for the pilgrims to take part in the Haj, and the pilgrims are reported to have undergone much suffering owing to the inability of the owners of the vessel to fulfil their contract. Orders have been issued to the port officials and the police to protect pilgrims from imposition of this kind in future.

The working of the Act in the case of vessels making so-called short voyages, that is, voyages not extending over five days, continues to be unsatisfactory in regard to the overcrowding which can take place without exceeding the limits laid down in the Act and rules. The subject is now under the consideration of the Government.

Health of the Port of Calcutta.

Dr. Richards was the Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta from the beginning of the year up to the 14th September, when he took leave. Shortly afterwards he died. He was relieved by Dr. G. Jameson, who acted until the 11th November, when he made over charge to Dr. R. MacLeod.

Inspections.

One thousand four hundred and forty-three vessels were inspected during the year against 1,464 in 1888. The reduction in the number of vessels inspected is unimportant.

Dr. Richards brought to notice that many steamers arrived in the port which had unsuitable and ill-ventilated accommodation for their crews, and the Health Officer was asked to furnish instances of such ships, with a view to the Board of Trade being furnished with information on the subject. When

the required information was received, the owners of the vessels not ordinarily trading to the United Kingdom were addressed on the subject, and they have undertaken to improve the ventilation of the crew spaces. Particulars regarding vessels trading to the United Kingdom have been communicated to the Government of India for transmission to the Board of Trade.

Sickness and mortality among European seamen.

The number of European seamen who arrived in port fell from 22,705 in 1888 to 20,662 in the year under report, but the daily average population was 1,626 against 1,510 in 1888. Including deaths out of hospital, the death-rates per mille of the last five years were as follows:—

	Cholera.	Other causes.	Total.
1885	4·72	25·99	30·71
1886	11·61	33·53	45·14
1887	10·03	16·91	26·94
1888	10·59	27·15	37·74
1889	11·07	20·29	31·36

The following table shows the number of admissions into hospital and deaths from different diseases during the past five years:—

	1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Cholera ...	16	7	49	26	29	19	26	15	33	17
Diarrhœa ...	102	...	185	...	116	1	106	2	142	2
Dysentery ...	116	6	106	3	70	...	34	4	61	4
Fever, enteric ...	4	1	12	4	8	2	2	...	1	...
„ malarious ...	194	2	321	3	220	1	120	1	227	2
„ simple ...	344	...	155	...	66	...	82	1	79	...
Scurvy ...	13	...	7	...	4	...	3	...	...	...
Small-pox ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Sunstroke ...	5	3	4	1	5	1	19	5	6	1
Other diseases ...	1,179	12	1,875	34	1,201	11	1,182	21	1,267	17
Total ...	1,976	40	2,714	71	1,719	35	1,575	49	1,816	43

The total number of casualties from all causes was 51 against 57 in 1888. Of these, 43 occurred in hospitals and 8 elsewhere. As regards the cases in hospitals, it is satisfactory to notice that the death-rate fell from 32·4 per mille in the previous year to 26·4 during the year under report, which is nearly equal to the quinquennial mean (26).

The death-rate from cholera was slightly lower than the average of the previous five years. As regards the seasonal incidence of this disease, it may be observed that the rise in the port did not always correspond with that in the town.

The Health Officer having brought to notice that timely information is not always given to him by the Hospital authorities of the occurrence of cholera on boardships, with a view to enable him to inspect them early, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals has been asked to instruct the Superintendents of the Medical College, General, Howrah, Campbell, and Mayo Hospitals, to convey to the Health Officer early information of cases of cholera, small-pox, or other contagious diseases common in India, and of scurvy occurring amongst sailors. Rules have also been made which will enable the Health Officer to get information of such diseases occurring on board direct from the shipping.

There were no admissions from small-pox during the year, and no death has been reported from this disease since 1881.

There were no admissions also from scurvy during the year, against 3, 4, 7, and 13 in 1888, 1887, 1886, and 1885, respectively.

Six cases of sunstroke were admitted into hospital, with 1 death, against 19 admissions with 5 deaths in hospital and 3 deaths out of hospital in 1888. Three deaths from this disease are reported to have occurred on boardships in port.

There was no death either from acute alcoholism or *delirium tremens*.

Fifteen deaths are reported to have occurred from drowning against 6 in 1888. The late Dr. Richards suggested that death from this cause might to a certain extent be prevented by putting up hand-rails on each side of the landing-stages. It was ascertained that none of the accidents in 1888 happened from off the jetty gangways, and no action was taken in the matter. The Health Officer, who was instructed to report the causes, so far as they can be ascertained, of the 15 accidents which occurred in 1889, has reported that in five of these cases drunkenness was known to have been the cause of the accident, while in a sixth it was the probable cause; in four instances the men were drowned by falling from what appear to have been insecure stages when scraping or painting the ship's hull; one man met his death while bathing, one by falling overboard at night, one in an ineffectual attempt to save the life of a drowning shipmate, and two when leaving or getting on board their ships. The majority of these accidents could not have been prevented by any precaution that it would be possible to take, but measures are under consideration for securing the safety of men employed on painting and scraping the hulls of vessels.

Although the number of European seamen admitted into hospital on account of venereal disease in 1889 was greater than in the previous year, the rate per mille on the average strength was lower than that of the past three years, and it compares favourably with the quinquennial mean.

Deaths at sea.

At sea there were 36 deaths against 35 during the previous year.

Sickness and mortality among the native floating population.

The following table shows the mortality from all causes among the native floating population, the averages being calculated on a population of 25,000 :—

	Total deaths.		Ratio per mille.	
	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
Cholera	80	95	3·2	3·7
Bowel complaints ...	9	7	·36	·27
Fever, malarious ...	5	22	·2	·85
Do., simple	8		·32	
Other causes	27	24	1·08	·96
Total ...	129	148	5·16	5·78

The figures, however, as stated last year, are not very reliable.

Lascar crews.

The total death-rate among the lascar crews on the river was 1·29 per 1,000 against 1·6 per 1,000 in 1888. No complaints were made by the lascar crews during the year.

Pilgrims.

Four ships arrived in port with pilgrims from Jeddah, in one of which there were two cases of small-pox. In the annual report for the year 1887, the Health Officer of the Port made certain proposals with a view to ensure the more efficient sanitary treatment of vessels arriving in port with cases of small-pox. It has been decided that it must be left to the captains and officers of ships to assist the Health Officer in carrying out the provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act.

Water-supply.

No complaint was made in regard to the water-supply to the shipping during the year.

Conservancy. Sanitary defects.

There has been a general improvement in the conservancy of the foreshore of the river, some of the nuisances formerly complained of having been removed. Although the drain at King's Road, Howrah, still discharges into the river, yet it is more free from pollution than it formerly was, as measures have been taken by the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah to prevent offensive matter being thrown into the drain till the proposed scheme for draining the whole town is carried out. The nuisance at the jetties, which was formerly a subject of complaint, has been removed by providing an additional latrine within the jetty enclosure. The flushing inlets have also been free from offensive smell during the year.

The highly objectionable outflow of liquid sewage from Fort William has received the attention of the Sanitary Commissioner, and it is hoped that permanent good will result. A scheme for connecting the sewers of Fort William with those of the town has been prepared, and the Government of India has been asked to have it carried out.

The defects noticed in the previous year's report, regarding the state of Kassi Mitter's burning ghât, have been remedied by raising a wall on the river-side, thus preventing the cremation of bodies being seen from the river.

Corpses and carcasses floating in the river.

There was a decrease in the number of corpses found in the river, but the number of carcasses is still on the increase. Further steps have been taken to mitigate this nuisance.

CALCUTTA SHIPPING OFFICE.

Financial results.

There was during the year a general increase in the operations of the Calcutta Shipping Office. The receipts amounted to Rs. 29,157, and were higher than those of any of the previous nine years. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 21,471 against Rs. 20,700 in the preceding year. The increase in the receipts was mainly under the heads "Shipping fees" and "Discharging fees," and was due principally to an increase in the number of native seamen shipped and discharged during the year. There was a net increase of Rs. 771 in the charges, due chiefly to a fresh supply of agreement and account forms having been printed during the year.

The receipts of the funds held in trust by the Calcutta Shipping Office on account of European and native seamen were considerably in excess of those of the previous year, the total being Rs. 60,018 against Rs. 47,736 in 1888-89. The receipts on account of deposit-money of British seamen exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 7,892-6-8. The increase is due to the practice adopted by the Shipping Office, during certain months when the number of unemployed seamen is large, of requiring each seaman at the time of his discharge to deposit a portion of his wages as security against his falling into distress.

Seamen shipped and discharged.

The numbers of the seamen shipped and discharged through the Shipping Office were considerably in excess of those of the previous year. The figures compare as follows:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.
Shipped	14,772	16,932	2,160
Discharged	13,073	15,592	2,519

The increase is most prominent in the case of Indian seamen shipped and discharged, owing, it is said, to the employment of lascars by some of the regular lines of steamers which had previously carried European crews.

Desertions.

The number of desertions rose from 132 in 1888-89 to 252 during the year under review. The increase is attributed to the fact that the higher wages that prevailed during the last quarter of the year induced men who had only small sums due to them to leave their ships for re-engagement on higher wages.

Remittances by seamen.

The amount remitted home by seamen's money-orders rose from £395 in 1888-89 to £926 during the year under review. This increase, it is stated, was due to the issue of some individual orders of heavy amounts during the latter part of the year, and to the change in the law requiring payment of seamen's wages to be made at the current rate of exchange.

Payment of seamen's wages at a fixed rate of exchange.

The practice of inducing seamen to sign agreements stipulating that in the event of their being discharged abroad their wages should be paid at a fixed rate of exchange has been put a stop to by section 4 of the Statute 52 and 53 Vic., Chapter 16. The law now requires that, notwithstanding anything entered in the agreement, the payment of seamen's wages shall be made at the rate of exchange for the time being current at the place where the payment is made, when the payment is made in any currency other than that stated in the agreement. The Chamber of Commerce having suggested to the Government that it would be equitable both to seamen and ship-owners if the rate of exchange advertised weekly by Marine Insurance Offices were adopted for the payment of wages of seamen at Calcutta, the Government of India has decided that at the larger ports, where it is possible to ascertain the exact rate, the market rate of exchange should be taken, the rate of the day on which the mail leaves being taken as the rate for the ensuing week, and that at the smaller ports, where the market rate is not readily ascertainable, payments should be made at the official rate fixed for the adjustment of all financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments.

Protection of seamen from imposition.

Great care is now taken by the authorities of the Shipping Office to protect seamen from imposition. In four cases the masters of vessels were made to pay back money improperly obtained from those serving under them, and it is hoped that these cases will serve as a warning to others and put a check on such discreditable practices.

Chittagong Shipping Office.

The receipts of the Chittagong Shipping Office amounted to Rs. 537 against Rs. 289 in 1889. The increase was due to the discharge of a larger number of seamen than in the year before, owing to casualties to ships necessitating the discharge of their crews. The receipts on account of the funds held in trust, including the balance at the close of 1888-89, amounted to Rs. 12,626, and the total amount paid was Rs. 12,277. The numbers of the seamen shipped and discharged were 39 and 152 against 62 and 89 in the year before.

Orissa shipping offices.

Two seamen were discharged at False Point and four shipped during the year. At Balasore one seaman was discharged, but none were shipped. No seamen were shipped or discharged at Pooree.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

Financial condition.

Excluding the advances made to the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta by the Government in respect of the Kidderpore Dock Works, the gross debt of the Commissioners on the 31st of March 1890 amounted to Rs. 1,20,36,401, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Consolidated debt due to the Government	42,71,401
Port debt not repayable	17,65,000
4½ per cent. debenture loan of 1881	10,00,000
4½ ditto ditto of 1883	20,00,000
5½ ditto ditto of 1886	30,00,000
Total ...	1,20,36,401

The debt due to Government was reduced during the year by Rs. 1,29,534, and for the repayment of the debenture loans a sum of Rs. 1,24,000 was set aside, making the total amount at credit of the sinking fund account on the 31st of March 1890 Rs. 6,51,000.

The cost of the works constructed or acquired by the Commissioners, and the sources from which the expenditure has been met, are shown in the subjoined table:—

Cost of works constructed or acquired by the Commissioners.		Rs.
Expenditure on jetties and appliances for sea-going vessels to the end of March 1890		83,42,943
Expenditure on inland vessels' wharves, landing stages, tramway, &c., on the Calcutta bank of the river		61,89,543
Expenditure on inland vessels' wharves, landing stages, tramway, &c., on the Howrah bank of the river		16,20,605
Expenditure on dock for docking and repairing vessels, &c.		5,25,484
Expenditure on moorings, anchor-vessels, Harbour Master's boats, light-ships, survey vessels, &c. ...		38,21,321
Expenditure on reserve funds ...	Jetties Reserve Fund ...	99,244
	Jetty Insurance Fund ...	50,000
	Port Reserve Fund ...	3,64,250
	Port Depreciation Fund ...	1,99,995
	Port Approaches Depreciation Fund ...	50,000
	Debenture Loan Sinking Fund...	6,51,000
	Total ...	2,19,14,385

Sources from which the expenditure has been met.	Rs.
By loan from Government (repayable)	60,25,100
By loan from Government (not repayable)	17,65,000
By loan on 4½ per cent. debentures of 1881	10,00,000
By loan on 4½ per cent. debentures of 1883	20,00,000
By loan on 5½ per cent. debentures of 1886	30,00,000
Contribution from Government towards purchase of land for new river-side road	74,584
Contribution from Government for landing stage at Prinsep's Ghât...	10,000
Contribution from Government for Port approaches' block ...	7,19,203
From sale of surplus land ...	4,09,367
From revenue derived from works since formation of Trust ...	69,11,131
Total ...	2,19,14,385

Kidderpore Docks.

On the 31st of March 1890 the advances received from the Government on account of the Kidderpore Dock Works amounted to Rs. 1,73,39,038. On the same date the expenditure on these works had reached Rs. 1,70,65,321. Towards the close of the year the Government received from the Commissioners a revised estimate of the cost of constructing the Tidal Basin and Dock No. 1. This estimate amounted to Rs. 2,53,38,737, and it has been raised by the Government of India to Rs. 2,64,01,605, on the assumption that the Docks will not be completed and earning revenue until the commencement of 1892-93. The accidents which have recently happened on the works will necessitate additional expenditure, but it is hoped that the Docks will be completed before the end of next year, and that the total expenditure will not exceed the estimate as revised by the Government of India.

In February 1890 the Government appointed a Committee to consider and advise on the arrangements to be adopted for the working of goods traffic into and out of Calcutta after the completion of the Kidderpore Docks. Owing, however, to the inability of the Port Commissioners to furnish information asked for by the Committee, the enquiry could not be completed before the close of the year.

Revenue account.

The year 1889-90 opened with a balance of Rs. 2,86,308. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 26,82,730. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 25,90,391, including Rs. 2,24,689 credited to the sinking funds and Rs. 96,276 spent on new works. The year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 3,78,647.

Capital expenditure.

The receipts on capital account during the year amounted to Rs. 1,89,000, including an opening balance of Rs. 14,883 and the sum of Rs. 96,276 contributed from revenue, the balance having been taken from depreciation funds. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,83,302, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 5,698.

Jetties.

The receipts at the jetties amounted to Rs. 11,73,907, being Rs. 33,977 over those of the previous year; but the increase of revenue was derived entirely from the petroleum wharf, where the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,58,940. There was a considerable falling off in the receipts from exports, which were less than those realized in any year since 1881-82. The jetties were not worked at their full power. In 1887-88 the number of vessels berthed was 232, and the average length of their stay at the jetties was 9·9 days. Last year only 203 vessels were berthed, and they occupied the jetties on an average for 10 days each.

Tea trade.

The total quantity of tea brought into Calcutta during the year was 101 million pounds, of which 30 million pounds passed through the tea warehouse built by the Commissioners. The receipts from the warehouse amounted to Rs. 76,455, including a sum of Rs. 17,542 which was realized by letting out the ground-floor for storing piece-goods and grain. The tea warehouse, which, excluding the value of the site on which it stands, cost Rs. 8,51,010, has not yet become a financial success.

Harbour Master's Department.

In the Harbour Master's Department, although the number of vessels which came to the port was less than in the previous year, the receipts from mooring hire show an increase of Rs. 17,931. This increase is due to the fact that many sailing vessels made long stays in port with the object of getting better freights.

Tramway.

The receipts from the tramways amounted to Rs. 3,02,022, against Rs. 3,26,697 in the previous year, showing a falling off of Rs. 24,675. On the other hand, there was an increase of Rs. 5,846 in expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 1,99,442, against Rs. 1,93,596 in the previous year. After providing Rs. 50,354 for interest on the capital expenditure incurred on the tramway, the net revenue derived by the Commissioners from this source amounted to Rs. 1,02,580, against Rs. 1,33,101 in the previous year. The falling off in the gross receipts was due to the decline in the export of grain and pulses.

Port approaches.

The expenditure of the year on surveying, buoying, and lighting the approaches to the port amounted to Rs. 4,98,424. The average annual expenditure on this account during the past five years has been Rs. 4,93,558.

Petroleum trade.

The imports of petroleum have increased. Last year 3,726,670 cases were imported as compared with 2,380,652 cases in the previous year. The Batoum oil, of which 534,880 cases were imported in 1888-89, does not appear to have found favour with consumers. Some of this oil which was imported in January 1889 still remained at the depôt on the 31st of March 1890. There were no imports of Batoum oil in 1889-90.

Casualties.

There were nine accidents to vessels in charge of Assistant Harbour Masters, for seven of which the officers concerned were more or less to blame. None of the accidents caused very serious damage, and the result of the year's working compares favourably with that of the previous year.

Rules under the Explosives Act.

Since the close of the year special rules for the Port of Calcutta have been made under the Explosives Act, 1884.

Surveys and inspections.

The total number of surveys made by the Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, including surveys of vessels belonging to the Commissioners, was 254, of which 229 were surveys of vessels and 25 of boilers and condensers on emigrant vessels. The fees levied in respect of these surveys did not cover the expenses incurred in making them. Since the close of the year the Commissioners have been relieved of the duties connected with the survey of vessels under the several Acts relating to merchant shipping, and a revised scale of fees has been adopted which is calculated to cover the expenses of making the surveys.

During the year 5,886 cargo-boats and 1,532 passenger-boats were surveyed and licensed, the total amount realized being Rs. 29,731, including Rs. 6,957 from fines for breaches of port rules.

River channels.

No changes of any great importance occurred in the river channels during the year. The establishment maintained for the survey of the river carried out its duties efficiently.

Light-houses and light-vessels.

All the light-houses and light-vessels on the coast of Bengal were inspected towards the close of the year by the Engineer appointed by the Government of India to inspect and report on all Indian light-houses. The lights of the approaches to the Port of Calcutta require some small alterations, but are generally efficient.

Consolidation of Calcutta Port Trust Acts.

The Calcutta Port Act, 1890, consolidating the several Acts relating to the Port Trust, came into force on the 1st day of June 1890. Under it the Commission is composed of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and five Commissioners who are appointed by the Government, five Commissioners elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, one by the Calcutta Trades' Association, one by the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta, and one by such body as the Government may select as best representing the interests of the native mercantile community. The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce has been recognized as the body best representing those interests.

Port rules.

During the year the Commissioners submitted, at the request of the Government, a draft of revised port rules under the Indian Ports Act, 1890. A legal difficulty has arisen affecting some of the most important of the rules, and they are still under consideration.

Port of Chittagong.

The rice trade of the port of Chittagong, a somewhat fluctuating one, again fell off during the year under review, owing, it is stated, to the exportation to Central Bengal and to Lushai of the rice produced in the northern districts of the Chittagong Division; but the loss was more than compensated by a considerable increase both in the quantity and the value of the jute exported, and the results of the year were, on the whole, satisfactory.

Chittagong Port Trust.

Although a Port Trust was constituted in 1887-88, the Chittagong Port Commissioners' Act, 1887, not having been brought into operation, the Trust had no legal status, and the appointments and elections were subsequently cancelled. The law came into force from the 25th April 1888, and in June of that year a Trust was lawfully established. The entire management of the Port and of the Port Fund

was not, however, made over to the Commissioners until the 1st April 1889, and the year under review is the first in which the Act has been in full operation.

Pilot Service.

The management of the Pilot Service at Chittagong was transferred to the Commissioners during the year, with a contribution of Rs. 1,000 per annum to their revenues to meet the charges which will be incurred by them on clerical establishment, &c., in connection therewith.

Port rules.

Permission was given to the Commissioners to deal with moveable property up to the value of Rs. 1,000. Since the close of the year rules have been made under sections 17 and 45 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1887 (the Chittagong Port Commissioners' Act), and the scale of charges prepared under section 33 and the bye-laws made under section 64 of the Act have been approved. New rules under section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, have also been made for the port.

Steam-tug.

The purchase of a steam-tug for the port was sanctioned during the year, and the Commissioners are now making arrangements for procuring the vessel. The cost of the tug will be advanced to the Commissioners by the Government.

Financial condition of the Port Trust.

The financial position of the Port Trust is satisfactory. The Port Fund opened on the 1st April 1889 with a credit balance of Rs. 67,958, being the sum made over to the Commissioners of the Port by the Accountant-General, Bengal; and it closed with a balance of Rs. 90,197 on the 31st March 1890. These figures are exclusive of a sum of Rs. 20,200 invested in Government securities. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 56,218, and the charges to Rs. 33,979.

Shipping.

The following statement shows the number and net tonnage of vessels which visited the port during the year as compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

		1889-90.		1888-89.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
European vessels trading with Foreign ports.	Entered	39	60,701	41	55,774
	Cleared	37	59,355	44	59,655
Native craft trading with Foreign ports	Entered	4	808	4	814
	Cleared	4	701	6	949
Vessels trading with Home ports	Entered	982	176,550	845	165,318
	Cleared	983	180,053	836	165,495

The number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade fell off by 11, but their tonnage exceeded that of the previous year by 4,373 tons. The decrease in the number of vessels is attributed to the decline in the grain exports, while the increase of tonnage is due to the employment of larger vessels in the jute trade.

Of the 41 sea-going vessels which cleared for foreign ports during the year, the destination of 25 was the United Kingdom, of 3 the Mauritius, of 4 the Maldives, of 8 the United States, and of 1 Trinidad. Those for the United Kingdom and the United States carried jute; the remaining 8 rice. The number of vessels that cleared with rice in the preceding year was 22.

The increase in the number and tonnage of vessels entering the port from Home ports is due chiefly to Chittagong and other native vessels engaged in the jute trade making more frequent trips between Chittagong and Naraingunge in tow of steamers belonging to the jute exporters. There was a decrease in the tonnage of steamers, although their number was in excess of that of the previous year. This was owing to the British India Steam Navigation Company having run bi-weekly steamers of small tonnage for several months of the year.

Trade.

The subjoined table gives the statistics of the principal articles of export and import for the past eight years :—

	1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Exports.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Grain—																
Foreign ports ..	39,138	18,20,132	33,849	20,52,185	17,480	8,32,645	32,017	16,18,586	13,606	9,40,693	32,262	21,67,353	18,682	12,99,728	10,707	7,72,313
Home ports ...	42,177	14,49,205	31,743	13,78,575	20,372	15,08,891	31,493	25,87,430	5,343	2,05,621	26,349	11,70,274	20,111	9,87,742	13,840	6,52,991
Total ...	81,315	32,69,337	65,592	34,30,760	37,852	23,41,536	63,510	42,06,016	18,949	11,46,314	58,611	33,37,627	38,793	22,87,470	24,547	14,25,304
Jute	57,463	73,23,050	53,228	76,69,330	53,164	61,88,502	48,951	54,70,413	65,122	81,71,095	70,824	98,40,670	64,142	95,37,959	75,285	1,36,56,771
Tea ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,037,180	5,82,162	1,126,536	6,01,064	1,231,750	6,34,035	49,725*	12,776
Imports.																
Mineral oil Gals.	197,058	77,992	294,444	1,46,287	903,358	4,01,312	289,253	1,38,867	527,277	2,90,980	1,123,724	3,26,543	187,926	92,441	773,148	2,76,448
Salt ... Tons	11,755	1,93,472	16,393	2,74,828	22,527	3,62,802	9,878	1,57,342	12,884	2,40,302	12,690	2,20,145	18,361	4,64,386	12,184	3,31,638

* These figures represent the quantity exported to Foreign ports.

The importation of mineral oil, which fell off during 1888-89, made a considerable advance during the year under review, and there was an increase of Rs. 1,84,007 in the value of the oil imported as compared with the figures of the previous year. The falling off of Rs. 1,32,693 in the value of salt imported during the year is attributed to the unusually large importation of the year before.

Health of the shipping.

The health of the shipping in the port was not so good as in the year before. There were 73 admissions into the hospital, against 28 in the preceding year, and the number of deaths was 6, against 2 in 1888-89.

Hospital port dues.

With a view to provide proper medical attendance and sufficient hospital accommodation for the shipping at the port, the levy of hospital port dues at the rate of one anna per ton on all ships manned by European crews has been sanctioned under section 49 of Act X of 1889 (the Indian Ports Act), with effect from the 1st April 1890.

Casualties.

There were four wrecks during the year against two in 1888-89. Three of these were brigs wrecked in the Megna river on the voyage from Naraingunge to Chittagong. Their jute cargoes were totally lost. The fourth wreck was that of a brig bound to Chittagong with a cargo of planks. It occurred to the south-west of Kutubdia. The vessel and her cargo were lost, but the crew was saved. Two fires occurred in the port on vessels laden with jute, one of which was totally lost.

The barque *Grosvenor*, which grounded on the D'Apres shoal near Chittagong, and was given up as lost, was found drifting about near the mouth of the Shabazpore river. The wreck has since been salved, the vessel and her cargo having suffered little damage.

Lights.

The lights at Kutubdia and Norman's Point are both inefficient, and it is hoped that new lights will be provided at both places before the close of the current year.

Pilotage Fund.

The Pilotage Fund is in deficit. The year under review opened with a debit balance of Rs. 2,938, and it closed with a similar balance of Rs. 4,970. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 12,137, and the charges to Rs. 14,170.

Orissa ports.

The subjoined table exhibits the shipping trade and income of the Orissa ports during the past two years :—

Name of Port.	Year.	Entered.		Cleared.		Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Port dues.
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.			
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
False Point ...	1888-89	36	42,967	43	48,895	39,558	9,78,288	3,694
	1889-90	62	82,834	68	82,709	1,01,652	16,76,647	5,135
Pooree ...	1888-89	10	13,169	10	13,169	398	62,013	221
	1889-90	19	20,475	19	20,475	2,139	2,21,362	294
Balasore ...	1888-89	346	89,344	350	88,706	58,42,090*	44,11,538	4,375
	1889-90	314	69,456	313	69,057	60,50,496	40,84,335	2,689

* Includes Rs. 4,580 on account of kerosine oil landed from the wrecked ship *Continental*.

False Point.

In the arrivals at False Point there was an increase of 24 steamers with a tonnage of 38,462, and of two sailing vessels with a tonnage of 1,405, or a total of 26 vessels with a tonnage of 39,867 tons. In the departures there was an increase of 24 steamers with a tonnage of 38,062 tons, and of 1 sailing vessel; but the tonnage of the latter fell off by 4,248 tons. The increase in the exports was owing to the increased exports of rice. The British India Steam Navigation Company's weekly steamers from Calcutta to Bombay, which called regularly at that port, carried kerosine oil and other articles, and to this is attributed the improvement in imports.

Pooree.

At Pooree there was a considerable increase both in the exports and imports during the year, notably in the former, which showed an improvement of Rs. 1,59,790 over the result of the previous year.

Balasore, including Dhamra (Chandbally) and minor ports.

The receipts from port dues at the Balasore Ports fell off by Rs. 1,685-14-3 owing to the levy of the dues once in 60 days, in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, instead of once in thirty days as before. The number and tonnage of steamers that entered and cleared during the year fell off by 95 and 48,216 respectively; but the number of sailing vessels rose by 26 and their tonnage by 8,637. The decline in the steam tonnage is attributed to the dullness of the coasting trade, and the increase in the number of sailing vessels to increased exports of rice to foreign ports.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Meteorology.

Working of the Meteorological Department.

THE system of work commenced in 1889 has been maintained, and as the changes and improvements then carried out were very thorough, the work of the department has gone on smoothly throughout the year 1889-90, and no change of any sort has been required.

As mentioned in last year's report, the observatory at Tezpore in Assam had not been working satisfactorily for some time past, and it was decided to close it. On the other hand, a new observatory was opened at Mozufferpore, chiefly for the benefit of the indigo-planting community.

Observatories.

The number of observatories in Bengal and Assam during the year were—

1 First class observatory at Alipore under the direct control of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.
15 Second class observatories.
35 Third class observatories.
10 Additional observatories reporting for the storm-warning service only.

Returns were also received from four voluntary observatories, viz., Tura, Demagiri, Shortt's Island, and Lungleh. The last two stations commenced observations from 1st April and 9th July, 1889, respectively.

There were also 258 rain-recording stations, which generally despatched their daily returns of rainfall with great regularity.

Inspection of observatories.

Of the 15 second class and 35 third class observatories under the control of the Bengal Meteorological Department, the following only were inspected during the year:—

Second class observatories.	Third class observatories.
Burdwan.	Bankoora.
Darjeeling.	Bhagulpore.
Dhubri.	Gya.
Durbhunga.	Julpiguri.
Hazareebagh.	Motihari.
Patna.	Purneah.
	Rungpore.

The observatories at Bankoora, Bhagulpore, Burdwan, Durbhunga, Gya, Hazareebagh, Motihari, and Patna were found in a satisfactory condition, and nearly all the instruments were kept in good order. At Darjeeling the instruments were found somewhat defective, but were put right as far as possible. At Chupra the observer was very careless and kept the instruments out of order. Arrangements were made to transfer this observatory from the Public Works to the Telegraph Department. There was a change of observers at Dhubri, Julpiguri, and Rungpore, and an officer of the Meteorological Department was sent to instruct these men in setting and reading the instruments. The observatory at Purneah was not in good order in several important particulars.

Storm-signal service.

The storm-signal service has maintained a state of high efficiency, as is shown by the accuracy with which the movement of storms is followed in the Bay. With a view to obtaining daily meteorological observations from the pilot brigs cruising at the Sandheads, a special code was devised by means of which the observations taken in the brigs could be reported by a single hoist of four flags in passing Saugor Island Lighthouse.

During the year storm-signals were hoisted seven times on the Bengal and Orissa coasts, viz., on 9th and 26th June, 15th July, 17th September, 7th and 26th October, and 19th November.

Last year, on the representation of the Madras Port authorities, the Calcutta Meteorological Office has been entrusted with the duty of giving daily information, as to the weather passing over the Bay, to the Port Officer of Madras.

Weather reports.

The various regular reports of the department were issued throughout the year. A special report was prepared giving a full account of the cyclonic storm in the Bay, of 21st to 28th August, 1888, and published as "Cyclone Memoir, Part II."

Meteorological summary for 1889.

The meteorological conditions of the year in Bengal are usually considered by dividing the year into four periods, viz., (1) the cold weather season, or the months of January and February; (2) the hot weather period, consisting roughly of the months of March, April and May; (3) the south-west monsoon period, lasting from about the end of May or early in June till about the end of October; and (4) the two north-east monsoon or cold-weather months of November and December.

Cold-weather period—January and February.

During the greater part of January, weather was of the ordinary character, the chief peculiarities being rather high pressure in the east and north, temperature variable, but giving in the mean an excess of over 2°, and a larger amount than usual of humidity and cloud. There were three occasions of unsettled weather, lasting in each case for one or two days; the one at the end of the month being the most important of the three. The first case was when a small depression, moving along the foot of the Himalayas on the 13th and 14th, gave general rain to all districts except Orissa and South-West Bengal. The second commenced on the 25th, a small depression entering Bengal from Central India and rapidly crossing to the east, after which weather remained settled till the 30th, when two depressions—one from Northern India and the other from Central India—simultaneously approached Bengal. Rain fell in all districts on the 30th and 31st; but as the depression again passed rapidly over the province, settled weather recommenced on the 1st of February, except that a few showers fell on that day in South-West and East Bengal.

In consequence of the disturbance at the end of January, very cool weather prevailed during the first day or two of February, and a steady north-westerly current continued till the 7th, when a slight depression caused southerly winds in Lower Bengal, without otherwise affecting prevailing conditions. A more serious disturbance commenced on the 11th, when a small depression moved over Bengal from Central India, causing general rain on that day in Behar, and in all other districts on the 12th, when its centre was over East Bengal. During these days temperature was high, but it fell shortly afterwards, and normal weather began, and continued till a third depression formed in Behar on the 17th, after which unsettled weather prevailed till the 20th, and in East Bengal till the 21st. Almost general rain fell in the southern districts on the 19th and 20th, and more scattered showers in the west and north. During this month pressure and temperature were both above the normal, the latter being subject to rather large variations. Rainfall was also above the normal except in East Bengal, while humidity was above and cloud proportion below the normal.

Hot weather period—March to May.

During March there was a larger proportion of fine weather than usual, the only cases of unsettled conditions occurring in the early part of the month, when almost general rain fell, and between the 13th and 23rd, when more or less scattered showers fell in all districts excepting Chutiá Nagpur. The disturbance at the beginning of the month was due to a depression which appeared in Chutiá Nagpur and the adjacent districts of Central India and the North-West Provinces. It moved in an easterly direction, rain falling in Behar and Chutiá Nagpur on the 1st, and in the other districts, with the exception of Orissa and the greater part of North Bengal, on the 2nd and 3rd. Fine dry weather then prevailed till the 13th, when scattered showers fell in Orissa and South-West Bengal, and continued in the other districts except Behar till the 23rd; but throughout rainfall was very local. The storms were most numerous about the 20th, when, commencing in Chutiá Nagpur, they were reported from stations along the western portion of

South-West Bengal, South Bengal and Chittagong, some of the storms being very severe. One of these occurred at Hazaribagh, about 7-30 P.M. on the 20th, and at intervals after this storms were heard of at stations between it and Saugor Island, at Raneegunge at 10-30 P.M., at Calcutta at 8 A.M. on the 21st, and Saugor Island between 10 and 11. It is of course impossible to state with certainty that this was a single storm, but from the intervals elapsing between the reports, and the fact that these intervals are roughly in proportion to the distances between the stations, there most probably was some sort of continuity in the weather conditions throughout, but not necessarily the same severity. These slightly disturbed conditions continued up to the 23rd, when ordinary hot weather again set in and continued till the 27th, when, owing to large barometric changes, a rather deep depression formed in North Bengal, stormy weather prevailed in the hill districts, and a gale of wind was reported from Darjeeling; but beyond cloudy skies at many of the stations in the plains, the influence on the general weather was very slight. The chief peculiarities noticed in the weather of this month are—high mean pressure, nearly a twentieth of an inch in excess; high temperature, especially on the western side of the province; humidity and cloud proportion both above the average, but rainfall everywhere very deficient.

Weather similar to what has been described for March prevailed in the early part of April in all districts, and in Behar throughout the month, being very dry with high temperature and pressure. Pressure fell at the end of the first week, and thunder-storms were general from the 9th to the 11th in all districts except Orissa, North Bengal and Behar. After that till the end of the month local showers occurred almost every day in East Bengal and the adjacent part of North Bengal; but as the showers were frequently light and generally very scattered, the average fall in these parts was more than half an inch below the normal. After the 11th practically no rain fell in Chutiá Nagpur. The thunder-storms were usually not severe, one exception being that which occurred in Rajshahye district on the 15th, when the wind blew almost with tornado violence. The rainfall in North Behar for the month was only 4 per cent. of the normal, in South Behar about 15 per cent., and in Orissa 35 per cent. In all the other districts there was a large deficiency, except in Chutiá Nagpur, where there was a slight excess owing to the heavy rain that fell between the 9th and 11th.

In May, as during the two preceding months, rainfall was deficient and temperature high, while pressure was practically normal, the slight excess not exceeding ·01 inch. At the commencement of the month, ordinary hot weather prevailed with very high temperature, and, with the exception of scattered showers in parts of South-West, East and North Bengal, very dry weather was general till towards the middle of the month, when owing to a feeble barometric depression which formed over the west of the province and caused cyclonic circulation of winds, unsettled weather commenced. From the 14th to the 17th general rain fell, thunder-storms occurring in all districts except Behar and Chutiá Nagpur. Normal hot-weather conditions then recommenced, but lasted only till the 21st, when a series of irregular barometric changes was followed by local storms and rain in all districts. Scattered showers went on till nearly the end of the month, but the falls were as a rule very light. In the western districts the last three days were fine, and in South-West Bengal the last two, while in East and North Bengal the showers, though more scattered, fell till the end.

The weather during these five months has been peculiar because of the numerous cold weather storms and heavy rain during the first two, and the very dry hot weather, with deficient rain, which has prevailed throughout the last three.

South-west monsoon period—June to October and part of November.

At the end of May hot dry weather had set in, except in the north and east, where showers continued to fall. These conditions went on till the 8th in the western districts, and there were three fairly dry days in East Bengal, but in North Bengal and the northern part of East Bengal rain was becoming more heavy and general. The course of the monsoon current up the Bay had been indicated during the latter half of May by the strong winds and squally weather in the south-west and by the formation of a small storm near the Andamans, the depression afterwards passing through the Gulf

of Martaban over Burmah, and giving the commencement of the monsoon in these parts. In the northern half of the Bay weather continued fine till the end of the first week of June, when the moist winds moving northwards to the east of the Bay were deflected westwards in consequence of the high pressure in the north-east corner of the province. The first signs of the depression forming appeared on the 9th, when pressure fell on the Orissa coast, though it was rising elsewhere; but after this very little further intensification took place. As it crossed the coast, it appeared to have two centres, one going between Saugor Island and False Point on the 10th, and the other following on the 11th passed in a north-north-easterly direction between Bogra and Mymensingh, and thence into Behar. Light winds accompanied the depression, but over the Bay, to the south of the area where it formed, squally weather was experienced. After the passage of this shallow low-pressure area, rainfall became more general in the western districts, and the monsoon may be said to have begun in Orissa and South-West Bengal on the 11th, and in Chutiá Nagpur and Behar a day or two later.

While pressure still remained low over the Bay, two other depressions formed, the first of which moved from the north-east of the Bay into the centre of Bengal and afterwards towards Central India; while the second, forming off the Orissa coast, passed between False Point and Balasore on the night of the 26th, after which it moved in a north-westerly direction. Both these depressions gave heavy rain, which spread over rather a wide area, and this with the early commencement of the rains caused the general rainfall of June to be considerably above the normal. These storms in June, though due to the formation of depressions of the same nature as those of other years, have differed, in that generally light winds accompanied them, and that when squally weather did exist it failed to reach the head of the Bay.

The conditions during the first week of July were similar to those of June: a shallow depression began to form in Bengal on the 1st, intensified on the 2nd, and then moved to the north-west. While it lasted, westerly winds were blowing over the whole of Chutiá Nagpur, and the Bay current being rather fresh heavy rain fell in all districts during the first four days and more lightly till the 7th or 8th, when a partial break in the rains set in in the western districts and extended over the whole province before the 10th. High pressure and temperature obtained from the 10th to the 15th in all districts, and in the west of the province till the 19th, when the unsettled weather, which had been gathering over the north-west of the Bay for some days, began to move over Bengal. On the 13th, from being almost normal, pressure began to fall, and the usual signs of a shallow depression appeared at the Orissa coast stations. Without materially altering its position, the depression slowly intensified the area of low pressure, extending in a north-westerly direction. On the 17th there was every sign of the depression having moved inland, westerly winds blew on the Orissa coast, and pressure was rising; but on the following day it again fell and was as low as 29·35 inches between Saugor Island and False Point. Cyclonic conditions reappeared and extended over the whole province, and on the 20th the centre approached the coast, crossing between Saugor Island and Balasore. It then moved rapidly in a north-westerly direction, being over Behar on the 21st. A rapid rise of pressure followed, and squally weather prevailed in the north-west of the Bay, heavy rain falling in Orissa before the 20th, but after the passage of the depression it became general over the whole province and continued so till the 27th, after which there was a second partial break in the monsoon.

The scattered rainfall, which was general at the end of July, continued in all districts except Orissa and the northern districts of North Bengal till about the 12th of August, but in Orissa and South-West Bengal the first four days were very dry. The general weather conditions in Bengal were affected by the trough of low pressure which, forming towards the end of July, extended from the head of the Bay in a north-westerly direction into the North-Western Provinces, and remained without changing its position till after the middle of August. While it kept its position well to the west of Bengal, passing over Orissa and Chutiá Nagpur, wind directions within it were irregular, and to the east of it the indraught gave easterly winds in all the other districts. The rainfall, therefore, during this part of the month was due entirely to the Bay current, and as it had a rather strong easterly deflection,

the amounts received were considerably below the normal. Within the trough of low pressure and at its southern end over the Bay several low-pressure areas formed, and taking their course along it passed in a north-westerly direction, generally crossing the northern half of Orissa. The rainfall accompanying these whirls was confined chiefly to the south-west, and therefore it was heavier in Orissa and the adjacent part of South-West Bengal than usual. Only two of these depressions were of any importance. The first formed on the 4th, and rapidly approaching the Orissa Coast passed inland on the 5th. At 8 A.M. on the 6th the centre was between Cuttack and Gopalpur, and a diffused low-pressure area covered part of the Central Provinces, Orissa and the north-west of the Bay. Light winds followed the depression, and weather was not seriously disturbed, but heavy rain fell in Orissa, while over the rest of the province rain was light and temperature rising. As two very slight depressions followed before the middle of the month and also passed over Orissa, the general rain continued there, while only local showers were falling in the east and north. The second more important depression appeared at the head of the Bay about the 15th, and moved in a more northerly direction, passing over Calcutta on the evening of the 16th. On the 17th it was near Burdwan, on the 18th in Behar, and by the 19th, beyond the general rain which was following it, it had no influence on the weather in Bengal. General rain continued in all districts till the 21st. After this the trough of low pressure closed up and westerly winds blew over almost the whole province, but pressure continued low over Bengal, falling slightly between the 22nd and 23rd, and again towards the end of the month.

The trough of low pressure, which had such an important influence on the weather conditions during the whole of August, continued, though not so uninterruptedly, in September. Instead of being well over the western districts of Bengal, it was displaced to the west, and in consequence the mean pressures for the month are everywhere above the normal, while a more important influence was produced in the rainfall distribution. The west coast current flowing towards this low-pressure area did not extend over the western districts to the same extent as in other years; and as it appears to have withdrawn before the usual time, the rainfall in these western districts in this month was probably derived entirely from the Bay current. This, on the other hand, having to supply the whole of Bengal, was deflected more to the west, as shown by the deficient amounts received in the eastern half of the province.

A further reason for the comparative absence of rain in the western districts is the small number of influential depressions or cyclonic storms which, generally forming in the northern half of the Bay, pass in a north-westerly direction over this part of Bengal and give heavy rain, especially near the centre of the depression. Several of these depressions occurred during the month, but the only one of importance was further south than usual, and during the first few days of its existence took a westerly course, crossing the coast near Vizagapatam and keeping that direction till it was well into the Central Provinces, after which it moved to the north. The centre was therefore nearest the province while it was crossing the coast and afterwards on approaching the Himalayas, and then heavy rain fell in Orissa and Behar, but the amount was considerably under what would have been received had this, the only important depression of the month, taken the usual course.

During the first half of the month two shallow depressions of very slight influence formed at the head of the Bay: one at the beginning, followed by a strong monsoon current over the Bay and general rain in Bengal; the second, on the 7th, disappeared within twenty-four hours. During this period pressure was very high over the Bay, and a light monsoon current was blowing till about the 16th, when signs of disturbed weather in the centre of the Bay appeared. The formation of the storm was first indicated by a brisk fall of pressure at the Orissa stations and a shift of winds in Bengal. On the 16th the centre of the depression appeared to be about midway between Diamond Island and Vizagapatam, and to be moving in a westerly direction, so as to pass near the latter station. At 8 A.M. on the 18th it was about 100 miles to the east of Vizagapatam, and moving with moderate rapidity it passed inland on the evening of that day, and was due west of Gopalpur when observations were taken on the following morning. Wind circulation was cyclonic over the whole

of India and very heavy rain fell to the south of the centre, and lighter amounts in Orissa and Lower Bengal. It moved rather slowly on the 20th in a north-westerly direction, after which it partly filled up and began to move more to the north, skirting the western boundary of the province and causing cyclonic winds of increasing strength over the whole of Bengal and heavy rain in the north-western districts. On the 22nd the centre was in Oudh, close to the Himalayas, and on the following day the depression had disappeared. The disturbed conditions that followed the rapid breaking up of the storm extended over Behar, and heavy general rain fell, especially in North Behar, on the 23rd. On the 24th weather began to clear in all districts, and, probably owing to a shallow depression which formed near Burmah, the moist winds almost entirely ceased to blow over Bengal. This shallow depression moved slowly in a northerly direction over the eastern corner of the Bay and East Bengal, where it slowly filled up. Moist winds followed it, and showers fell at a few eastern stations, but from the 24th the regular monsoon current ceased to flow.

At the commencement of October the south-west monsoon current was very feeble, and rainfall had practically ceased over the greater part of the province, though in Orissa light and fairly well-distributed rain continued to fall. Pressure from being relatively low at the end of September rose steadily, and the area of lowest pressure was gradually transferred southwards along the west coast of the Bay. This distribution continued during the first half of the month, but, notwithstanding this, two areas of relatively low pressure formed—the first on the 5th in Lower Bengal and the second on the 10th in Northern Bengal, both, however, rapidly disappearing without influencing the general conditions beyond causing increased cloud and scattered showers. During this period also a low-pressure area with squally weather was formed in the Bay, probably to the west and south-west of Diamond Island, but it did not develop into a definite storm, and in its westward advance it only gave rise to squally weather and heavy rain along the Orissa coast from the 5th or 6th up to about the 9th. With these disturbed conditions, however, showers continued to fall in most of the districts of the province except Behar up to the 13th or 14th, when fine settled weather commenced in all districts except Orissa. Immediately after this a feeble storm formed off the Madras coast and crossed the coast near Nellore on the 16th, advancing first nearly across the Peninsula and then moving in a north-easterly direction into Central India. A wave of moist southerly winds caused by it drifted northwards along the west coast of the Bay, giving heavy rain in Orissa from about the 18th, while also fairly numerous showers fell in Chutiá Nagpur and South-West Bengal. On the 21st and 22nd another barometric depression began to form in the Bay, apparently off the Orissa and Ganjam coasts, which continued to develop slowly and perhaps to approach more nearly to the Orissa coast up till the 25th of October, when it began to move slowly in a north-easterly direction. On the morning of the 25th the small storm, which was only of moderate strength, was about south of Saugor Island and south-east of False Point, and on the 26th its centre was to the south-east of Saugor Island. It then moved over the Sunderbuns, its centre being near Burrisal on the 27th, and on the 28th it was well inland and rapidly filling up. During the formation of the storm rain continued to be general and fairly heavy in Orissa, and as it moved inland heavy rain fell in the districts over which it passed. A complete reversal of the weather conditions was caused by the storm over Lower Bengal, and instead of the fine settled weather which had previously obtained, skies became overcast, pressure diminished, temperature and humidity rose, and heavy rain fell. After the rapid filling up of the depression the damp winds were at once driven back by a dry northerly or north-westerly current, and by the end of the month conditions appeared to be settled for the north-east monsoon.

As in 1888, the account of the weather conditions in November belongs to that of the south-west monsoon season, because of the heavy and very unusual rain which fell in Lower Bengal between the 13th and 20th. This rainfall was caused by the most severe storm of the season, the storm differing from those that usually occur in November, in that it recurved towards the north when close to the Madras coast, instead of crossing the south of the peninsula. The weather up to the 12th was of ordinary cold-weather character. In the Bay also conditions were fairly normal during this period,

except for the fact that there was an area of deficient pressure in the east of the centre of the Bay, probably extending into the south-east, and causing the delay in the setting in of the Madras rains. Unsettled weather began about the 12th, and probably consisted of squalls with no well-defined depression for two or three days. The storm, however, concentrated and drifted towards the Madras coast, pressure there falling steadily till the 17th. On the morning of the 18th it began a more northerly course, the centre being off the coast between Nellore and Masulipatam; and on the 19th it was opposite Vizagapatam. During the 19th the slow northerly motion continued, and it passed the coast, about 4 A.M. on the morning of the 20th, close to Gopalpur. After passing inland the depression rapidly broke up, and twenty-four hours afterwards, except for the generally disturbed weather, very little trace remained. The influence of the storm on weather conditions in Bengal was very marked, heavy general rain falling in the southern districts from the 14th to the 21st, and in the northern districts on the 16th, 17th and 18th. Very stormy weather prevailed over the part of the Bay in the neighbourhood of the storm, and unsettled conditions apparently extended rapidly over the south of Bengal; or perhaps it is more probable even that a small offshoot from the main body of the storm may have travelled northwards over Bengal, a heavy wave of moisture-laden winds following it about the 14th. On the 15th general, and in many cases heavy, rain was reported over Orissa, South-West and East Bengal; over Pubna, Bogra, and Rajshahye districts of North Bengal; Sonthal Pergunnahs in South Behar; and the Singbhoom, Manbhoom and Hazaribagh districts of Chutiá Nagpur. The greater part of South Behar, the whole of North Behar, and a considerable part of North Bengal, however, remained quite rainless up to the 16th or 17th, but after that showers fell even in these districts. Easterly winds with high humidity and temperature continued for some days after the depression filled up, but on the 25th or 26th only light cloud remained, and by the 28th clear skies everywhere prevailed. Thus from the 13th to the 28th weather was in every respect similar to that occurring in the months of the ordinary monsoon season.

The most important features of the monsoon season of 1889 have been—

1. The advance of the monsoon current in the Bay took place at about the usual date in May, but it passed up the Bay more quickly than usual, so that it advanced and the rains commenced over Bengal several days (from three to five) earlier than usual.
2. The monsoon current was of considerable strength in June and of moderate strength in July, August and September, but it retreated from the province rather earlier than usual in October.
3. The number of barometric depressions and of cyclonic storms which formed during the season was small, most of them being feeble in character, and only two of moderate intensity.
4. Owing to the formation of a cyclonic storm in the middle of the Bay in the second week of November, and its advance towards the Orissa coast, which it struck on the 20th, a wave of moist winds was forced over the southern part of Bengal, and rain became very heavy and general for some days in Orissa, and rather heavy over South-West and East Bengal, while moderate but general rain fell over the whole of the remainder of the province.

North-east monsoon period—November and December.

Weather of the ordinary cold season type commenced at the end of October, but only lasted till the 13th of November, when the disturbed conditions described above set in and continued almost till the end of the month. The chief features of the meteorology of December were the complete absence of storms of the usual cold weather kind which form in Northern India and advance in a south-easterly direction: the occurrence of two cyclonic storms in the Bay, the first of which, commencing about the 16th and moving as storms usually do at that season, crossed the extreme south of the peninsula. The second occurred from the 20th to 26th, later in the year than any hitherto recorded storm, and forming well to the south advanced in a north-westerly direction towards the Madras coast. A few light showers fell in Lower Bengal between the 24th and 26th. The meteorological elements differed considerably from the normal

towards the end of the year, pressure being below the normal, and temperature, humidity, and cloud proportion all above.

Except for the variations caused by the passage of depressions, changes of pressure in January were of no great importance. In South-West Bengal and round the coast at the head of the Bay the distribution was nearly normal, but inland there was considerable excess, averaging about ·17 inch in Bengal and Assam. In the early part of February this excess increased, the average during the first two weeks being between a twentieth and a tenth of an inch, but the fall during the days between the 17th and 20th reduced the distribution to nearly normal. The important changes occurred about the 8th, 12th, and 20th. The mean excess was again large in March, averaging nearly a twentieth of an inch, and the differences from the normal at the various stations, though fairly uniform, were largest at the western stations. In April rather large oscillations of pressure occurred. The uniformly high distribution in March continued till the end of the first week of April, after which a rapid fall prevailed for a day or two, but it was quickly restored, and during the second week increased to a tenth of an inch, when a series of more or less rapid falls gave defect of about two-tenths of an inch. The mean pressure was very nearly normal in South-West Bengal and Orissa, while in the north and west of the province excess of about ·02 inch prevailed. The mean pressure for May was slightly in defect along a line running almost north and south through the centre of the province, while on either side there was slight defect. The mean for the whole province was very nearly normal, excess of a hundredth of an inch being recorded. Changes in June were not large, though three small depressions passed over the province, and the means at the different stations were all above the normal by about ·02 inch. There was excess in the early part of July and again at the end, but the means are not much above the normal in consequence of the depression which lay over the province during the third week, when a large defect prevailed, especially in the lower districts. In August a series of very shallow depressions formed at the head of the Bay and passed over the south-western districts. The mean differences from the normal were therefore larger in the west of the province than in the eastern districts, but defect was general, and varied from ·01 inch in North Bengal to ·05 inch in Orissa. Mean pressure was again above the normal in September by small amounts, but in October there was everywhere a large defect, largest in Orissa and South-West Bengal and Behar, and averaging for the whole province about ·04 inch. In November the principal variations of pressure were those connected with the development and advance of the cyclonic storm from the Bay, where the fall was very rapid. These changes had a marked influence on the mean monthly pressure, which was everywhere below the normal, defects ranging from six to eight hundredths of an inch in Orissa and the south-western districts generally to about three hundredths in East and North Bengal. In December mean pressure was again below the normal, defect averaging about ·02 inch.

Pressure.

The mean temperature was from month to month, almost without intermission, above the normal in all districts of the province, more especially in the first five and last two months of the year. The average excess in January was about 2·2° and in Assam 2·4°; in February between a half and one degree and in Assam 1·3°, but in the early part of the latter month variations were large, and at one time temperature was considerably below the normal. In March the average for the whole province was 1·6°, the largest excess temperatures being confined to the districts of Chutiá Nagpur and South Behar. In April excess was larger than in March, exceeding 2° in all districts except Orissa and Chutiá Nagpur, and some very high maximum temperatures were recorded. The highest in South-West Bengal was 115·4°, in Orissa 112·4°, and in South Behar 111·4°. One of the chief features of the meteorology of May was the unusually high mean temperatures at many stations during the first half of the month, when temperatures of from 10° to 15° above the normal were registered at many stations. Excess amounts had again increased largely in all districts except Orissa, and exceeded 4° in North Behar and Chutiá Nagpur, and 3·5° in South-West Bengal, North Bengal and North Behar. The highest maximum temperatures, with the exception of that in East Bengal, ranged from 109° in

Temperature.

Chutiá Nagpur to 115·5° in South-West Bengal. In June the means for North Bengal, South Behar and Assam were below the normal, and in the other districts less than a degree above; but in July and August they were again above in all districts, excess being about 1°, except in North Bengal and North Behar. In September there was a slight excess in Lower Bengal and defect of about 1° in the northern districts. In October there was defect of ·7° in Orissa and excess elsewhere, less than half a degree in South-West, East and North Bengal, and between 1° and 2° in the North-West. In November means for Orissa, Chutiá Nagpur and South-West Bengal were 1°, and in the other districts from 2° to 3° above the normal. Cool weather prevailed during the first three weeks of December, but temperature rose so much towards the end of the year that the monthly means were again above the normal. The mean maximum temperature for representative stations in the last week of December was from 4° to 8° above, and the mean night temperature from 3·5° to 6° above the corresponding normals.

Humidity and cloud proportion.

In the western districts the influence of the cold weather storms was very decided in causing clouded skies, but generally over the province during the first four months of the year weather was not quite so clear as usual, humidity, however, remaining fairly low. In Orissa and Lower Bengal cloud proportion was below the average during January and February, and above in March and April. During the monsoon months, as usual, humidity varied very slightly from the normal, but in Orissa and Chutiá Nagpur there was a considerable excess of cloud, while in Bengal the normal amount prevailed, except in October, when cloud was slightly more dense. During the latter half of November high humidity and dense cloud prevailed, so that the means for this month are above the normal, and differences are larger than at any other time of the year. In December humidity was low and cloud proportion practically normal.

Winds.

During the cold-weather months, especially in Lower Bengal, air currents were not northerly with so much regularity as in average years; and though the steadiness of the current was somewhat above the average, southerly winds frequently blew. In January between the 12th and 20th and towards the end of the month, these southerly winds blew almost without interruption. In February the northerly current was more regular than in January, and on the Orissa coast easterly directions were not uncommon. The hot weather winds commenced about the end of the first week of March; and as the pressure distribution characteristic of that season was established shortly afterwards, winds increased in velocity at the head of the Bay, and, though more southerly than usual, continued with great steadiness. In the west and north of the province velocity was considerably above the average in March and April, and about 20 per cent. below in East Bengal, but in the two following months it was either up to or above the average. During the monsoon months directions had rather a strong southerly element at the head of the Bay; still at inland stations the current was steady and blew from the usual monsoon directions. In July velocity was again below the normal in the east of the Bay and East Bengal, while at some of the south-western stations a considerable deficiency appears in the velocity throughout this period, and in fact to the end of the year, most notably at Calcutta and Burdwan. Southerly winds continued till the end of October, when a dry current from the North-West became general, but continued for a short time only, as a prolonged interruption occurred from the middle of November and lasted almost till the end of the month. During this interval steady south-easterly winds blew, and the easterly element is hence considerably greater than usual in the average direction. The cold-weather current recommenced at the end of November and blew steadily throughout December.

Storms.

Depressions were rather numerous during the first two months of the year, but they were usually feeble and had little influence beyond causing cloudy skies and general rainfall. In January three occurred, the first travelling along the line of the hills in a south-easterly direction; the second advanced from Central India into Chutiá Nagpur on the 24th; and the third, the most considerable of the three, came from Northern India on the 30th. Two important depressions passed over the province during the second and third weeks of February. In March

and April weather was unusually fine and settled, only a few unimportant local storms occurring; but in one case, on April 15th, in the Rajshahye district, a storm was of almost tornado violence. In May also the periods of disturbed conditions were not frequent, the only periods of general disturbance occurring in the middle of the month, and between the 20th and 26th.

The first storm of the monsoon season in the northern half of the Bay began in a very shallow depression off the Orissa and Ganjam coasts on the 8th of June. It appeared to have two centres of lowest pressure, one of which crossed the coast on the 10th, and the second on the 11th, the wave of moist winds following in the rear giving general rainfall over the province. During June two other depressions formed, the first of which moved from the north-east of the Bay into Central Bengal, and afterwards towards Central India, while the second formed off the Orissa coast, and passed between False Point and Balasore on the night of the 26th.

During the first part of July settled weather prevailed, and the only depression of the month began to form, probably near the east coast about the 11th. It did not exist as a definite storm till it appeared off the Orissa coast on the 12th, where it remained almost stationary till the 18th, intensifying slowly. It then advanced along the coast, and the centre passed between Saugor Island and Balasore, after which it moved in a north-westerly direction into Behar. The storm was accompanied by very bad weather in the northern part of the Bay, and during its advance it gave very heavy rain in North Behar and North Bengal.

August was also comparatively free from the barometric depressions which usually occur in the rainy season, and only two shallow and unimportant whirls were formed, the first lasting from the 4th to the 10th, and the second from the 16th to the 20th. The first passed through Orissa into the Central Provinces, and the second from the north-west corner of the Bay through Chutiá Nagpur and South Behar into the North-West Provinces.

In September there were two depressions: one giving a cyclonic storm of considerable intensity, and the other being shallow, diffused, and of minor importance. During the first half of September pressure was becoming steadily more uniform, so that by the 15th, when the depression first began to form, differences of pressure were very small. On the 16th a diffused low pressure area covered the whole Bay, and considerable changes were probably occurring towards the centre. It drifted slowly in a westerly direction till the 18th, when pressure was falling very rapidly in the Circars, and the centre of the depression was to the east of Vizagapatam. On the 19th the centre was inland and west of Gopalpur, after which it passed into the Central Provinces, where it remained fairly stationary, filling up till the 21st. It then took a northerly direction, and moved rapidly till it reached the Himalayas after passing over Oudh. Between the 21st and 22nd it had intensified considerably, and before it broke up its influence extended over the north-western districts of Bengal, so that the effects of this storm were felt in Bengal when it was crossing the coast near Orissa, and afterwards when during its northerly motion it was passing over Oudh. The shallow depression at the end of the month began to form on the 25th, and without any further intensification it moved in a northerly direction over the east of the Bay and the eastern districts of Bengal, filling up on the 28th.

Several very feeble depressions formed in the Bay during October, but the only one that influenced the weather conditions in Bengal was towards the end of the month. It commenced to form off the Orissa coast on the 21st, and after drifting slowly in a westerly direction till the 25th, it moved to the north-east, and passing the coast to the east of Saugor Island it moved over East Bengal and filled up in Assam on the 28th. Squally weather prevailed near the head of the Bay and in Lower Bengal from the 26th to the 28th, but after the depression filled up, fine weather immediately followed and continued till about the 11th of November, when the most severe storm of the season began to form in the south of the Bay.

For the first few days the disturbance probably consisted of squally weather over a wide area, with local depressions which collected before it approached the Madras coast on the 16th or 17th. The centre of the wind circulation on the 17th was a little to the south of east from Madras, and there had been

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considerable intensification during the previous 24 hours. There was very little motion and only slightly increased intensity during the following day, and it appeared likely that the depression would cross the Madras coast; but on the 19th the centre had moved to the north and was east of Masulipatam. As the depression moved parallel to the coast pressure fell steadily, and the stations nearest the centre rarely recorded amounts below 29·7 inches, but deficiency was steadily increasing, as the motion was towards an area of normally increasing pressure. Defect was a quarter of an inch at Masulipatam on the 19th, and a third at Vizagapatam on the 20th. When the storm centre crossed the coast near Gopalpur, pressure must have been very low, as, when the centre was still some distance off, it had fallen to 29·478 inches, or nearly half an inch below the normal. Contrary to the usual behaviour of large storms, the one under consideration did not advance far inland, but began to break up immediately after it crossed the coast. At 8 A.M. on the 20th, at Gopalpur, pressure had risen to 29·684 inches, and by the following morning to 29·819 inches, when the storm had almost entirely ceased to exist, though a diffused depression still lay over the northern half of the Bay.

During December two cyclonic storms occurred in the south of the Bay, the first, of the usual character, forming in the south and advancing in a westerly direction across the extreme south of the peninsula. The second was a most unusual storm, occurring as it did later in the year than any cyclonic storm has hitherto done. It was severe and drifted in a north-westerly direction towards the North Madras coast.

Rainfall—Pre-monsoon months.

During January and February, owing to the fairly large number of depressions which passed over the province, rainfall was in excess in nearly all districts. In January excess amounted to 2·2 inches in North Behar, nearly 2 inches in North Bengal, and 1·7 inches in South Behar, while in other districts the amounts were almost normal, except in Orissa, where only 0·6 inch fell. In February the average fall slightly exceeded one inch in Orissa, South-West Bengal and Behar, but in the other districts it was only slightly under that amount, excess ranging up to ·8 inch in South Behar. During the following three months hot weather of somewhat unusual severity prevailed, interrupted by only a few periods of disturbed conditions. As the rainfall during these months is entirely due to nor'-westers occurring during these disturbed periods, it was unusually light, exceeding the normal in Chutiá Nagpur only in April. The actual rainfall in March was not above 20 per cent. of the normal in Orissa, East and North Bengal, and under 50 per cent. in all the other districts, except South Behar, where it was 73 per cent. In April falls were under 50 per cent. in Orissa, North Bengal and Behar, 62 per cent. in South-West Bengal, and 86 per cent. in East Bengal. In May the distribution was much more uniform, varying from 40 per cent. in North Bengal to 75 per cent. in Orissa.

Up therefore to the end of May rainfall was much heavier than usual during January and February, and much lighter than usual in March, April and May.

Rainfall of January to May 1889 *expressed as a Percentage of the Normal Fall.*

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Actual fall of first five months of 1889 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall of the period.
Orissa ...	16	120	18	26	75	62
South-West Bengal ...	182	122	35	62	55	65
East Bengal ...	79	81	20	86	67	65
North Bengal ...	553	170	10	46	40	60
North Behar ...	480	260	23	40	43	103
South Behar ...	339	291	73	14	57	117
Chutiá Nagpur ...	121	122	47	130	45	75

South-west monsoon season.

The first advance of the monsoon current was brought by a feeble cyclonic whirl, which crossed the Orissa coast about the 10th or 11th of June, after which general rainfall

was received in the western districts. As usual, also rainfall in East and North Bengal, commencing earlier than in the western districts, was general from the 4th of June. The rains may therefore be said to have broken from three to five days earlier in Bengal than in average years. Later in the month two other depressions formed in the Bay, one passing into Central Bengal, the other across Orissa, and both these depressions gave heavy rain, which spread over the whole area. This, in addition to the comparatively early setting in of the rains, caused the general rainfall in June to be about a third above the normal fall, while in North Behar it was no less than 62 per cent. in excess of the usual amount. Excessive falls were received in the Chumparun district, where the excess amounted to about 9½ inches, the actual fall being 213 per cent. of the normal. Next to this stood the Mozufferpore district, where, with an actual fall of 199 per cent. of the normal, excess was 7 inches. A third district which received very heavy rain was Patna, where excess was nearly 6 inches. On the other hand, Balasore, Chittagong and Maldah districts received falls about 25 per cent. in defect of the normal.

In July the south-west monsoon, considered as a rain-bearing current, was a little weaker than usual, most districts receiving less than the normal. Rainfall was, however, fairly well distributed throughout the month, except for some days from about the 11th to the 15th or 16th, when a small cyclonic storm, generating in the Bay, caused indraught, which prevented moist winds from flowing over the province. The rainfall for this month was again about a third in excess of the normal in North Behar, while in North Bengal the excess equalled about a fifth of the normal, but in all other districts the falls were somewhat in defect. The district of Chumparun again received exceptionally heavy rain, the fall averaging more than 20 inches, or 8 inches in excess of the normal, and the actual fall expressed as a percentage equalled 166. The Mozufferpore and Patna districts, which in June also received such heavy falls, in July only received moderate amounts, Mozufferpore showing a slight excess and Patna a defect. But in July also the Cooch Behar, Purneah, and Julpigoree districts received exceptionally heavy rainfall. On the other hand, very defective falls were registered in the Midnapore, Lohardugga and Singbhoom districts.

In August the monsoon current was weaker than usual, the average fall over the whole province being only 90 per cent., while in South-West Bengal and Chutiá Nagpur the falls equalled only about 75 per cent. of the normal. Orissa received about a fifth more than the normal, South Behar and East Bengal practically normal, but in all other districts there was a deficiency. The principal districts receiving excessive rainfall were Pooree, where excess amounted to 7 inches, Shahabad, Patna, and part of Bhagulpore, excess in these districts varying from 2 to 4 inches, or a quarter of the normal fall. The Chumparun district, on the other hand, which had received excessive falls during June and July, was in defect by 5 inches in August. The other districts, where largely deficient falls were registered, were Darjeeling and Tipperah (defect 9 inches), Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad and Manbhoom (defect 5 inches). A curious defect of about 5 inches also occurred over the southern part of the Bhagulpore district, while, as above stated, the northern part of the same district received an excess fall.

The rainfall in September was largely in excess of the normal in North Behar, where the falls were about half as large again as usual. Moderate excess falls amounting to about a sixth of the normal were received in South Behar and North Bengal, but in the other districts the deficiency was small in South-West and East Bengal, moderate in Chutiá Nagpur, and large in Orissa. Chumparun again received about 6½ inches more than usual, the actual fall being 170 per cent. of the normal. North Bhagulpore also showed an excess of about 70 per cent., and Purneah 60 per cent., while excess falls of about 50 per cent. of the normal were recorded in Durbhunga, Mozufferpore, Monghyr, Sonthal Pergunnahs, Dinagepore, Maldah and Bogra. In Cuttack, Balasore, Howrah, Gya and Singbhoom falls were below the normal by from 30 to 50 per cent.

At the commencement of October the monsoon current flowing over the province had become extremely feeble, and general rainfall had practically ceased, though there were a few isolated showers in North Bengal. This

practical cessation of the monsoon current from flowing over the province took place rather earlier than usual, for in most years general rainfall is brought up quite to the beginning of October, and in some cases to the second week. Towards the end of the month a depression formed off the Orissa coast, thence passing over East Bengal, and to this was due a large proportion of the rainfall of October, which was largely in excess of the normal in Orissa. Rather heavy falls were also received in East and South-West Bengal, where the amounts were from a third to an eighth in excess of the normal. But in all other districts the falls were below the normal, defect being moderate in Chutiá Nagpur, very large in North Bengal and South Behar, while in North Behar rainfall was almost absent. Rainfall was particularly heavy in the following districts:—Khoolna, 24-Pergunnahs, Pooree, Backergunge, Jessore, Howrah, Dacca, Tipperah, Furreedpore and Cuttack, while it was largely in defect in Mozufferpore, Chumparun, Sarun, Patna, Durbhunga, Monghyr and Bhagulpore, where the falls scarcely equalled ten per cent. of the normal.

As described above, very unusual conditions prevailed from the middle to the end of November, excessive rainfall being caused in Orissa and Lower Bengal by the storm which formed in the south of the Bay, and moved northwards as far as Gopalpore. Rain fell from the 14th of November to the 22nd over a considerable part of Bengal, and after that the north-east monsoon conditions began to return. The following are some of the more important average district falls which were received during this period:—In Pooree and Cuttack districts 10 inches or above; in Balasore, South-West Midnapore and South 24-Pergunnahs, Burdwan, Nuddea, and Furreedpore from 6 to 10 inches; in Beerbhoom, West Burdwan, Jessore, Khoolna, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Dacca and Purneah districts from 4 to 6 inches; and in Midnapore, 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, Hooghly, Bankoora, Murshidabad, Backergunge, Noakhally, Comilla, Mymensingh, Rajshahye, Manbhoom and Singbhoom from 2 to 4 inches.

In December rain fell towards the end of the month in some of the southern districts, but Behar and Chutiá Nagpur were rainless. As no cold weather storms occurred during the month, rainfall was below the normal everywhere.

The following tables give briefly the amount and variation of the rainfall in each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province, month by month, for the monsoon season, June to November inclusive:—

Actual Rainfall in Inches.

Meteorological Divisions.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Monsoon season.
Orissa ...	10·58	11·09	13·04	5·70	9·24	9·85	59·50
South-West Bengal ...	12·70	10·07	9·03	8·17	4·88	4·72	49·57
East Bengal ...	20·13	15·04	14·86	10·81	7·19	3·48	71·51
North Bengal ...	22·55	16·79	11·87	15·94	2·11	1·07	70·33
North Behar ...	15·00	16·09	10·10	14·51	0·28	0·32	56·30
South Behar ...	9·51	11·47	10·63	9·09	1·38	0·73	42·81
Chutiá Nagpur ...	10·04	10·36	10·54	7·23	2·18	1·36	41·71

Variation of actual Rainfall from the average in Inches.

Orissa ...	+ 1·72	— 1·50	+ 1·86	— 4·72	+ 3·10	+ 8·67	+ 9·13
South-West Bengal ...	+ 2·61	— 1·93	— 3·73	— 0·87	+ 0·53	+ 4·41	+ 1·02
East Bengal ...	+ 1·92	— 1·30	— 1·01	— 1·36	+ 1·78	+ 2·44	+ 2·47
North Bengal ...	+ 4·79	+ 2·78	— 2·26	+ 2·35	— 2·49	+ 0·92	+ 6·09
North Behar ...	+ 6·27	+ 3·72	— 1·50	+ 4·66	— 3·30	+ 0·24	+ 10·09
South Behar ...	+ 2·83	— 0·55	— 0·67	+ 1·11	— 1·99	+ 0·53	+ 1·26
Chutiá Nagpur ...	+ 1·86	— 2·77	— 2·66	— 1·61	— 0·90	+ 1·05	— 5·03

Variation expressed in a Percentage.

Orissa ...	+ 19	— 12	+ 17	— 45	+ 50	+ 734	+ 20
South-West Bengal ...	+ 26	— 16	— 29	— 10	+ 12	+ 1423	+ 2
East Bengal ...	+ 10	— 8	— 6	— 11	+ 33	+ 234	+ 4
North Bengal ...	+ 27	+ 20	— 16	+ 17	— 54	+ 613	+ 10
North Behar ...	+ 72	+ 30	— 13	+ 47	— 92	+ 300	+ 22
South Behar ...	+ 42	— 5	— 6	+ 14	— 60	+ 265	+ 3
Chutiá Nagpur ...	+ 23	— 21	— 20	— 18	— 29	+ 339	— 11

Weather, Crops and Prices, and Material condition of the people.

THE following is a brief account of the results of the harvests, of the prices prevailing, and of the economic condition of the people in the several Divisions of Bengal during the year 1889-90.

Burdwan Division. The following table shows the rainfall in the districts of the Burdwan Division during the past three years:—

	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Burdwan	47·09	60·32	52·86
Bankoora	54·93	53·95	52·58
Beerbhoom ...	53·82	67·4	51·58
Midnapore ...	50·8	66·23	56·48
Hooghly	43·0	59·82	45·05
Howrah	59·9	69·7	46·16

In Beerbhoom and Howrah the rainfall of the year 1889-90 was sufficient, but elsewhere it was not only insufficient, but most unevenly distributed. During May and June cultivation was generally retarded for want of rain, and although in July and August the rainfall was abundant, it again became scanty in September and October, and in addition to this there was heavy and unseasonable rain in November, which did damage to the *amun* and still more damage to the *rabi* crops. The want of rain was severely felt in the Cutwa and Culna sub-divisions of the Burdwan district, where large tracts of cultivable land lay fallow. In Beerbhoom the outturn of *amun* was above the average, and in Howrah it was a fairly average one; but, as might have been expected, the general outturn of the crops for the whole Division fell somewhat short of the average.

The following table compares the prices of rice in the several districts of the Division during the past three years:—

	Quantity per rupee.		
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Burdwan	15 4	19 2	21 13¾
Bankoora	18 3	19 15	21 11½
Beerbhoom ...	15 6½	19 4½	21 12
Midnapore ...	16 4¼	20 6½	23 6
Hooghly	14 0	18 5	18 13⅔
Howrah	13 12	17 2½	18 13

The year was therefore one of exceptionally high prices, but as this was due not so much to bad harvests in the Division itself as to bad harvests elsewhere and in the two preceding years, the people benefited by being able to sell their crops at high prices, and were fairly well off. The wages of labour remained almost stationary.

Presidency Division. The following table gives the average rainfall in each of the districts of the Presidency Division during the past three years:—

	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
24-Pergunnahs ...	60·41	67·85	58·56
Nuddea	54·91	63·55	50·10
Jessore	55·46	49·38	46·94
Khoolna	53·6	52·50	56·09
Moorshedabad ...	51·96	51·19	63·47

There was a paucity of rain at the beginning of the year; later on there were local floods in Moorshedabad and Nuddea; but the chief and most widely

spread characteristic of the season was the unusually heavy rain in November, which damaged the cold-weather crops and in some places the *amun* harvest. In the result the harvests generally were slightly better than those of the preceding year. The estimated outturn of the *aus* and *amun* crops in the several districts is given below:—

	Aus.	Amun.
	As.	As.
24-Pergunnahs	14	16
Nuddea	8	7
Jessore	11·5	12·6
Khoolna	10	14·3
Moorshedabad	9	13·5

There was a marked rise in the price of rice, as will be seen from the table below:—

	Quantity obtainable for a rupee.		
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
24-Pergunnahs ...	14 5⅓	16 15½	20 0
Nuddea ...	13 4	17 2	18 9
Jessore ...	13 10	20 10	23 9 7/12
Khoolna ...	11 0	15 10	22 5
Moorshedabad ...	15 2	18 7¼	23 4

The scanty harvests of 1888 were followed by high prices in 1889, and there was some pressure in the Diamond Harbour sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs, and in the Lalbagh and Jungipore sub-divisions of Moorshedabad, which necessitated relief operations until a good *aus* and jute crop put an end to further anxiety. There was also some scarcity in the Magura and Bongong sub-divisions of Jessore. In all other parts of the Division the condition of the cultivating classes was one of fair prosperity, while the labouring and middle classes, who are dependent on service and fixed income, suffered on account of the high prices of food.

The wages of labour were not affected by fluctuations in price, and remained almost identically the same as in the two preceding years.

Rajshahye Division.

The subjoined table shows the average rainfall in the different districts of the Rajshahye Division during the year as compared with the previous two years:—

	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Dinagepore ...	62·47	54·54	72·92
Rajshahye ...	55·69	49·24	58·60
Pubna ...	61·67	49·78	52·24
Bogra ...	65·5	51·24	58·57
Rungpore ...	88·53	66·48	96·00
Julpigoree ...	126·70	107·89	147·33
Darjeeling { Hills ...	138·10	110·70	128·24
Darjeeling { Terai ...	123·88	97·03	116·44

The rainfall of 1889-90 was generally sufficient, and although in some cases excessive rain and floods caused much damage, the outturn of the different crops was not much below the average. Prices were nevertheless high owing to a deficiency in the harvest of 1888-89. The prices of rice for the last three years are given below:—

	Quantity sold per rupee.		
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Dinagepore ...	16 6	20 14	21 13
Rajshahye ...	15 0	19 12	22 10
Pubna ...	14 13	19 0	21 2
Bogra ...	15 15	21 15	24 6
Rungpore ...	13 5	18 3	21 13
Julpigoree ...	16 12	17 13	18 15
Darjeeling ...	12 10	14 1	15 5

There was a tendency to a rise in wages: the rates increased in regard to masons, blacksmiths and carpenters in Rajshahye and, unskilled labour in Julpigoree.

Public health was better than in 1888, and the agriculturists, who comprise the bulk of the population, are said to have been comparatively well off. On the other hand, the high prices of food affected injuriously those who live on fixed incomes, among whom are specially mentioned those engaged on clerical work in its different forms.

Dacca Division.

The rainfall for the past three years in the districts of the Dacca Division has been as follows:—

	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Dacca	83·06	66·15	56·11
Furreedpore ...	62·4	50·2	42·55
Backergunge ...	80·7	81·8	71·09
Mymensingh ...	99·74	75·76	72·12

The rainfall in 1889-90 was plentiful all over the division. It was, however, very unevenly distributed in Dacca and Furreedpore, where the outturn of the *aus* crop was about 9 annas, of the *amun* crop 11 annas, and of the winter crops less than 8 annas; but the jute crop on the whole was pretty fair. In Backergunge and Mymensingh the outturn of the crops was quite an average one, although partial damage was done to the rice and *rabi* crops by the high wind and heavy rain in November.

The price of rice, the staple food of the people, was abnormally high all over the division; as the table below shows:—

	Quantity obtainable per rupee.		
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Dacca	13 8	18 14	20 10
Furreedpore ...	12 14	19 10	19 10
Backergunge ...	13 5	17 0	19 14
Mymensingh ...	13 7	19 9	19 10

There was no marked change in the price of labour, skilled or unskilled.

The condition of the agricultural classes was as good as ever, and it is said that the only classes which suffered were those with small fixed incomes. In Dacca and Furreedpore, however, some pressure is said to have been felt on account of the partial failure of the food crops.

Chittagong Division.

The subjoined statement shows the rainfall at the sudder sub-division of each of the districts of the Chittagong Division during the year as compared with the preceding two years:—

	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Chittagong	86·59	118·00	84·66
Noakholly	108·58	121·49	85·73
Tipperah	72·97	84·87	58·45
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	75·88	86·58	73·29

The rainfall of the year was everywhere below average, but it was on the whole well distributed, and the crops were exceptionally good. The increase in jute cultivation was very marked, and the value of the crop in the Tipperah district was calculated at about 42 lakhs of rupees. The only district which did not share in the agricultural prosperity of the year was the Hill Tracts,

where the rice crop was fair, but the cotton crop, on which the people depend for luxuries, was very poor.

As will be seen from the annexed table, rice was everywhere dear, and this was owing to the demand from the west and for export:—

	Quantity sold per rupee.		
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Chittagong—			
Sudder	14½	16¾	18⅛
Cox's Bazar	15¾	20⅛	20⅛
Noakholly—			
Sudder	15⅕	22⅔	23½
Feni	17⅓	23¾	27⅓
Tipperah—			
Sudder	14¾	20⅓	22½
Brahmunberiah	15	21	23⅓
Chandpore	15¼	21	21½
Chittagong Hill Tracts—			
Sudder	11⅓	14½	14⅓

Wages of labour continue at a high range. In Chittagong and Noakholly the rates for both skilled and unskilled labour showed a tendency to rise. The good harvest of the year, combined with high prices, has raised the condition of the agricultural classes, who form the bulk of the population, to a point not reached for many years. The increased prosperity is proved by the facts that rents were easily collected, loans were repaid, and exports were large. The material condition of the hillmen is said to have retrograded in consequence of the expeditions of the last two years, which interfered with their ordinary avocations.

Patna Division.

The rainfall in the districts of the Patna Division for the last three years has been as follows:—

	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Patna	51·62	43·54	37·44
Gya	40·74	55·78	43·91
Shahabad	43·24	43·04	40·22
Mozufferpore	48·18	47·64	44·95
Durbhunga	50·26	41·48	56·66
Sarun	40·85	39·37	39·33
Chumparun	75·73	42·17	57·84

Throughout the division the rainfall was abundant, but unevenly distributed, and it closed early. The *bhadoi* crops were considerably damaged by excessive rain and floods in July and August. The want of rain in October reduced the outturn of the winter rice crop, while the *rabi* and poppy crops suffered to some extent from deficiency of rain during the cold weather. The results of the *bhadoi*, *aghani* (winter rice) and *rabi* harvests are shown below:—

	Bhadoi.	Aghani.	Rabi.
	As.	As.	As.
Patna	12	12	12
Gya	15	11	12
Shahabad	12	12	12½
Mozufferpore	10½	14	12
Durbhunga	17 nearly	17	13½
Sarun	12	13	16
Chumparun	11¼	16	15

The average prices of common rice and wheat in the several districts were—

	Rice per rupee.			Wheat per rupee.		
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Patna	14 8$\frac{3}{16}$	16 2$\frac{3}{4}$	20 2$\frac{1}{3}$	15 13$\frac{1}{4}$	15 9$\frac{3}{4}$	16 3$\frac{11}{16}$
Gya	15 12	15 0	19 8	15 11	15 8	17 10
Shahabad	14 0	15 0	16 12	15 8	16 0	15 0
Mozufferpore ...	14 12	14 12	21 0	13 2	14 2	18 4
Durbhunga ...	15 15	16 8	19 4	14 6	15 9	17 8
Sarun	13 5	16 1	20 9	15 1	15 12	15 6
Chumparun ...	14 12	15 12	17 15	13 3	14 10	17 9

The rise in prices throughout the division was the natural result of the failure of a portion of the crops in the previous year. From Gya and Sarun it is reported that the high prices were artificially caused by combination among the traders. Wages are returned as having risen in the district of Durbhunga, and it is considered that there was an upward tendency elsewhere in the division.

The Commissioner considers that, with the exception of some semi-aboriginal tribes in the south of Gya and the Shahabad plateau, the people in the Patna Division are on the whole not badly off. Trade is steadily increasing, and there is great demand for labour in all districts. The special circumstances of the year 1889-90, however, were very unfavourable, as prices were high, the harvest of the previous season was bad, and, except in Chumparun, fever was prevalent. Distress was felt in the districts north of the Ganges in consequence of the heavy floods in August and September.

Bhagulpore Division.

The following table compares the rainfall in each district of the Bhagulpore Division for the past three years:—

	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Monghyr	44·8	57·6	37·6
Bhagulpore	53·96	53·36	51·26
Purneah	80·35	55·75	73·70
Maldah	41·20	45·08	43·43
Sonthal Pergunnahs	54·82	56·52	55·36

Taking the division as a whole, the year 1889-90 may be fairly described as an average one from an agricultural point of view. The distribution of the rainfall was not generally favourable to the *bhadoi* and spring crops, but these crops were not on the whole bad, and in some places good harvests were obtained. The winter rice crop was generally good, and the average outturn was much above that of the previous year.

The prices of rice and wheat in the several districts were:—

	Rice per rupee.			Wheat per rupee.		
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Monghyr	14$\frac{2}{3}$	16	18$\frac{1}{3}$	16$\frac{1}{2}$	15$\frac{2}{3}$	18$\frac{1}{3}$
Bhagulpore ...	18$\frac{5}{6}$	18$\frac{35}{64}$	23$\frac{21}{64}$	15$\frac{13}{16}$	16$\frac{1}{32}$	19$\frac{59}{64}$
Purneah	14$\frac{1}{3}$	18	20	15	16	18
Maldah	14$\frac{1}{3}$	18$\frac{1}{4}$	22$\frac{13}{16}$	16$\frac{11}{16}$	15$\frac{3}{4}$	18$\frac{1}{8}$
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	15$\frac{3}{5}$	17$\frac{1}{8}$	21$\frac{1}{5}$	14$\frac{2}{5}$	14$\frac{1}{5}$	16$\frac{1}{3}$

Prices were generally higher than in the previous two years, perhaps because stocks had been depleted, and the harvest, though tolerable, was not sufficient to replenish them.

In Maldah wages of unskilled labour are reported to have risen during the last two years with the price of food, being 3 to 4 annas a day, against 2 to 3 annas in 1887-88, and a similar tendency was observed in the district of Purneah. In Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs there was no change in the former rate of 2 annas a day.

It is stated that the general condition of the people affords no ground for despondency, and that they were distinctly better off at the close than at the beginning of the year. Some distress was felt in certain tracts of Bhagulpore, where relief operations were undertaken. It is probable that the ryots have derived advantage from the high price of rice during the year, their harvests not being deficient, though some portion of the surplus must have gone to replenish stocks and pay debts contracted during the bad season of 1888-89. The labourers north of the Ganges have received full compensation for the enhancement in the cost of living by a rise in wages, and the fact is one of the most assuring observed in recent years. South of the Ganges, in so far as they are paid in money, the working classes must have suffered.

The subjoined table shows the rainfall recorded in the principal centres of each of the districts of the Orissa Division during the year as compared with the figures of the previous two years:—

Orissa Divsion.

		1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Cuttack	Sudder	80·8	52·21	54·06
	Jajpore	59·57	62·96	52·09
	Kendrapara ...	71·25	46·78	60·55
	Banki	48·67	45·46	41·59
Pooree ...	Sudder	77·15	39·72	37·50
	Khoorda	80·70	44·98	41·16
Balasore	Sudder	52·75	59·98	58·25
	Bhuddruck ...	61·14	52·05	54·36

The rainfall of 1889-90 was copious everywere except in Banki and the Sudder sub-division of Balasore, but it was not evenly distributed throughout the division. In Pooree want of rain in the early part of the year retarded cultivation, while in Cuttack the crops were injuriously affected by the somewhat scanty fall of September. In both these districts, as also in the Bhuddruck subdivision of Balasore, the crops were considerably damaged by the heavy rain and storm in November; but the outturn of the *sardd* rice, which at one time promised to be a full crop, was still not less than 14 annas except in the Jajpore and Kendrapara sub-divisions of Cuttack, where it was 12 and 10 annas respectively. In a tract of about 300 square miles in the Sudder sub-division of the Balasore district, comprising thana Balasore and the neighbouring part of Soro thana, the rainfall was very scanty up to the beginning of October, and more than two-thirds of the crops perished.

The year was one of high prices, as will be seen from the figures given below:—

	Average price of rice per rupee.		
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Cuttack ...	16 8	17 15	19 3
Pooree ...	17 15	18 3	21 5
Balasore ...	19 12	23 5	25 12

The general condition of the people was the reverse of prosperous. The price of food was high owing to the shortness of the harvest in 1888-89, and the effect of this on the condition of the working class was not counteracted, as it was in some other parts of the country, by unusually steady demand for labour, or by any general rise in wages. The crop gathered during the year was not exceptionally bad, but, on the other hand, it was not good enough to compensate for the deficiency in the two preceding seasons by replenishing the exhausted stocks. Distress was felt in Banki in the district of Cuttack

and in parts of the Sudder sub-division of Balasore, where it was found necessary to undertake measures for affording relief.

Chota Nagpore Division.

The following statement shows the total quantities of rainfall registered in the several districts of the Chota Nagpore Division during the past three years:—

		1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Hazaribagh	... ...	43·07	55·03	51·26
Lohardugga	{ Ranchi ...	56·39	49·93	60·44
	{ Palamow ...	34·49	50·40	50·96
Singbhoom	... ...	50·84	41·76	54·63
Manbhoom	... ...	45·69	60·10	49·44

The rainfall of 1889-90 was generally sufficient and well distributed, and consequently the harvests were everywhere good except in Palamow, where, with the exception of Indian-corn, the outturn of all other crops was below the average.

The following were the average prices of rice and wheat in the several districts:—

	Rice per rupee.			Wheat per rupee.		
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Hazaribagh ...	16 13	15 15	19 9	14 10	14 12	15 6
Lohardugga ...	17 14	16 11	20 13	12 2	12 7	18 15
Singbhoom ...	20 0	19 5	26 1	10 8	12 2	20 6
Manbhoom ...	19 6	13 14	25 8	12 9	12 4	15 9

The price of food was high—a condition favourable to the ryot in his character of a producer, but injurious to such labourers as are paid in money. The yield of the different crops was good, with the result that there was a large increase in the export trade. In the Lohardugga district there was a distinct rise in the rate of wages, and a similar tendency was observed in Manbhoom. Public health was better than in the preceding year, and there were also some minor causes at work to improve temporarily or permanently the condition of the masses, which in this division is generally the reverse of satisfactory.

Statement showing the average retail price of common rice at the head-quarters station of each district during the year 1889.

District.	Quantity per rupee.	District.	Quantity per rupee.
	S. c.		S. c.
Singbhoom	19 15	Bhagulpore	14 5
Manbhoom	19 9	Gya	14 5
Balasore	18 14	Maldah	14 5
Bankoora	18 6	Jessore	14 4
Pooree	17 2	Nuddea	14 2
Midnapore	16 8	Dacca	14 0
Dinagepore	16 6	Monghyr	14 0
Bogra	16 0	Chittagong	13 15
Lohardugga	15 15	Khoolna	13 15
Cuttack	15 13	Noakholly	13 15
Hazaribagh	15 13	Howrah	13 14
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	15 11	Rungpore	13 13
Tipperah	15 11	Shahabad	13 11
Burdwan	15 6	Chumparun	13 10
Purneah	15 5	Backergunge	13 7
Julpigoree	15 3	Calcutta	13 7
Pubna	15 1	Rajshahye	13 6
Durbhunga	15 0	Furreedpore	13 4
Patna	15 0	Mozufferpore	13 1
Moorshedabad	14 13	Sarun	12 11
Beerbhoom	14 12	Hooghly	12 5
Hill Tipperah	14 7	Darjeeling	11 11
Mymensingh	14 7	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	11 7
24-Pergunnahs	14 7		

Statement showing seasonal rainfall for each sub-division in Bengal for the year 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Names of divisions and districts.	Names of sub-divisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	REGISTERED RAINFALL IN INCHES.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1889.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1889.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1889.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1889.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1889.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1889.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1889.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1889.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1889.
		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
BENGAL.																				
BURDWAN DIVISION.																				
Burdwan	Burdwan ...	28—29	4·64	2·24	19·06	18·34	43·79	33·41	8·26	9·53	52·05	42·94	4·40	1·44	56·45	44·38	0·74	4·93	57·19	49·31
	Cutwa ...	18—19	4·40	1·97	19·67	11·19	42·84	26·14	8·20	6·01	51·04	32·15	3·85	2·51	54·89	34·66	0·41	10·42	55·30	45·08
	Culna ...	18—19	5·32	2·45	18·46	16·52	41·78	28·34	6·54	7·55	48·32	35·89	3·74	2·11	52·06	38·00	0·79	5·77	52·85	43·77
	Raneegunge ...	19	3·43	2·43	14·95	20·28	42·95	43·39	7·14	7·03	50·09	50·42	3·24	0·51	53·33	50·93	0·33	7·33	53·66	58·26
Bankura	Bankura ...	31—34	4·47	2·95	17·57	21·13	42·71	39·92	8·56	6·59	51·27	46·51	4·52	3·06	55·79	49·57	0·62	4·17	56·41	53·74
	Bishenpore ...	9—10	4·05	5·05	18·27	23·25	46·47	43·62	9·05	9·61	55·52	53·23	2·40	5·77	57·92	59·00	0·31	3·54	58·23	62·54
Beerbhoom	Sooree ...	26—29	3·00	2·79	16·39	19·38	42·20	42·91	9·77	11·91	51·97	54·82	3·59	3·09	55·56	57·91	0·32	3·94	55·88	61·85
	Rampore Hât ...	16	3·60	5·14	16·42	19·26	41·10	36·96	11·22	12·80	52·32	49·76	3·69	0·64	56·01	50·40	0·44	2·52	56·45	52·92
Midnapore	Midnapore ...	23—25	4·61	8·67	19·45	20·50	45·87	41·41	8·19	7·10	54·06	48·51	4·92	2·32	58·98	50·83	0·60	4·25	59·58	55·08
	Ghatal ...	12—13	4·83	2·90	19·76	14·75	49·43	34·43	8·98	5·57	58·41	40·00	3·32	4·29	61·73	44·29	0·42	2·10	62·15	46·39
	Tumlook ...	18	4·95	3·10	18·67	16·30	45·48	38·00	8·33	5·10	53·81	43·10	4·19	7·10	58·00	50·20	0·45	2·30	58·45	52·50
	Contai ...	20—22	4·37	1·94	19·11	15·21	47·74	34·06	11·74	9·43	59·48	43·49	8·09	5·82	67·57	49·31	1·36	7·76	68·93	57·07
Hooghly	Hooghly ...	24—25	6·31	3·08	22·34	13·08	47·56	28·41	7·63	6·77	55·19	35·18	3·95	2·61	59·14	37·79	0·66	2·61	59·80	40·40
	Serampore ...	17—18	5·05	3·12	19·53	18·87	45·62	39·45	7·90	7·48	53·52	46·93	4·10	8·75	57·62	55·68	0·67	2·74	58·29	58·42
	Jehanabad ...	17—18	4·72	3·87	19·08	19·14	48·31	35·65	9·02	4·57	57·93	40·22	4·16	1·53	62·09	41·75	0·45	3·28	62·54	45·03
Howrah	Howrah ...	20—21	5·76	4·94	21·51	25·08	47·45	47·38	9·10	7·28	56·55	54·66	4·13	6·53	60·68	61·19	0·68	2·92	61·36	64·11
	Oolooberiah ...	13—14	4·60	5·63	20·27	18·17	47·65	48·74	8·33	4·57	55·98	53·31	3·33	5·35	59·31	58·66	0·75	1·61	60·06	60·27
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																				
24-Pergunnahs	Alipore Jail ...	18—19	5·68	6·48	22·76	23·13	48·35	44·63	9·90	5·38	58·25	50·01	4·30	4·58	62·55	54·59	0·75	3·69	63·30	58·28
	Bassirhat ...	18—19	5·77	2·64	22·85	18·16	48·92	39·86	8·70	8·01	57·62	47·87	4·23	12·54	61·85	60·41	0·59	3·15	62·44	63·56
	Baraset ...	18—19	5·48	3·71	21·02	20·59	44·77	42·54	9·62	5·87	53·79	48·41	4·36	8·63	58·15	57·04	0·65	4·36	58·80	61·40
	Diamond Harbour ...	18—19	6·08	3·09	20·42	26·10	49·95	49·71	11·01	5·52	60·96	55·23	5·05	5·85	66·01	61·08	0·65	5·42	66·66	66·50
	Barrackpore ...	18—19	5·25	2·76	19·31	17·80	44·37	35·67	7·44	9·50	51·81	45·17	3·33	6·74	55·14	51·91	0·89	2·64	56·03	54·55
	Dum-Dum ...	18—19	5·24	4·54	20·75	26·32	46·33	49·23	8·79	7·96	55·12	57·19	4·28	7·84	59·40	65·03	0·59	4·09	59·99	69·12

Nuddea ...	Krishnaghur ...	25—28	5·16	2·53	21·12	13·40	42·73	26·58	7·84	5·11	50·57	31·69	4·53	4·83	55·10	36·52	0·55	8·96	55·65	45·48
	Meherpore ...	18—19	6·42	12·62	21·76	26·28	44·47	44·74	7·92	11·50	52·39	56·24	3·51	6·09	55·90	62·33	0·38	5·26	56·28	67·59
	Chooadanga ...	18—19	6·13	3·44	22·94	14·32	45·53	29·53	9·84	10·00	55·37	39·53	4·35	3·72	59·72	43·25	0·65	10·65	60·37	53·90
	Kooshtea ...	19	6·37	2·18	23·99	19·08	46·97	38·33	9·96	10·94	56·93	49·27	4·73	1·91	61·66	51·18	0·45	8·26	62·11	59·44
	Ranaghat ...	18—19	5·70	3·57	20·18	19·22	44·06	40·39	6·95	10·98	51·01	51·37	3·64	4·28	54·65	55·65	0·82	3·90	55·47	59·55
Khoolna ...	Satkhira ...	18—19	6·82	4·08	24·80	16·82	50·59	37·51	8·71	6·53	59·30	44·04	4·45	9·35	63·75	53·39	0·74	3·61	64·49	57·00
	Bagirhat ...	17—18	7·18	5·10	26·51	19·94	54·23	40·17	9·70	5·23	63·93	45·40	5·03	10·46	68·96	55·86	0·90	3·24	67·86	59·10
	Khoolna ...	17—18	7·24	4·08	26·11	15·80	50·40	33·75	9·58	10·91	59·98	44·66	4·07	11·39	64·05	56·05	0·74	3·81	64·79	59·86
Jessore ...	Jessore ...	29—34	7·94	4·32	28·47	24·64	51·93	41·46	9·26	9·69	61·19	51·15	5·36	7·98	66·55	59·13	1·06	7·62	67·61	66·75
	Narail ...	17—18	7·00	5·28	24·38	19·62	44·00	37·19	7·08	5·27	51·08	42·46	3·14	7·19	54·22	49·65	0·73	5·10	54·95	54·75
	Bongong ...	19	6·38	2·74	21·68	13·68	45·85	30·52	8·34	4·47	54·19	34·99	4·60	9·81	58·79	44·80	0·68	3·95	59·47	48·75
	Jhenidah ...	17—18	6·99	4·05	25·04	17·45	48·21	33·43	8·71	9·79	56·92	43·22	4·58	4·50	61·50	47·72	0·50	8·99	62·00	56·71
	Magoorah ...	17—18	7·85	4·51	27·28	24·06	47·53	42·49	7·99	2·46	55·52	44·95	3·75	7·21	59·27	52·16	0·45	9·73	59·72	61·89
Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore ...	34—36	4·46	2·57	18·81	20·43	40·11	34·45	9·63	9·27	49·74	43·72	5·20	1·31	54·94	45·03	0·45	3·94	55·39	48·97
	Lalbagh ...	18	3·40	2·96	17·01	14·13	40·36	33·76	10·12	9·26	50·47	43·02	4·26	2·43	54·73	45·45	0·49	4·64	55·22	50·09
	Jungipore ...	18	3·00	5·50	16·35	21·70	39·11	41·16	10·64	15·40	49·75	56·55	3·49	2·19	53·24	58·74	0·25	2·16	53·49	60·90
	Kandi ...	13—14	3·90	2·59	17·66	23·53	42·03	42·01	8·87	9·75	50·90	51·76	3·70	0·51	54·60	52·27	0·67	5·70	55·27	57·97
Rajshahye Division.																				
Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore ...	29—31	3·91	2·99	28·68	27·77	56·88	52·19	12·62	18·22	69·50	70·41	4·72	0·42	74·22	70·83	0·32	Nil	74·54	70·83
	Thakurgaon ...	...	...	4·22	...	40·80	...	72·85	...	17·52	...	90·37	...	1·27	...	91·64	...	0·05	...	91·69
Rajshahye ...	Beauleah ...	30—34	4·14	3·01	20·24	20·54	42·47	34·12	10·85	11·74	53·32	45·86	4·77	1·98	58·09	47·84	0·35	2·44	58·44	50·28
	Nattore ...	18—19	4·59	4·33	21·36	26·60	45·88	48·25	11·73	9·92	57·61	58·17	4·26	2·00	61·87	60·17	0·37	3·24	62·24	63·41
Rungpore ...	Rungpore ...	28—32	5·05	7·01	36·75	39·61	65·52	68·03	13·06	11·78	78·58	79·81	4·76	1·60	83·34	81·41	0·42	0·04	83·76	81·45
	Nilphamari ...	12—14	5·63	7·17	42·83	38·05	72·58	79·57	14·83	14·53	86·41	94·10	3·89	0·76	90·30	94·86	0·27	Nil	90·57	94·86
	Gyabanda ...	18	5·04	5·29	29·84	47·20	52·04	71·72	11·67	19·35	63·71	91·07	4·83	1·71	68·54	92·78	0·29	0·20	68·83	92·98
	Kurigram ...	13—14	7·54	6·42	45·43	48·57	69·36	74·82	12·71	23·68	82·07	98·50	4·18	Nil	86·25	98·50	0·45	Nil	86·70	98·50
Bogra ...	Bogra ...	26—29	5·55	2·46	29·43	27·77	57·52	51·42	11·76	19·26	69·28	70·68	4·53	1·34	73·81	72·02	0·88	1·23	74·69	73·25
Pubna ...	Pubna ...	25—27	6·40	3·47	24·75	22·38	48·13	36·64	11·06	9·82	59·19	46·46	4·57	1·81	63·76	48·27	0·44	8·44	64·20	56·71
	Serajgunge ...	18—19	5·57	3·26	24·50	25·00	46·67	45·93	9·48	7·46	56·15	56·39	4·29	8·20	60·44	61·59	0·51	2·87	60·95	64·46
Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling ...	28—31	8·04	9·37	39·63	46·01	96·66	121·92	17·42	14·18	114·08	136·10	6·10	2·59	120·18	138·69	0·43	0·15	120·61	138·04
Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree ...	19—20	6·69	4·47	47·29	44·84	99·26	106·39	23·59	20·12	122·85	126·51	5·25	1·35	128·10	127·86	0·18	1·03	128·28	128·89
	Alipore (Fallacutta)	...	...	7·53	...	41·19	...	119·39	...	14·43	...	133·82	...	4·85	...	138·67	...	0·16	...	138·83
Dacca Division.																				
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	38—40	9·75	3·56	31·78	34·40	57·05	60·90	9·95	8·50	67·00	69·40	5·09	7·30	72·09	76·70	0·88	3·58	72·97	80·28
	Moonsheegunge ...	16—17	10·66	4·01	36·00	32·84	66·84	60·47	12·20	8·54	79·04	69·01	5·24	9·06	84·28	78·07	1·16	4·93	85·44	83·00
	Manickgunge ...	16—17	7·55	3·57	25·83	28·70	49·65	56·35	7·88	5·99	57·53	62·34	3·78	5·45	61·31	67·79	0·51	5·32	61·82	73·11
	Naraingunge ...	5—6	10·32	4·19	31·05	35·50	58·11	63·70	10·55	9·10	68·66	74·80	3·87	7·91	72·53	82·71	0·87	5·78	73·40	88·49
Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore ...	22	8·48	4·99	29·76	27·01	54·64	51·67	9·39	6·90	64·03	58·57	4·32	4·09	68·35	62·66	0·60	7·23	68·95	69·89
	Goalundo ...	17—18	7·88	4·96	26·38	29·84	49·81	48·49	8·11	5·05	57·92	53·54	4·60	3·78	62·52	57·32	0·46	7·87	62·98	65·19
	Madaripore ...	18—19	8·03	3·01	29·94	24·01	54·73	44·30	8·30	6·11	63·03	50·41	4·02	9·90	67·05	60·31	0·64	4·00	67·69	64·31
Backergunge ...	Burrisal ...	23—24	7·64	4·59	31·75	27·78	61·72	56·10	11·44	9·38	73·16	65·48	4·78	9·07	77·94	74·55	1·36	2·70	79·30	77·25
	Perozepore ...	18—19	6·27	4·36	29·01	27·90	60·60	53·05	11·15	4·34	71·75	57·39	5·49	16·79	77·24	74·18	1·42	2·34	78·66	76·52
	Patuakhali ...	16—17	6·75	4·24	36·16	30·54	76·24	70·81	12·85	10·46	89·09	81·27	6·11	8·03	95·20	89·30	2·01	2·14	97·21	91·44
	Bhola ...	11—12	7·52	4·17	34·52	27·43	72·06	59·02	11·81	11·91	83·87	70·93	6·26	7·66	90·30	78·59	1·77	4·95	91·90	83·54
Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	27—29	9·21	5·62	41·82	37·87	72·43	78·99	14·03	16·25	86·46	95·24	6·39	8·17	91·85	103·41	0·84	2·14	92·69	105·55
	Jamalpore ...	18—19	6·22	3·25	30·58	35·60	56·76	61·07	13·70	21·74	70·46	82·81	4·86	5·67	75·32	88·48	0·55	1·02	75·87	89·50
	Atia ...	18—19	6·53	2·74	26·19	32·50	49·32	55·35	9·47	7·20	58·79	62·55	4·90	2·79	63·69	65·34	0·32	4·92	64·01	70·26
	Kishoregunge ...	18—19	9·44	8·76	39·15	36·75	65·20	62·53	12·24	12·57	77·44	75·10	5·18	4·88	82·62	79·98	0·72	1·90	83·34	81·88
	Netrokona ...	6—7	7·15	8·96	37·16	56·53	66·65	107·23	13·76	16·21	80·41	123·44	6·08	11·90	86·49	135·34	0·20	2·37	86·69	137·71

Statement showing seasonal rainfall for each sub-division in Bengal for the year 1889—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Names of divisions and districts.	Names of subdivisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered Rainfall in Inches.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1889.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1889.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1889.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1889.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1889.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1889.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1889.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1889.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1889.
		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Chittagong Division.																				
Chittagong	Chittagong	30—34	8·26	4·95	40·38	28·32	83·70	64·65	13·75	13·61	97·45	78·26	5·96	3·77	103·41	82·03	2·16	2·37	105·57	84·40
	Cox's Bazar	18—19	5·61	1·06	49·08	32·39	118·45	98·11	14·71	22·83	133·16	120·94	7·88	7·47	141·04	128·41	2·90	1·24	143·94	129·65
Noakholly	Noakholly	30—32	8·57	5·73	41·68	57·21	86·26	80·96	16·32	18·25	102·58	99·21	7·68	6·81	110·26	106·02	2·12	3·66	112·38	109·68
	Fenny	12—13	10·74	9·97	47·47	31·07	95·70	74·07	16·01	9·95	111·71	84·02	6·14	2·94	117·85	86·96	3·82	2·84	121·67	89·80
Tipperah	Comilla	31—32	11·09	7·59	39·80	36·65	74·47	53·79	11·43	9·33	85·90	63·12	5·24	7·44	91·14	70·56	1·51	2·59	92·65	73·15
	Brahmunberiah	18—19	11·81	8·07	38·36	30·73	62·49	44·21	11·61	8·21	74·10	52·42	4·69	7·42	78·79	59·84	0·81	1·83	79·60	61·67
	Chandpore	10—11	9·58	3·52	35·91	19·67	71·49	44·76	11·82	11·61	83·31	56·37	6·06	11·08	89·37	67·45	0·96	3·46	90·33	70·91
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati	20	8·65	6·34	36·56	26·10	74·28	56·69	12·56	8·37	86·84	65·06	6·85	1·60	93·69	66·66	2·28	4·72	95·97	71·38
Hill Tipperah	Agartola	16—17	12·09	8·21	37·80	28·17	62·70	37·40	10·15	7·46	72·85	44·86	4·45	8·37	77·30	53·23	1·31	3·23	78·61	56·46
Behar.																				
Patna Division.																				
Patna	Patna	33—35	1·77	3·89	10·28	21·07	30·83	39·40	7·87	15·70	38·70	55·10	2·81	0·05	41·51	55·15	0·39	0·23	41·90	55·38
	Behar	18—19	1·75	4·57	10·08	17·78	34·45	39·63	6·38	5·48	40·83	45·11	3·06	0·36	43·89	45·47	0·39	0·18	44·28	45·65
	Barh	18—19	1·36	6·04	8·56	17·29	31·09	36·57	7·88	4·79	38·97	41·36	3·03	0·41	42·00	41·77	0·37	0·10	42·37	41·87
	Dinapore	18—19	1·30	3·54	9·35	14·59	32·56	38·38	6·62	10·40	39·18	48·78	3·00	0·04	42·18	48·82	0·32	0·25	42·50	49·07
Gya	Gya	27—29	1·97	4·65	9·35	16·70	31·27	38·11	7·15	5·16	38·42	43·27	2·34	1·10	40·76	44·37	0·43	0·13	41·19	44·50
	Nowadah	18—19	1·93	3·33	9·20	14·96	32·55	36·84	6·84	4·86	39·39	41·70	2·50	1·16	41·89	42·86	0·40	0·06	42·29	42·92
	Aurungabad	17—19	1·56	1·96	8·40	6·88	33·77	33·13	7·15	3·46	40·92	36·59	2·64	0·41	43·56	37·00	0·59	0·38	44·15	37·38
	Jehanabad	16	1·62	3·83	8·18	11·27	33·31	31·99	6·72	4·50	39·03	36·49	3·33	0·35	42·36	36·84	0·45	0·39	42·81	37·23
Shahabad	Arrah	30—33	2·36	2·90	10·34	12·08	33·31	39·34	8·35	5·15	41·66	44·49	2·94	0·92	44·60	45·41	0·35	0·18	44·95	45·59
	Sasseram	18—19	1·45	2·38	7·57	5·69	31·40	27·25	6·95	3·07	38·35	30·32	3·48	1·03	41·83	31·35	0·52	0·44	42·35	31·79
	Buxar	20—21	1·54	2·59	7·29	12·59	28·42	40·57	7·43	6·00	35·85	46·57	3·20	1·02	39·05	47·59	0·35	2·44	39·40	50·03
	Bhabuah	18—19	1·87	2·05	8·05	4·15	32·42	30·75	6·70	6·85	39·12	37·60	3·11	1·11	42·23	38·71	0·85	1·50	43·08	40·21
Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	30—33	2·37	5·15	11·54	22·37	32·73	39·56	8·23	13·88	40·96	53·44	2·87	Nil	43·83	53·44	0·16	0·12	43·99	53·56
	Hajipore	17—18	1·68	3·93	10·25	15·56	33·10	35·20	7·10	11·05	40·20	46·25	3·76	Nil	43·96	46·25	0·26	0·20	44·22	46·45
	Sitamarhi	18	2·66	4·80	13·14	18·84	33·53	48·84	9·25	10·72	42·78	59·56	2·65	Nil	45·43	59·56	0·13	0·30	45·56	59·86

Durbhunga	Durbhunga	...	18	1·93	4·00	12·39	15·09	35·55	42·27	9·33	11·20	44·88	53·47	2·82	0·54	47·70	54·01	0·23	Nil	47·93	54·01
	Madhubani	...	17—18	2·58	3·60	14·06	20·54	35·37	48·77	9·90	17·94	45·27	66·71	2·48	Nil	47·75	66·71	0·10	Nil	47·85	66·71
	Tajpore	...	18	1·57	6·00	11·30	19·29	34·10	37·55	8·00	10·69	42·10	48·24	3·00	0·12	45·10	48·36	0·18	0·03	45·28	48·39
Sarun	Chupra	...	33—36	1·90	3·56	9·51	11·59	29·21	33·05	7·21	10·04	36·42	43·09	2·93	Nil	39·35	43·09	0·30	1·21	39·65	44·30
	Sewan	...	18—19	1·73	3·86	10·19	17·50	32·76	38·12	8·83	8·37	41·59	46·49	3·81	Nil	45·40	46·49	0·25	1·57	45·65	48·06
	Gopalgunge	...	9—11	1·36	5·34	10·49	13·90	34·04	28·30	6·93	12·11	40·97	40·47	5·01	Nil	45·98	40·47	0·28	0·35	46·26	40·82
Chumparun	Motihari	...	29—31	1·90	3·89	12·59	27·20	35·78	59·52	8·69	18·16	44·47	77·68	3·56	0·38	48·03	78·06	0·23	0·62	48·26	78·68
	Bettiah	...	17—18	2·21	3·96	13·22	19·11	38·33	42·15	9·32	13·37	47·65	55·52	3·38	Nil	51·03	55·52	0·24	0·73	51·27	56·25
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.																					
Monghyr	Monghyr	...	34—37	1·97	3·32	10·68	14·30	28·12	33·45	8·44	11·54	41·56	44·99	3·81	Nil	45·37	44·99	0·36	Nil	45·73	44·99
	Beguserai	...	18—19	1·69	5·66	10·05	13·98	31·77	36·06	7·29	16·67	39·06	52·73	3·00	0·45	42·06	53·18	0·39	0·10	42·45	53·28
	Jamui	...	17—19	2·24	3·69	10·72	16·50	35·16	33·87	7·29	9·09	42·45	42·96	2·53	Nil	44·98	42·96	0·18	0·21	45·16	43·17
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	...	34—35	2·37	3·73	13·18	19·28	35·54	38·78	7·92	9·97	43·46	48·75	3·93	Nil	47·39	48·75	0·31	0·04	47·70	48·79
	Soopool	...	17—18	2·14	4·38	15·09	19·93	38·31	55·44	9·40	16·06	47·71	71·50	2·72	0·14	50·43	71·64	0·17	Nil	50·60	71·64
	Madhupore	..	18—19	2·45	5·45	15·09	21·47	38·96	47·41	10·29	17·44	49·25	64·85	4·32	1·45	53·57	66·30	0·14	Nil	53·71	66·30
	Banka	...	18—19	1·99	4·13	12·06	15·76	34·03	31·21	8·03	10·54	42·06	41·75	3·43	0·46	45·49	42·21	0·29	0·26	45·78	42·47
Purneah	Purneah	...	18—19	2·82	2·96	18·17	17·25	46·70	46·02	13·47	18·88	60·17	64·90	3·76	1·51	63·93	66·41	0·23	Nil	64·16	66·41
	Kissengunge	...	17—18	3·59	2·65	25·20	36·44	57·60	79·70	13·79	25·03	71·39	104·73	3·13	0·29	74·52	105·02	0·21	Nil	74·73	105·02
	Arrareah	...	16—18	3·16	2·55	21·92	30·46	51·60	64·99	13·28	17·17	64·88	82·16	3·33	Nil	68·21	82·16	0·15	Nil	68·36	82·16
Maldah	Maldah	...	31—33	3·57	4·19	17·27	16·38	38·28	30·43	10·78	19·71	49·06	50·14	4·23	3·83	53·29	53·97	0·54	0·83	53·83	54·80
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Doomka	...	18	3·00	3·94	15·42	19·11	42·98	45·16	10·27	8·71	53·25	53·87	3·88	4·29	57·13	58·16	0·46	2·53	57·59	60·69
	Deoghur	...	19—20	2·54	2·11	13·67	8·35	39·68	27·92	8·54	10·13	48·22	38·05	4·36	2·47	52·58	40·52	0·31	1·99	52·89	42·51
	Rajmehal	...	17—19	2·02	3·16	16·97	18·84	40·51	44·02	11·86	17·02	52·37	61·04	3·03	1·72	55·40	62·76	0·29	0·30	55·69	63·06
	Godda	...	16—17	1·78	4·53	12·03	25·59	35·19	38·39	9·53	11·91	44·72	50·30	2·94	2·54	47·66	52·84	0·23	0·73	47·89	53·57
	Jamtara	...	13—15	2·33	2·42	13·62	12·21	40·40	31·56	7·83	10·06	48·23	41·62	3·03	2·27	51·26	43·89	0·44	3·74	51·70	47·63
	Pakour	...	10—11	2·06	4·13	17·64	18·86	43·97	49·44	12·53	20·14	56·50	69·58	4·17	7·45	60·67	77·03	0·25	6·91	60·92	77·94
ORISSA.																					
ORISSA DIVISION.																					
Cuttack	Cuttack	...	28—31	3·57	1·19	17·34	23·08	41·38	50·40	9·70	5·59	51·08	55·99	5·45	8·84	56·53	64·83	1·55	11·54	58·08	76·37
	Jajpore	...	16—18	4·68	1·83	18·55	19·20	43·48	38·17	9·94	4·74	53·42	42·91	5·12	7·03	58·54	49·94	1·46	9·89	60·00	59·83
	Kendrapara	...	18	3·10	2·11	15·56	18·04	40·59	49·65	9·14	5·46	49·73	55·11	5·94	8·50	55·67	63·61	1·43	10·57	57·10	74·18
Pooree	Pooree	...	31—34	2·79	0·17	13·01	13·54	33·85	45·28	9·95	4·65	43·80	49·93	8·05	13·01	51·85	62·94	2·83	17·86	54·68	80·80
	Khoordah	...	18—19	2·47	0·29	14·91	16·24	40·04	46·62	10·36	8·23	50·40	54·85	6·60	11·85	57·00	66·70	2·31	10·16	59·31	76·86
Balasore	Balasore	...	29—30	6·70	2·23	21·54	11·03	46·21	27·02	12·63	4·37	58·84	31·39	6·61	12·31	65·45	43·70	1·29	6·37	66·74	50·07
	Bhudruck	...	18—19	5·08	2·49	18·93	15·78	42·24	39·54	10·50	7·93	52·74	47·47	4·43	4·73	57·17	52·20	1·36	8·23	58·53	60·43
CHOTA NAGPORE.																					
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.																					
Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	...	27—29	2·33	2·76	11·99	13·65	38·14	39·39	7·82	7·72	45·96	47·11	3·29	3·26	49·25	50·37	0·54	1·49	49·79	51·86
	Pachamba (Giridi)		18—19	2·37	3·44	12·46	13·60	38·69	34·42	8·66	5·29	47·35	39·71	3·21	0·90	50·56	40·61	0·37	1·40	50·93	42·01
Lohardugga	Ranchi	...	31—33	3·73	1·75	13·73	12·79	38·42	41·49	8·19	8·33	46·61	49·82	3·05	3·76	49·66	53·58	0·50	1·85	50·16	55·43
	Palamow	...	18—19	2·21	2·40	9·47	9·95	34·41	24·77	7·95	6·65	42·36	31·42	2·66	4·53	45·02	35·95	0·71	0·61	45·73	36·56
Singbhoom	Chybassa	...	19—20	3·46	2·05	15·29	20·38	43·07	41·72	8·38	2·81	51·45	44·53	2·94	3·84	54·39	48·37	0·59	2·44	54·98	50·81
Manbhoom	Purulia	...	24—26	3·06	2·94	14·59	16·11	38·99	35·24	7·80	7·44	46·79	42·68	3·60	1·22	50·39	43·90	0·44	2·50	50·83	46·40
	Govindpore	...	17—18	2·46	1·93	11·46	11·56	35·82	26·05	7·22	6·90	43·04	32·95	4·00	0·57	47·04	33·52	0·31	1·60	47·35	35·12

N.B.—The statement shows roughly the distribution of rainfall according to the needs of the agriculturists. The fall to the end of April may be called "the ploughing fall," and that to the end of June "the sowing fall." The fall between June and August matures the *aus*, and is essential to the transplanting of the *amun*. The fall in September matures the *amun*, while that after September fills out the ear of the *amun* and determines the prospects of the *rabi*.

Statement showing Monthly Variations in the Retail Prices of Food-grains and Salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1889 to March 1890.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASEABLE FOR A RUPEE.

COMMON RICE.

Districts.	1889. April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1890. January.	February.	March.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c	S. c.	S c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	13 10½	12 15	12 10	12 11	13 6½	12 15	12 13	12 14	13 6½	13 11	14 0	13 14½
Burdwan ...	15 10½	14 13	14 8½	13 12½	13 14	14 2½	14 10	15 11½	14 0½	16 9½	16 14	16 14
24-Pergunnahs ...	13 8	14 0	13 2	13 2	13 2	13 4	13 15	15 0	15 8	16 8	16 8	16 0
Backergunge ...	12 0	12 2	12 0	12 0	12 8	10 14	12 6	15 0	16 1	16 0	14 6	13 14
Chittagong ...	13 4½	12 12	12 0	12 1	12 14	13 0	14 11½	15 0	16 2½	15 11	15 10	16 8
Patna ...	13 15½	13 8	13 8	13 6	13 8	15 0	14 13½	17 2⅔	18 3	17 15	19 2	18 13
Durbhunga ...	13 15½	12 14½	11 15½	12 15	12 2½	14 0½	18 0	20 8½	19 12	10 11½	18 6½	18 4
Bhagulpore ..	13 14	12 15	12 14	12 10	12 10	12 15	14 8	15 12	17 0½	17 15½	18 5	17 11
Pooree ...	15 12	15 12	14 7	14 7	14 7	17 11⅓	19 5	17 10½	22 10	23 2	23 10	22 10
Hazareebagh ...	15 0	13 8	13 12	14 0	14 8	16 0	17 0	19 8	20 0	18 0	17 0	16 12

WHEAT.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	13 0	12 8	12 11	12 11	13 1	13 1	13 3	13 4	13 4	13 9	13 9½	13 6
Burdwan ...	13 13	12 12	12 10	12 14	12 14	12 6	13 2	13 14	13 14	14 0	14 8	14 0
24-Pergunnahs ...	13 4	13 4	13 2	13 8	14 9	14 4	14 0	14 0	13 2	14 12	14 8	14 2
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Patna ...	15 0	15 8	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 10	15 7	16 13	16 6	15 8	15 8	14 14
Durbhunga ...	13 11	14 0	14 4	14 4	14 4	15 2	15 12	15 6	16 8	14 4½	14 4	13 11
Bhagulpore ...	16 8	15 4	15 2	15 12	16 6	16 8	17 10	18 4	16 6	15 8½	16 6	17 0½
Pooree ...	12 7	11 13	9 3	9 5	10 8	11 7	11 7	13 2	13 2	12 7½	13 2	11 2½
Hazareebagh ...	14 4	12 10	12 14	12 2	11 12	12 0	11 14	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 0	13 0 15 12 new

BARLEY.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	17 15	16 12	16 0	16 8	16 11	17 0	16 15	17 2	16 10	17 4½	17 1½	17 2½
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs ...	18 6	18 0	16 0	17 0	16 12	16 14½	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	22 12	21 0	19 8	19 12	19 12	20 8	21 12	21 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	23 12
Durbhunga ...	18 13	18 14	18 4	17 14	16 14	19 4	15 10	16 8	19 12	24 2	24 12	20 14
Bhagulpore ...	21 7	18 4	17 10	17 10	17 10	17 0	16 6	18 15	20 3	20 3	20 3	21 7
Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazareebagh ...	17 8	17 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 8	13 8	14 8	13 0

MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	18 14	16 0	17 0	18 12½	18 5	18 6	18 12	18 4½
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	19 0	18 0	18 8	18 0	19 0	21 8	21 0	23 0	23 4	22 12	24 0	24 0
Durbhunga ...	20 0	16 0	15 7	17 2	17 2	23 14	25 12	25 10	24 8	24 5½	23 0½	24 1½
Bhagulpore ...	17 10	16 9	16 6	17 0	21 7	21 12	22 11	24 0	23 6	22 11	22 8½	22 11
Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazareebagh ...	16 0	14 12	15 0	16 0	18 8	30 0 (New grain).	27 0	30 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	22 0

Statement showing Monthly Variations in the Retail Prices of Food-grains and Salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1889 to March 1890—concluded.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASEABLE FOR A RUPEE.

GRAM.

Districts.	1889.									1890.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	17 10	15 8	15 2	14 14	16 3	15 10	15 0	15 8	16 0	16 6½	16 12	16 12
Burdwan ...	18 8	17 8	17 0	16 4	16 12	17 4	16 0	17 6	17 8	19 0	19 0	19 0
24-Pergunnahs ...	18 12	17 8	16 0	16 12	17 0	16 14½	16 8	16 0	16 0	18 13	19 2½	20 0
Backergunge ...	16 8	16 12	14 14	14 4	13 14	13 10	13 12	16 0	15 4	15 1½	15 8	14 10
Chittagong ...	12 0	10 8	12 4	11 9	12 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0
Patna ...	21 8	21 4	21 8	20 0	20 0	20 8	19 4	23 8	22 12	23 1½	24 8	24 0
Durbhunga ...	21 11	19 2	18 9	17 11	19 2	21 11	21 0	21 10	26 8	21 8	22 4	21 15
Bhagulpore ...	20 13	17 15	17 10	17 10	17 10	17 10	18 9½	19 9	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3
Pooree ...	15 12	15 12	15 12	5 12	15 12	15 12	16 12	17 1	16 6	16 6½	16 6½	15 1½
Hazareebagh ...	14 12	14 4	14 8	14 12	15 0	14 8	14 12	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0

SALT.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	10 5	10 8	10 9	10 10	10 6	10 6	10 0	9 14	10 1	10 1	10 2	10 3
Burdwan ...	10 0	9 15	9 15	10 4	10 8	10 6	10 5	10 5	10 4	10 0	10 0	10 0
24-Pergunnahs ...	10 6	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 2
Backergunge ...	8 14	9 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 14	10 0	10 0	10 10	10 5	10 1
Chittagong ...	9 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 4	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Patna ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 12	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0
Durbhunga ...	11 6	10 10	11 4	10 10	11 7	10 0	11 4	11 2	10 0	10 0	10 10	10 8
Bhagulpore ...	10 1	10 1	10 1	10 1	10 1	10 1	10 0	10 1	10 1	10 1	10 0	10 1
Pooree ...	11 3	10 8	9 13	9 13	10 8	10 13	11 2	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13
Hazareebagh ...	8 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0

Famine and Flood Relief Administration.

THE distress from scarcity in North Behar continued for nearly the first seven months of the year under report; considerable distress prevailed for a time in Angul and the Tributary Mehals in Orissa; parts of the Contai subdivision of Midnapore district, and portions of the district of Balasore continued to be affected to some extent by the effects of previous bad seasons; and damage was done by floods in the districts of Moorshedabad, Nuddea, and Purneah.

North Behar.

In North Behar there had been a partial failure of the rains in the critical months of September and October 1888, so that relief operations had to be commenced as early as January. In March it was reported that the outturn of the *rabi* was fulfilling expectations, and that the condition of the people on the whole was as good as could be expected, except in part of Durbhunga. These anticipations, however, were not realised, and in April and May the conditions were very unfavourable. During the fortnight ending with the 31st May the symptoms of distress increased to a considerable extent, and the activity with which relief operations were being conducted also increased. The number of labourers employed during this fortnight was approximately 46,000. In these two months the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the allotments of Rs. 80,326 and Rs. 37,675 for loans under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts respectively; and sanction was accorded to an expenditure of Rs. 75,000 on civil agency works in Gya, Durbhunga, Mozufferpore, and Chumparun, and to a grant of Rs. 20,000 for roads in Mozufferpore outside the area previously classified as distressed. With regard to the strong recommendation of the Commissioner that the construction of the railway from Durbhunga to Sitamarhi, a survey of which had been completed, should be undertaken, the Lieutenant-Governor authorised the commencement of earthwork on this line as a measure of relief, observing that, even should the railway not be ultimately approved, the work would have some utility as an ordinary means of communication.

On the 26th June 1889 relief works in Chumparun were temporarily closed on account of the abundant rain, which ensured full employment for the people on agricultural labour. It was reported that sowings were nearly complete, transplantation of winter rice well started, the *bhadoi* looking healthy, the mahajans freely lending money and grains, and increased gratuitous relief, as a substitute for employment, unnecessary. In the Durbhunga district there was a large reduction of 70 per cent. in the attendance at the works around Balua and Benipatti, where the conditions had previously been especially bad, and very heavy rain fell in the district. The prices-current return of food-grains for the fortnight ending on the 15th June showed that up to that date the previous high rates of 11 seers and 12 seers the rupee, respectively, had been maintained at Chumparun and Mozufferpore, while there had been a slight rise from 13 seers 4 chittacks to 12 seers 9½ chittacks at Durbhunga.

The rainfall during the fortnight ending with the 30th June and in first week of July 1889 was nowhere deficient. In some places, indeed, it was excessive and gave rise to apprehensions of new and special difficulties. In Chumparun the crops were damaged by superabundance of rain, sunshine was much needed, and destitution was not diminished. There were nearly seven inches of rain in the week ending on the 6th July 1889. In all the three northern districts of Behar a large proportion of the people on the relief works left to pursue their own agricultural operations, but a considerable number still remained, and now that tank work was impossible, and much of the road work completed, it became necessary to provide for these partly by new works, and mainly by enlarging the sphere and strengthening the system of charitable relief, till such time as the autumn crop, which formed a very important element of the food-supply in these districts, was assured. In Mozufferpore

and Durbhunga the rainfall lowered the number of labourers on the works from 17,278 and 14,656,—total 31,934,—to 10,114 and 6,270,—total 16,384,—during the fortnight ending with the 30th June; but it also tended to interrupt communications, and in this way caused an increase in prices in certain localities. In spite of the heavy rain (5·56 inches) in Durbhunga, ploughing, sowing, and transplanting were vigorously pushed on.

In the week ending on the 20th July great heat prevailed but within the next few days there were falls of as much as 10 inches at Bettiah, the same at Sitamarhi, and at Pupri, further east, of 17 inches, and a general heavy and continuous downpour at Durbhunga and Mozufferpore. The minor relief-works had to a great extent been closed, but the Sitamarhi-Durbhunga railroad was still open.

The Lieutenant-Governor made a tour in the affected districts in North Behar between the 15th July and the 7th August, and inspected as much of the affected area as was not inaccessible by reason of the floods.

Mozufferpore.

In Mozufferpore floods occurred after the heavy rain of the 23rd to the 25th July. The overflow of the Bor-Gunduk which rose this year above its highest recorded level, was aggravated by the breach in the long Toorki embankment south of the Bagmutti, and these floods were the immediate cause of much injury to the crops in the centre of the district. To the south-west the water from the main Gunduk came down from the Chumparun district, and in the Sitamarhi division the overflow from several hill streams was locally severe enough not only to interfere with the use of the main roads, but to threaten communications in the interior for a time. The damage done to the *bhadoi* crops, which had been previously very promising, was estimated at 6 annas in the Mozufferpore thana, 5 in Kuttra, 3 in Paru, or an average of 5 annas in the Sudder subdivision, 3 annas in the Sitamarhi thana, 1 in Sheohur, 6 in Pupri, or an average of 3 annas in the Sitamarhi subdivision. All relief works were practically closed by the 12th July, with the exception of the employment obtainable on the Durbhunga-Sitamarhi-Bairâgnia extension of the Tirhoot State Railway under professional agency. During the fortnight ending on the 31st July the number of persons (3,027,) requiring gratuitous relief increased, uncooked food was distributed at 13 centres to 2,609 persons, and cooked food at three places to nearly 500 recipients, zemindars providing gratuitous relief for some 2,765. Arrangements were made to facilitate communications by boats where roads had been breached or were unbridged. Stocks showed no sign of depletion, but prices rose from 12 seers 8 chittacks to 11 seers the rupee, and to 8⅔ seers and 10⅔ seers in places in the Sitamarhi subdivision. Pending the receipt of more complete information the Lieutenant-Governor directed liberal grants to be made for agricultural loans and gratuitous relief, and allotted for these purposes as a provisional grant Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively, besides strengthening the staff at the Collector's disposal.

Durbhunga.

During this fortnight relief works on roads in Durbhunga were being closed, though 5,726 persons were still daily at work on the dressing and turfing of roads and tanks at the end of July. In the Madhubani subdivision, which contained the affected area, prices were almost stationary, ranging from 10 seers 12 chittacks to 12 seers 8 chittacks the rupee for common rice at the various marts, and at one place touching 8 seers the rupee. At Durbhunga the previous fall of price from 11 seers 6 chittacks to 12 seers 8 chittacks the rupee continued and reached the rate of 13 seers 6 chittacks. After the heavy rain on the 25th July the rivers Daus and Kumla rose, and a considerable tract of country was inundated, especially near Bulwa, but as the floods subsided in three or four days no great damage was done, some of the *bhadoi* only in the low lands being washed away.

The Lieutenant-Governor made a long excursion from Durbhunga through the most severely affected tracts of the Madhubani subdivision *viâ* Raika, Benipatti, and Umgaon on the Nepal frontier, and then down to Gangour. He was very well satisfied with the condition and prospect of the crops actually seen by him. He inspected famine relief tanks, finished and unfinished, at Benipatti, Gaibipur, Maini, Barohur, Satgaon, Umgeon, Durgapati, and Gangour, only some of which were still open. At Satgaon 26 persons were being fed daily at a relief kitchen, the number there never having exceeded 81.

Chumparun.

In Chumparun unusually heavy rain had caused floods, which seriously aggravated the sufferings of the people. In the Bettiah subdivision the Gunduk, on the western boundary, reached a higher level than had been attained in the six previous years, and a heavy flood also came down the Sakrana and its kindred streams. On the whole, however, the damage was comparatively slight in this subdivision, as most of the tract covered is liable to inundation and suffers to some extent annually; but Tuppa Bahas in the Sudder subdivision, outside the affected area, suffered so severely that it was necessary to regard it as affected. The Gunduk embankment was breached at the 60th mile opposite Sareya, and the spill extended eastwards until it met the Byah nullah at the 83rd mile, so that the inundated area was estimated at approximately 50 square miles. The Lalbakeya, a branch of the Bagmutti, and the Bagmutti itself, also overflowed and caused damage to certain villages. The *bhadoi* was estimated to be a twelve-anna crop, and the rice crop in the inundated area to be not more than four annas. The villages affected by the bursting or cutting of the Tikaha bund lost eight annas of their paddy and twelve annas of their *bhadoi*. Several in the area previously affected were seriously damaged by the floods, but in most of them the prospects were good. The inundations subsided rapidly. The rainfall up to the 15th August doubled the normal amount, but there had been a break. The submerged *aghani* dhan had been for the most part retransplanted. Relief works were all closed, and none of any value could be carried on in the inundated tracts. Gratuitous relief was distributed to 153 persons in the affected area and to 135 in Motihari, the recipients numbering over 1,000 in the middle of August. Prices slightly rose all round, and common rice ranged from 9 seers 12 chittacks to 10 seers the rupee. Works of any value being practically impossible in a flooded country, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3,500 for distribution by way of gratuitous relief, and a sum of Rs. 30,000 for advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, after the usual enquiries, in addition to that already sanctioned for this purpose.

As the floods appeared likely to prolong the scarcity and intensify the consequent suffering, Sir Steuart Bayley paid another visit to Mozufferpore.

Durbhunga.

In the district of Durbhunga the number of persons on relief works rose from 5,726 at the end of July to 19,174 and 19,570 during the fortnights ending 15th and 31st August, respectively, in consequence of the crowding of the people on the only work then available, viz., that of finishing, sloping, and turfing the roads and the side of the tanks. The number fell to 9,158 by the 15th September and to 6,213 by the 22nd idem. The floods did not last long in this district, and therefore did but little harm. The prices of food-grains fell fast, rice going down from 12 seers to 14 seers 13 chittacks the rupee, *murwa* improving from 20 seers 9 chittacks to 24 seers the rupee, and *makai* from 17 seers 2 chittacks to 22 seers 13 chittacks, at which it stood on the 15th September. The numbers on charitable relief also decreased. On the 15th September there were 4,894 employed on tanks, including the 1,437 women and children on special tanks. Heavy rain fell in Durbhunga on the 22nd September; there was since the 1st September, up to 8 a.m. on the 29th, 11·20 inches as compared with an average of 9·25 inches during the same period; and as the *bhadoi* was sufficient to carry the people on till the harvesting of the winter crop, Sir Steuart Bayley directed on the 3rd October that relief works should be closed, and that no further gratuitous relief should be given at the expense of Government.

Chumparun.

The Sikrana flood had fallen considerably by the 14th September. The floods of the Great Gunduk destroyed the crops over an area of 117 square miles, with a population of 58,500 souls, of whom about 10 per cent. were regarded as distressed. Part of the country inundated to the east of Motihari was the same as the old drought-distressed area. The prospects of the winter crops not submerged by the floods were excellent. Prices fell considerably, rice being at the time sold at 13 seers the rupee at Bettiah and 12 at Motihari, and 17 seers of *murwa* and 14 of *makai* being obtained for a rupee, on the 15th September. On the 14th there were 1,600 men employed on the relief works at Segowli, on the Nepal road: there were also works in the Dhaka thana. Cooked food was provided at Motihari to about 426 persons daily, and uncooked food was distibuted

by canoongos to about 200 persons daily in the old affected area, and by other canoongos in the parts of the flooded area which were not included in the Bettiah Raj or planters' villages. In this newly-affected area a total of 2,700 persons received gratuitous relief in this shape. Indigo-planters afforded material assistance, relief in some cases being given entirely at the private expense of the factories, and in others shared with Government. The Bettiah Raj took all their own villages off the hands of Government, and the zemindar of Madhuban also undertook some charitable relief. A canoongo and some police officers were sent round with money for distribution where required in the area submerged by the Gunduk. On the application of the Collector, the grant of an additional sum of Rs. 20,000 for loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was sanctioned.

Mozufferpore.

To the south of the Toorki bund and the Bagmutti, a tract of about 27 miles in length and varying from 1 to 3 miles in breadth, thus covering approximately 81 square miles, suffered most severely, the entire crops having been washed away chiefly in consequence of the junction of the flood from the Bagmutti with the spill from the Bor-Gunduk. The worst part of all was about 12 miles east by west from Mozufferpore, between Athar factory and Katara thana. To the north of the former factory there was little hope of any crop.

In the Sitamarhi subdivision there were, during the fortnight ending on the 15th September, 14 Government relief centres where cooked or uncooked food was provided, and the management remained in the hands of responsible officers and planters, under the general supervision of the Sub-Deputy Collectors. The numbers reported as having received charitable relief at Government centres were 426 men, 2,668 women, 2,656 children, total 5,750, for 14 days. The daily average relieved by zemindars was 1,930 persons, and there were 1,131 persons, almost entirely children, at the kitchens. There were also four large centres of private charity. The numbers subsisting on gratuitous relief fell off daily, labour being found in connection with the harvesting of the *bhadoi* crop. As many as 3,350 persons were employed on the 6th September on the light work of turfing the embankment of the Sitamarhi-Durbhunga railway extension. Between the 28th August and the 11th September there was on professional agency works on this railway extension a daily average of 2,078, which in August fell to 1,057 and in July to 1,156 persons. The cessation of the distribution of uncooked food was directed on the 15th September as far as possible, the kitchens being maintained only for the young and the weak. Arrangements were also made for the opening of light works, if necessary, in the north of the subdivision on the completion of the *bhadoi* harvest. The Commissioner considered Sitamarhi to be out of danger, though cholera was still prevalent.

In the Sudder subdivision relief in cooked food was given daily at the American Mission and at the cutchery at Mozufferpore, and in the shape of uncooked food at 16 indigo factories. Four canoongos were also engaged in going about from place to place to make enquiries and draw up lists of people in want, and were supplied with money to relieve urgent distress wherever they found it. To ensure that the canoongos left no village unvisited, and to supervise their work in detail, an Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Gayer, was transferred from Bankipore and placed under the Collector's orders. Prices were stationary, rice being at 12½ seers the rupee at Mozufferpore on the 14th and at Sitamarhi, and 9 seers 12 chittacks at Bela. *Makai* was at 16 seers the rupee at the Sudder station.

The daily average number of men, women, and children receiving charitable relief in the Sudder subdivision of Mozufferpore between the 28th August and the 11th September were reported to be as follows :—

At cost of	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Cost.
					Rs.
Indigo factories ..	645	2,279	3,482	6,406	...
Zemindars ...	92	102	156	350	...
Government ...	221	611	545	1,377	...
Total ...	958	2,992	4,183	8,133	3,333

The sum of Rs. 81,854 was advanced in Mozufferpore in agricultural loans. These were made on three distinct systems. Under the first the planters received the loans from Government at 6¼ per cent. interest, and were themselves responsible to Government: no further enquiry was made by the Collector, and no names but those of the planters were on the Collector's books. In other cases individual ryots took the loans with the assistance of the planters, *i.e.*, the ryots were responsible, though their respectability was vouched for by the planters: the lists were tested by the planters, but only the ryots' names appeared in the bonds, and the planters were not legally responsible. Ryots outside the factory areas received loans on joint and several security under the rules, each recipient being asked for an assurance, by a separate letter apart from the bond, that he would not recover more than 6¼ per cent. interest. Similarly proprietors were allowed to give the required security and take loans where they were known to the authorities; but care was taken to prevent them from making a business out of the loans, or regarding them as affording opportunities for a financial venture.

During the fortnight ending with the 30th September 1889 the distress caused by the autumn floods diminished, and in most places altogether disappeared.

During the fortnight ending on the 15th October distress in the Patna Division was confined to the flooded area from the Bor-Gunduk to the Bagmutti, the similar but smaller area near Saréya, the narrow strip in Chumparun adjoining this, and a very small bit near Sursand; but the resources at the Commissioner's disposal were ample to meet all requirements. Instructions were issued on the 26th October for closing gratuitous relief as far as possible, and the Commissioner was informed that, if relief was to be continued at all, it should be in the shape of works as directed by the Lieutenant-Governor when at Mozufferpore in the preceding month. The last remaining relief centres—the kitchens at Motihari and Sursand—were closed towards the end of October; and relief works and gratuitous relief were stopped everywhere by that time. In November distress disappeared everywhere, and prospects were good. Of the Rs. 30,000 last sanctioned for loans in Mozufferpore, Rs. 17,000 were expended.

Bhagulpore.

In Soopul rice rose to 13 seers the rupee in May 1889, and up to that time employment had been found for the people requiring it on excavating tanks, of which 27 had been finished at the expense of private persons or of the Court of Wards. One road was under construction, and there was no great demand for labour on it, only 31 persons having sought employment. In June, however, distress deepened, and considerable works were in progress in the affected tract at the expense of private zemindars and of the Local Board. The situation, however, soon changed for the better with the more favourable rains, which succeeded and admitted of the completion of the *bhadoi* sowings and the preparation of late rice seed-beds. In July the prospects of late rice were excellent all over the district, and labourers obtained sufficient work in the fields and received their wages generally in kind.

Out of the grant of Rs. 20,000 sanctioned by Government in April 1889 for advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, Rs. 14,566 were expended up to about the middle of July, Rs. 4,021 in the Sudder subdivision, Rs. 2,085 in Banka, and Rs. 8,460 in Soopul. In addition to this the sum of Rs. 7,936 was in the middle of July disbursed in agricultural loans on the Srinagar ward's estate.

In June relief works were opened at 13 places in the Sudder, Banka, and Soopul subdivisions, and these were attended on the 15th of that month by 1,412 persons, on the 29th by 1,965, and on the 13th July by 741 only. In July all tank works were of necessity closed in consequence of the rains, and the unexpended balance of Rs. 5,000 granted by Government in the previous month of April for the excavation of tanks was applied in other directions. In August works were closed in all excepting six places—two in Banka and four in Soopul; and two were then in progress in Soopul under the District Board.

In September copious rain fell, and all relief works were stopped.

In addition to the relief operations carried on at the cost of the District Boards and Government, measures were undertaken by the Durbhunga Raj to

relieve the distress of its tenants, and contributions were received from the Maharaja of Bettiah and the zemindars of Sursand towards the cost of the operations carried on in their zemindaris. The circles more or less affected in the Durbhunga Raj were Parihar, Naridigar, Rahika, Jale, and Alapur. A sum of Rs. 1,38,096 was expended on relief works and charitable relief and in advances to ryots.

The following statement shows the expenditure incurred under the several heads from the commencement up to the close of the relief operations in the affected tracts of the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions :—

District.	Period to which the expenditure refers.	Private expenditure on— Relief work.	Private expenditure on— Gratuitous relief.	District Board's expenditure on— Relief work.	District Board's expenditure on— Gratuitous relief.	Government expenditure on— Relief work.	Government expenditure on— Gratuitous relief.	Government expenditure on— Establishment.	Advances under the Land Improvement Act.	Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Patna Division.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gya	1888-89	...	...	...	...	1,374 3 6	...	50 0 0	...	325 0 0	1,749 3 6
Mozufferpore	1888-89	...	...	15,735 10 6	...	6,633 7 8	775 0 0	784 11 11	400	5,000 0 0	28,728 14 1
Durbhunga	1888-89	22,090 0 0	750 0 0	40,444 0 0	...	3,009 0 0	8 15 0	174 0 0	1,830	...	68,305 15 0
Chumparun	1888-89	6,000 0 0	...	10,784 3 1	...	30,696 4 0	367 4 3	410 11 8	6,040	13,240 0 0	67,538 7 0
Total ...	...	28,090 0 0	750 0 0	66,963 13 7	...	41,712 15 6	1,151 3 3	819 7 7	8,270	18,565 0 0	1,66,322 7 7
Gya	1889-90	...	...	25 10 6	...	2,894 0 0	6 8 0	720 0 0	56,125	15,532 0 0	75,303 2 6
Mozufferpore	1889-90	3,584 5 3	3,086 13 0	74,149 9 0	...	31,705 7 6	23,040 0 4	1,593 1 2	690	81,854 0 0	2,19,703 4 3
Durbhunga	1889-90	52,900 0 0	2,375 0 0	54,092 0 0	313	1,11,431 0 0	...	(a) 15,999 0 0	565	499 12 0	2,46,174 12 0
Chumparun	1889-90	36 0 0	...	4,476 13 3	...	47,328 8 8	3,112 12 3	2,628 2 3	4,267	78,690 0 0	1,40,539 4 5
Total ...	...	56,520 5 3	5,461 13 0	1,32,744 0 9	313	1,93,359 0 2	26,159 4 7	20,940 3 5	61,647	1,84,575 12 0	6,81,720 7 2
Bhagulpore Division.											
Bhagulpore	1889-90	59,652 12 3	389 10 9	9,684 15 9	...	1,396 13 11	37 5 0	564 3 2	...	17,458 0 0	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1889-90					4,366 7 7	...	26 13 2	40	1,100 0 0	...
Total ...	...	59,652 12 3	389 10 9	9,684 15 9	...	5,763 5 6	37 5 0	591 0 4	40	18,558 0 0	94,717 7 1
Grand Total ...	...	1,44,263 1 6	6,601 7 9	2,09,392 14 1	313	2,46,835 4 10	27,347 12 10	22,350 11 4	69,957	2,21,698 12 0	9,42,760 0 4

(a) Of this Rs. 817 represents the pay of the Famine establishment paid direct by Government, and the balance through District Board.
Total expenditure in Patna Division Rs. 8,48,042-14-9.
Rupees 200 were advanced by Durbhunga Raj for digging wells.
Rupees 5,450 were given as tuccavi advances by the Srinagar estate.
The accounts for Durbhunga have not been finally closed.

Angul and Tributary Mehals of Orissa.

In consequence of the partial failure of crops caused in the preceding year by scanty rainfall, there was general scarcity in most of the Tributary Mehals of Orissa. The day-labourers, consisting of aborigines and semi-Hindus, were the principal sufferers, and were the persons who chiefly benefited by the relief measures adopted by Government and the Native States.

Early in the year, as soon as the pressure consequent on the failure of the preceding year's harvest began to be felt, the agriculturists found themselves unable to keep the field labourers in their service and discharged them. The latter were thus suddenly thrown out of employ, and were unable to find work elsewhere. In ordinary years they might have subsisted for some time upon the edible roots, fruits, etc., of the jungles, but unfortunately in the year under review there was no rain in several of the States from November till about the end of June, and jungle produce either failed or became very scarce. The labourers therefore being suddenly deprived of all sources of subsistence, could only be supported by special measures until a demand again arose for their services.

In Athgarh, Dhenkanal Pal Lehara, Nilgiri, Keonjhur, and Mourbhunj there was no great pressure, and relief operations were not needed. Hindole, Rampore, and Talchere suffered to some extent, and small measures of relief were adopted. But in Angul, Tigiria, Baramba, Narsingpur, Athmullik, Khondmals, Boad, Daspalla, Khondpara, and Noyagarh distress was more or less severe, and it was in these ten mehals that the larger measures of relief were adopted.

The distress during the months of April and May and part of June was naturally at its height, there being no work available in the fields, and the mango and mohwa crops having proved indifferent. In the latter part of June

rain fell and there was fresh vegetation, and at about the same time organised measures of relief were set on foot. The hopes of the people revived; the landed classes obtained agricultural loans either from Government or from the Native States; the able-bodied labourers found work, the infirm or helpless of both sexes received gratuitous relief, and jungle produce became again procurable. In this manner the people in the affected States continued to live till the maize and millet crops, which happily yielded a bumper outturn, were gathered. They were followed by the early rice crop, which was also an excellent one. By this time the labourers were getting their usual work, the price of food-grains had begun to fall, and relief operations were being gradually reduced until they were closed entirely in November, when the early *amun* rice crop was harvested.

A short account of each of the ten States referred to above is given below.

Angul.—The distress which commenced in April was due partly to the short harvests of 1887 and 1888, partly to the failure of the mango and mohwa crops in 1889, and partly to the effects of a long drought which prevailed from October 1888 to the end of May 1889, on account of which all grain in the estate was tightly hoarded for some months, so that the labourers were deprived of employment. The total cost of relief measures amounted to Rs. 36,430-0-2, including agricultural loans to the extent of Rs. 12,590, but excluding the ordinary salaries of the officers of Government employed on relief work and the establishment charges.

Tigiria.—This being the poorest and smallest of the Tributary States, the Raja borrowed Rs. 6,000 from Government for relief purposes. He is reported to have spent Rs. 8,088 in relief measures.

Baramba.—This is one of the States that suffered most from the scarcity: it had suffered from two successive bad harvests, and relief measures, which had been commenced in August 1888, were continued with a short intermission until November 1889. As soon as symptoms of distress were visible, the forest rules were relaxed, and the poorer classes were thus enabled to earn a livelihood by selling fuel and bamboos. The relief expenditure was as follows:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gratuitous relief	30 3 0	1,646 10 3	1,676 13 3
Ordinary public works	2,618 13 9	2,202 4 4	4,821 2 1
Extraordinary relief works ...	1,126 9 9	6,422 3 5	7,548 13 2
Work for artisans	...	744 13 1	744 13 1
Advances to agriculturists and artisans ... .. { cash ...	4,030 8 0	3,958 8 0	7,988 0 0
{ kind ...	2,480 0 0	859 0 0	3,339 0 0
Advances to grain-dealers ...	750 0 0	...	750 0 0
Miscellaneous relief expenditure ...	3,325 14 4	44 5 4	2,370 3 8
	13,362 0 10	15,877 12 5	29,239 13 3

The States, being short of funds, a loan of Rs. 15,000 was granted by Government. Several private persons supplemented the State relief by providing works at a cost of about Rs. 1,500.

Narsingpur.—This State, like Baramba, was severely affected by the scarcity. Relief operations commenced here a little later than in Baramba, in consequence of which the need for gratuitous relief became greater; but from the time the operations were taken in hand they were carried on vigorously. Rupees 19,990 and Rs. 1,615 were expended respectively by the State and private persons on relief measures. The State borrowed Rs. 10,000 from Government for the purpose of relief.

Athmullik.—The distress was as great here as in the neighbouring States, but owing to the measures adopted by the Maharaja, it was not felt severely. The total expenditure incurred by him in the relief of distress amounted to Rs. 31,361, while remissions to the extent of Rs. 5,343 were made in land revenue and miscellaneous demands of the State. The expenditure includes Rs. 23,884 on account of advances. The Maharaja borrowed Rs. 5,000 from Government.

Khondmals.—The measures organised for the relief of distress in this State consisted chiefly in giving agricultural loans; making advances, which after the field season were to be repaid, not in cash, but in labour; providing works for those willing to work on road and tanks; making advances to weavers, and opening centres for gratuitous relief on a small scale. The total expenditure amounted to only Rs. 7,620.

Boad.—Relief measures were organised rather late in this State. Of the different measures adopted, one only, viz., the advancing of grain, was on a sufficiently large scale, and was of material help to the agriculturists, and of assistance, through them, to the labourers; but the other measures of relief were not carried out in a systematic way. Nevertheless, a large number of landless people, who might otherwise have perished, did receive substantial help. The total relief expenditure is reported to have been Rs. 55,112, including Rs. 40,435 on account of advances, made chiefly in food-grains. Small contributions towards relief were also made by private persons.

Daspalla.—That portion of the State which lies on both banks of the Mahanaddy was principally affected by the failure of crops. No adequate measures were adopted until the Government took the relief administration into its own hands in August 1889. By the middle of November, when the harvest of the early amun had been reaped, the need for relief entirely disappeared and the relief centres were closed. Rupees 9,000 were advanced by Government, out of which only Rs. 7,000 were paid to the State for relief operations, the balance Rs. 2,000 having been refunded to the treasury. The total relief expenditure incurred by or on account of the State amounted to Rs. 10,641, of which Rs. 8,395 consisted of advances. The Raja repaid the Government loan with interest since the close of the year.

Khondpara.—In this State the distress was comparatively the greatest, but the measures of relief were inadequate. The Raja reported that his total expenditure on relief amounted to Rs. 59,192, inclusive of Rs. 50,809 on account of advances, which consisted chiefly of the value of food-grains calculated at famine rates. The Raja took a loan of Rs. 15,000 from Government.

Noyagarh.—Here, too, the distress was great; relief operations were commenced late, and large expenditure on gratuitious relief had to be incurred. The State treasury was empty, and relief was not commenced till the receipt of the first instalment of a Government loan in the latter end of June. This State incurred a loan of Rs. 25,000 from Government, and reported having spent Rs. 19,206 in relief measures.

Contai, Midnapore.

Relief in grain was continued to be given in the affected tracts from funds obtained from the Calcutta Famine Committee: it was only distributed once a month. Four hundred and twelve persons were relieved during the fortnight ending the 31st August 1889. The work in the Balliaghye branch canal was stopped on account of the rains. Only half the amount of rice was given to the necessitous in pergunnah Bajarpore in October, and it was altogether stopped in November.

Balasore.

In the centre of the Balasore district there was a rainfall of only 28 inches from 15th April to 6th October, as against an average of 55 for the same period. With scarcely half their usual supply, the tanks were everywhere drying or dried up, and there arose a panic among all classes of a water famine. This terrible evil was happily averted by the unseasonable rain of October and November, which helped to bring up the average for the year, but failed to revive the dying rice. The result was that in a tract of some 300 square miles more than two-thirds of the crops perished. In this tract there is no *rubbi* cultivation, and the ryots had reaped but a scanty harvest in 1888, so that they were put to no little distress. In Jellasore the harvest was poor, and in Balasore and the neighbouring tract of Soro thana very poor. From April till October there was considerable distress in Bhograi, where Rs. 1,350 were spent in feeding beggars. Similarly at Talpada it was found necessary in February to maintain a limited number of old, infirm, and destitute persons, and to provide a few hundred able-bodied labourers with employment. Gratuitous relief in both cases was afforded at the expense of private individuals who subscribed liberally for the purpose. The cost of relief works was borne partly by the District Board and partly by Government.

Moorshedabad.

The river Bhagiruthee rose this year to an unprecedented height, and extensively flooded the parts of the district unprotected by the embankment. Notwithstanding the high pressure from the mass of water, the embankment stood firm, but on the 31st August (the very day on which the Berhampore gauge showed 30 feet 4½ inches, the highest on record), it was wilfully cut at Bairamgunge, half-way between the civil station of Berhampore and the City of Moorshedabad, by villagers on the lower side to obtain water for their *amun* rice. The breach was 90 feet wide, and the water flowed in with great violence in a northern direction to the Motijheel, and inundated all the southern part of the town. On the 1st September the embankment was also cut at a place called Rampal, about 12 miles north of Azimgunge, by villagers on the upper side with a view to let off the water which endangered the foundations of their houses. The width of this breach extended up to 900 feet. The water passed over the causeway of the Bhugwangola road and inundated the low-lying part of the tract of country between the Bhairab and the Jellinghee. At Gouribag on the Gobra nulla the Rampal flood-water joined the flood from the Bairamgunge breach. There was a sheet of water with the villages and trees rising out of it, and only the higher crops appeared out of the water near the uninjured villages. The water was generally 4 to 6 feet deep over the fields; but as the village sites were all well above the water level, the villagers were able to stay there with their cattle, and remained until the level of the river subsided. The water drained off by the Gobra nulla, and ultimately met the Jellinghee, so that the country between the Bhagiruthee and the Jellinghee was the seat of the damage. The area in square miles of the country affected was between 250 and 300.

Immediately on the occurrence of these floods, the Nawab Bahadur of Moorshedabad permitted all persons rendered houseless to take refuge in his palace compound and buildings and in the Nizámut stables; and the Collector received private donations amounting to Rs. 5,100, which he utilised in feeding the very poor, in giving grants-in-aid to people to rebuild their huts, and organising arrangements for procuring fodder for the cattle. Moodies' shops were sent out on boats to the isolated villages with officers to see that food was supplied at proper rates, and that assistance was given if any cases of real distress were met with.

On the 12th September the Lieutenant-Governor visited the Moorshedabad district, and was satisfied that everything possible was being done to relieve the immediate wants of the people.

The general condition of the people was good, and there was no distress in the sense of want of means of subsistence, although there was temporarily much discomfort and inconvenience. Ten annas of the *aus* rice were harvested in the Jungipore and Sudder subdivisions, and the damage in the other subdivisions was not at all serious.

Nuddea.

In the beginning of September there was a high flood in parts of this district, and the embankments on the left bank of the Jellinghee river were in danger from the increasing flood in that river. An embankment on the left bank of the Kumar river burst and flooded a small area of the Kushtea subdivision; in the Tehatta thana of the Meherpore subdivision the water rose to the foot of the houses, some of which had fallen; and to the east and south of the Sudder subdivision the waters increased, having surmounted and breached the embankments in the Jellinghee and Matabhanga. Sub-Deputy Collectors and Canoongos were deputed to make a detailed examination of the flooded tracts, and the Collector himself visited them. The loss of crop was about 4 annas on the average, and there was no loss of life or cattle, and no distress anywhere.

Purneah.

In July the (main) Kosi river overflowed its banks, and flooded the extreme north of the Purneah district. Much of the water passed through various channels down the Kara Kosi, 2½ miles west of the Sudder station. The jurisdiction of the Nawabgunge outpost was completely submerged, and the *bhadói* and *aghani* crops were seriously injured. But the flood soon subsided, no distress was felt by the people, and work on village roads failed to attract any labour. The Kosi flood also passed into the Panar river, and 40 square miles near Arrareah were under water for about a month. The people were put to serious

inconvenience, and the cattle suffered from want of pasturage. At the end of August the water was 4 to 5 feet deep over the fields, but the people had settled down and resumed their ordinary habits. The *bhadoi* had yielded an eight-anna crop, and a bumper *aghani* crop was expected. In the Sudder subdivision a large area was submerged, but the inundation quickly subsided, and retransplantation of seedlings was easily effected. The Collector made local investigations and found that no interference or relief was required from Government. In the Sudder subdivision lands on the banks of the big Kosi also were inundated. Nowhere were supplies deficient. Only a few hundred rupees were spent on road works, and no advances were required as loans. The floods did not cause more than temporary distress and inconvenience.

Land Records, Agriculture, and Horticulture.

THE statement annexed to this chapter shows at a glance the nature and amount of work done and the cost incurred under the supervision of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in connection with survey and settlement operations in these provinces during the year under review.

Analysis of districts.

Mr. A. C. Sen submitted a careful analysis of the Dacca district, which was sent to the Commissioner and Collector for their remarks, and has since been returned. Both the Commissioner and Collector speak highly of the report, and approve of nearly all the suggestions made in it. Some new and important facts in connection with the physical geography and geological formation of the district are brought to light in Mr. Sen's report. The existing system of agriculture is carefully described, and suggestions for improvement are offered.

These suggestions may be summarised thus:—

(1) One of the most important physical features of this and other riparian districts is the constant changes in river courses, in consequence of which churs or small islands are thrown up in the midst of streams near one of the river banks, and large tracts of land are carried away by the encroachment of the river on the other side. These changes prove a fruitful source of litigation and lead to serious disturbances of the peace, which, the Collector says, are inconsistent with good administration. Mr. Sen proposes that the Collector should be empowered to decide, summarily, the question of possession in such cases, and that a staff of surveyors should be permanently employed for the purpose of mapping the changes which take place from year to year.

(2) He points out that, in Dacca and other districts similarly situated, rivers, khals, and boats form more important means of communication than roads, bridges, and carts. In many cases the principal, if not the only, means by which native boatmen can get their boats up stream, with a strong current flowing against them, is by towing, known locally as *gooning*. It is therefore an object of importance that towing-paths should be kept in order. At present they are entirely neglected. Mr. Sen suggests that they should be taken charge of and kept in order by District Boards.

(3) Mr. Sen further states that the cultivation of cotton, potatoes, wheat, and sugarcane in the Dacca district might be improved with much advantage, and that creeks and public water-courses, which here, as elsewhere in Bengal, are silting up, should be taken charge of by Government.

The Collector is being consulted on the feasibility of carrying out these proposals.

The report of the Lohardugga district by Mr. B. C. Basu is under revision, and will shortly be sent to the Commissioner and Collector of Chota Nagpore for their remarks.

Mr. Basu, in his report, draws special attention to the scantiness of supply of food-grains in Lohardugga, which makes it necessary for the poorer sections of the population to supplement cereals by wild products gathered in the jungles; to the general indebtedness to Hindu money-lenders of the aboriginal peasantry; to the increasing efflux of what are called "free" emigrants from the district to the almost entire extinction of registered emigration; to the extremely backward character of the agriculture of the district; to the deficient supply of manure; to the rapid extension of cultivation, and the consequent diminution of the grazing area, which has led to a large decrease in the number of cattle. The Sudder subdivision of the district, comprising the plateau of Chota Nagpore Proper, possesses, in Mr. Basu's opinion, almost

perfect immunity from famine, while the subdivision of Palamow is as liable to it as the adjoining districts of Behar.

Messrs. B. C. Basu and N. N. Banerjee are now employed in preparing analyses of the Nuddea and Cuttack districts.

In connection with the duty of supervising agricultural improvements in Government and Wards' estates, Mr. Basu visited the Western Dooars in Julpigoree, and submitted a report regarding the agricultural resources of the Western Dooars. The report suggests various improvements, among which are the reclamation of jungle land by the opening out of roads and markets; the provision of supply of good water; and the introduction of potatoes, vegetables, and various crops suitable for cultivation in the estate. Major Boileau, the Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree, has generally concurred in Mr. Basu's recommendations. The cultivation of potatoes and various vegetables was tried by some of the raiyats, and was found successful.

Rent and revenue in precarious tracts.

It was noticed in last year's report that crops in large tracts of Midnapore had been destroyed or damaged by floods; that a committee, consisting of Major MacArthur, Mr. Reily, and the Director of Land Records, had been deputed to enquire into the causes, and that a report had been submitted, in which these causes were analysed and remedial measures were suggested. Some of these measures were adopted, with markedly beneficial results, during the year under report, and others have lately been approved. The realisation of rent from the tracts submerged by flood—to which certain parts of Bengal are peculiarly liable owing to the system of embanking rivers, thus in time raising their beds above the level of the surrounding country—must always be precarious.

Measures of protection and arboriculture.

At the conference of the Directors of the Departments of Agriculture held at Delhi in 1888, the question of relieving the surplus population of overcrowded districts was discussed, and it was suggested, with reference to the congested districts of Behar, that it would be desirable to obtain and circulate information as to the precise terms on which lands could be had in Burmah, the nature of the soil, and the prevailing climatic conditions. The Government of India subsequently expressed a wish that the Government of Bengal should depute an officer to Burmah, for the purpose of discussing with the local authorities the procedure which should be adopted in order to attract settlers from Behar and the terms on which lands might be obtained. In March 1889 it was suggested that the most practicable way to test the feasibility of promoting emigration to Burmah would be to take some representative zemindars and capitalists to Burmah, to show them the lands that may be available for settlers from Behar, and to let them decide for themselves whether it would be desirable for them to take such lands, and to settle Behar cultivators on them, on such terms as might be agreed upon. This proposal was accepted by the Government of Bengal, and the Director of Land Records was deputed, accompanied by Rai Jai Prakash Lal, Manager of the Dumraon Raj; Mr. Hudson, Secretary, Behar Indigo Planters' Association, Mr. G. Walker, of Messrs. Gisborne and Company, and a party of cultivators from Dumraon. The results of the visit were—

(1) That detailed rules were drawn up and approved, under which land can be obtained in Burmah on very favourable terms by Behar cultivators and capitalists.

(2) That Rai Jai Prakash Lal, Manager of the Dumraon Raj, applied for and obtained a grant of fifteen thousand acres of land in one district, for settlement upon it of Behar cultivators, and that another Behar gentleman applied for and obtained a grant of fifteen thousand acres of land in another district.

(3) That the Chief Commissioner of Burmah undertook to pay a subsidy of Rs. 8,000 per annum to the British India Steam Navigation Company, with a view to encourage immigration to Burmah, on the condition that the Government of India or the Government of Bengal was willing to pay a similar amount for encouraging emigration from Behar. The precise terms on which this subsidy is to be granted are still under the consideration of Government.

Forest and fuel reserves.

In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, enquiries are being made with a view to ascertain what lands are available for purposes of fuel and fodder reserves in the neighbourhood of recently constructed or projected railway lines. It has been ascertained that suitable lands can be obtained near the Assam-Behar line in Dinagepore, near the Tirhoot extension line in Chumparun, near the East Indian Railway in the country between the Khanu Junction and Lukeeserai. In the country through which the Bengal-Nagpore Railway passes, there would be no difficulty in selecting land suitable for fuel and forest reserves, nor would there be any in the country through which the projected line from Chittagong to Assam will pass.

The question of the future management of those parts of the Khymore hills over which Government exercises a right of easement, but is not proprietor, is still under consideration. There is now unanimity of opinion that the Ruhul and Rhotas plateaus, of which Government is sole proprietor, should be converted into fuel and fodder reserves, and managed by the Forest Department.

Planting of trees along road-sides.

The subject continued to receive attention during the year. A list of plants available at the Botanical Gardens at Seebpore was again forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions with a view to their applying to Dr. King for the plants mentioned in it. Fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and one plants and 3,619 packets of seeds were supplied as against 31,183 in the previous year. The increase is attributed by Dr. King to the interest awakened in the subject by the efforts of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

Planting of fruit-trees in Hazaribagh.

Apple, pear, orange, peach, and plum trees, which were supplied last year to certain gentlemen at Hazaribagh and Ranchi, are thriving. At Ranchi the peach and apple trees are bearing fruit. At Hazaribagh some of the apple trees are also bearing fruit. The plum and pear trees have grown to the height of six or seven feet, but have shown no signs of blossoming. The success of grape vine supplied to the Superintendent of the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh has, it is reported, been most surprising.

Date-palms.

The Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh reports that of 400 seedlings of date-palm reared from seeds during 1888, 163 have died, and the remainder, 237, are in good condition, and have grown about 12 inches in height. Some seeds were also supplied to the District Engineer, Patna district, who reports that 85 young trees have survived and are thriving.

The Collector of Shahabad reports that the seeds of the date-palm sown in the Arrah, Buxar, and Dumraon gardens are in good condition, and that they have grown to a height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Some seeds were also sown at Sasseram, from which 10 plants have appeared above ground.

Eucalyptus tree.

It was stated in last year's report that Eucalyptus plants which had been introduced in Hazaribagh and Lohardugga did not thrive there. The Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh, has since reported that the plants that were topped last year have thrown out lateral branches and are in good condition. The Superintendent, Tributary Mehals, has lately been supplied with some Eucalyptus seeds.

Divi-divi tree.

The Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs, reports that there are now about 360 divi-divi trees in the compound of Katikund bungalow, and that they are thriving.

Inga Samun (rain-tree) and *Abbizzia Procera*.

It was mentioned in former reports that Mr. Maries, who was formerly Superintendent of the Maharajah of Durbhunga's gardens, experimented with these trees on "usar" lands, and that he found that, not alone did they grow, but that they had the effect of reclaiming the land. Seed was therefore distributed in the districts of Behar and Bhagulpore for experiment.

The Commissioner of Bhagulpore reports that the seedlings planted in Maldah are thriving, but the seedlings did not thrive in Monghyr. The Commissioner of Patna reports that the seedlings planted in Sarun, Mozufferpore, Patna, and Shahabad are thriving. Mr. Hudson says these trees appear to grow best in *usar* land, where nothing else grows, while others say the plants

have no effect in the reclamation of *usar*. It is premature to form an opinion on the subject.

Vanilla.

Cuttings of vanilla, which produces pods of high commercial value, were supplied to Mr. Doobay, Manager, Gurgung Jhora Tea Estate, Dooars, who reports that they are thriving.

Silk experiments and eradication of *pebrine*.

The work originally undertaken by Government at Berhampore for the eradication of *pebrine* among silk-worms, by the supply of untainted seed, was carried on during the year under the supervision of a committee of merchants interested in the trade, with Sir Alexander Wilson as President. There appears to be no doubt that the action taken has been judicious, and may ultimately result in reducing very largely the loss suffered from the disease; but last year the success obtained was not as great as had been expected. Of 7,295 maunds of seed raised, only 1,358 maunds were sold—a result which indicates no particular eagerness on the part of the villagers to obtain the improved production. Some experiments undertaken in Midnapore on a small scale were more successful. The sum of Rs. 5,000 a year is contributed by Government towards these experiments, and the services of Mr. N. G. Mookerjee, Probationary Deputy Collector, who has studied the subject in Europe, have been lent for the purpose. It is hoped that the work will be continued steadily for a series of years, as from its nature no great improvement can be expected to result at once, while perseverance will probably result in success, such as has been obtained by similar methods in other countries.

Insects injurious to crops.

During the year under report several specimens of insects injurious to agricultural crops were obtained from district officers and forwarded to Mr. E. C. Cotes of the Indian Museum for examination, and with a view to his suggesting means of mitigating the injury caused by them. Mr. Cotes has embodied all the information supplied to him in notes entitled "Notes on Indian Insect pests" and "Notes on Indian Economic Entomology," which have been distributed.

An investigation was made into the injury caused by *locusts*, and the result shows that they have not done very great damage in these provinces in recent years.

The Settlement Officer of pergunnah Serail reports that there was an invasion of locusts in that part of the country six or seven years ago. They did no appreciable damage to the paddy, which had become ripe and hard, but other crops suffered from their ravages. Protective fences were found partially efficacious in obstructing their flight.

The last locust flight in the district of Dacca was so far back as 25 years ago. Locust plagues are now unknown there.

In Shahabad the last locust plague occurred 11 or 12 years ago. No great damage was, it is reported, done to crops, and no special steps were taken to prevent their flight.

Agricultural experiments, including farms.

Agricultural experiments are now being carried on in three small farms at Dumraon, Burdwan, and Seebpore, and a series of experiments were tried in these places during the year under review. Experiments were made on wheat, sugarcane, potatoes, fodder crops, maize, paddy, fodder grasses, jute, cotton, gram, barley and oats, sorghum and *ulatkambal* (*Abroma augusta*).

In regard to the fodder grasses tried, the Director of Land Records observes:—

At Burdwan—

"From the statement given below it will be seen that bone-meal, applied at the rate of one maund per bigha, gave excellent results with *sorghum*, raising the outturn to more than twice that of an unmanured plot.—

Manure applied per bigha.	Outturn per bigha	
	Mds.	s.
Bone-meal, per maund	280	36
Unmanured	118	0

"This experiment further showed that *sorghum* succeeds as a rainy-weather crop where it had been found to fail as a cold-weather crop. In the absence of any demand for the grass, the whole of the produce was given to the bullocks of the farm, which did well on it, and used it with the greatest avidity."

At Seebpore—

"Experiments made with this crop last year confirmed the opinion expressed in the annual report of the previous year that *sorghum* can be profitably grown as a fodder crop in Bengal. The produce was sold at 2 annas 6 pies per maund to a Calcutta dairy, the manager of which, Mr. G. C. Bose, a Cirencester scholar, reported very favourably on it. The yield of milk of a number of cows was increased from 20 to 25 seers by the substitution of *sorghum* for straw; while the cost of feeding was at the same time reduced. Mr. Bose has been so far encouraged by the results that he proposes to grow *sorghum* as a fodder for his milch cows. The cultivation of *sorghum* realized a net profit of Rs. 12-12-3 per bigha."

The other experiments were attended with more or less success:

During the year demonstration farms were opened by Mr. Reily in five mehals of the Burdwan Raj, viz. Hukmapur, Nayor, Kanurambati, Bhedia Nursingpur, and Sayadpur, in order to bring home to the cultivators a knowledge of the results of certain experiments which proved satisfactory in the central farm. Experiments were made only with potatoes, but the financial results were not satisfactory, as the expenditure exceeded the receipts by Rs. 73-14-6.

Mr. Reily attributes this to the novelty of the experiments, which must not, he says, be judged by the results of one year.

Potato cultivation in the Darjeeling district.

The results of the experiments in potato cultivation in the Darjeeling Hills had shown that the place was full of disease germs, and that for some time to come it would appear to be unlikely that healthy potatoes could be grown in Darjeeling. In order to investigate the spread of the disease, Mr. Basu visited the Darjeeling district in December last, and made enquiries of several European and Native gentlemen who were known to take interest in the cultivation of potatoes. From these enquiries and from the results of experiments made in the previous season, it was supposed that the disease might be mitigated by growing potatoes only on newly-reclaimed land, by avoiding the use of tainted seed-potatoes, by avoiding the use of dung which may have harboured the germs of the disease, by using ashes and chemical manures in its place, and by planting the crop early in January, so that it may be gathered in before the rainy season begins. In order to practically test these measures, fifty maunds of Sutton's seed-potatoes were imported from England, through the Agri-Horticultural Society of India, and distributed among a certain number of European and Native gentlemen and hill cultivators. The potatoes were planted in January and the first fortnight of February; but the sowing was immediately followed by an unusually long drought which, extending up to the second week of April, retarded germination. Notwithstanding this drought, the crop was reported to be in a healthy condition until the beginning of June, when the blight made its appearance and again spread with great rapidity over the district. The reports of the results of these experiments have not yet been received; but it is feared that potato experiments in Darjeeling will be as fruitless as they were in the previous year.

Agricultural implements.

The Seebpore plough has met with some recognition, though not very generally successful.

Mr. J. W. Crowdy, of Durbhunga, writes:—

"I find the Seebpore ploughs very useful, especially in light soils. I have now over 40 in use, and the great advantage I find is that they are so light that any bullock who can draw a common plough can work them with the greatest ease, so I have not to keep a large complement of bullocks, as I should have to do if they were heavy and unwieldy."

The Director of Land Records adds, as to other agricultural implements,—

"*Sugar turbine.*—The centrifugal sugar drier, also called the turbine, was exhibited at the Khoolna Exhibition, and an experiment made there in manufacture of *dolo* sugar by this machine proved successful. The turbine is coming into use for making *dolo* or *kutcha* sugar out of cane *rab* in the district of

Shahabad, and it is not improbable that it may be introduced for the same purpose in Central Bengal, where the manufacture of sugar from date-palm juice is an important industry.

Butter-making machines.—An interesting series of experiments was made during the year by Mr. Howman, who had been deputed to India by the Dairy Supply Company of London to show the working of the centrifugal cream separator and other dairy machines, with the ultimate view of creating a market for them in India. The experiments were made at the Metcalfe Hall in Calcutta, at the Khoolna Exhibition, and at Bankipore. A comparative trial between the English method of butter-making by these machines and the native process resulted in favour of the former; but the trials of the dairy machines were far from being conclusive, and leave it an open question which system, Native or European, gives the larger yield of butter. Since Mr. Howman left, Messrs. Basu and Banerjee have made a comparative trial between the European dairy machines and the Native churn, and have found that, not only in respect of quantity, but also of quality, the former are preferable. Attempts will be made to bring the dairy machines to notice at mêlas and elsewhere."

The cost of these experiments is about six thousand rupees a year.

Use of bones as manure.

Within the last few years the collection of bones from village wastes for exportation to Calcutta has become the regular profession of a low caste of Hindus—Chamars—in the central and western districts of Bengal Proper, and is gradually extending to the outer parts of Bengal, in proportion to the increasing demand of the Calcutta mills and the extension of railway communication. Heaps of raw bones collected for transport to Calcutta may now be seen along the railway and principal river routes of Bengal. Bones are also collected by the indigo-planters of Behar for use on their indigo land. Many of them have erected mills for grinding them to dust. In Lohardugga many tea-planters make their own bone-meal and use it as a manure for tea plants. The bones are collected locally and coarsely ground by the *dhenki*. The fragments are not so fine as are turned out by the mill, nor are they required to be very fine for a slow-growing perennial like tea. The bones brought into Calcutta are bought up for manufacture into bone-meal. There are four or five bone-grinding mills at the present time in and near Calcutta. With the exception of a comparatively small quantity of bone-meal sent out to tea-gardens, the whole of the output of the mills is destined for export.

Raw bones as they come from the Chamars may be bought in the mofussil at eight annas per maund or less. In the tea-gardens in and near Ranchi they are delivered by the collectors at the rate of five annas a maund. At Dumraon, in Shahabad, bones have been collected at a cost of four annas a maund, and at Julpigoree Mr. Donald Sunder, Settlement Officer of the Western Dooars, has arranged with Chamars to have bones delivered at the jail at a price not exceeding six annas a maund.

A comparative trial was made in the Seebpore farm as to the relative merits, in grinding bones to dust, of the *dhenki* and an English-made bone-mill supplied to the Department by Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Company. The results were that it cost two annas a maund less to prepare bone-meal with the *dhenki* than with the mill. Under the circumstances, the *dhenki* can be safely recommended as a cheap and effective means of crushing bones. If ryots ever take to the use of bone meal for manure, they will not have recourse to complicated machinery, but will use the *dhenki* in very much the same way that they grind wheaten and barley flour themselves, rather than buy the machine-made article.

Numerous experiments to test the efficiency of bone-meal as a manure for paddy have been made in Burdwan and Hooghly with more or less success. It is, however, satisfactory to note that a beginning has already been made by ryots in the use of bone-meal as manure in the districts of Burdwan and Hooghly. Arrangements have been made at Belcooly, Pearapole, and Khanian in the Hooghly district, and also in the Burdwan and Dumraon farms, and at Jheria in Manbhoom, to have bones collected and to have them fermented and ground into meal, and then to distribute the bone-meal at cost price to the ryots of the neighbourhood. In this way it may be possible to offer bone-meal at prices not exceeding Re. 1 per maund. At the suggestion of Mr. Donald

Sunder, Settlement Officer of the Western Dooars, and with the concurrence of Dr. Lethbridge, Inspector-General of Jails, it has been arranged to utilise the labour of Mahomedans, low-caste Hindus, and aboriginal prisoners at the Julpigoree and Purulia Jails for the grinding of bones. The bone-meal prepared in the jail will be available for sale at cost price to parties applying for it. Mr. Sunder believes that he will be able to induce the jotedars of the Western Dooars to use it largely. He has already purchased 50 maunds of bone-meal from Messrs. Croft, Wells and Company, of Bally, and distributed it among the jotedars of the Western Dooars.

The quantity of bones exported from Bengal is not exactly known, but it can represent only a small fraction of the total quantity available. It is only parts which are easily accessible from Calcutta by rail and river that are visited by bone-collectors, while in Behar and Lohardugga bones are collected and used up locally by the planters. The present export of bones cannot be said to be directly prejudicial to the country. It is better that the bones should be utilised in foreign countries than not at all; but it would, as a matter of course, be preferable that they should be utilised in India, if this can be done with profit to cultivators.

Cost of agricultural experiments.

The total net cost to Government of agricultural experiments and enquiries conducted under the supervision of the Agricultural Department, and of collection of agricultural statistics and information during the year, exclusive of the salary of the two Agricultural Assistants, has been Rs. 6,034-2-9, or about one-third of the Government contribution to the Zoological Gardens. Whatever else may be said of these experiments and enquiries, it cannot at least be said that they are very expensive.

Agricultural experiments and improvement in Wards', Government and private estates.

Experiments on various matters were conducted during the year in all the Divisions of Bengal except that of Chota Nagpore. The experiments consisted of the cultivation of arrowroot, castor seeds, safflower, coffee, mulberry, wheat, potato, cabbages, tobacco, paddy, &c.

In the Jaipore estate in Bogra, a new *hát* was opened at a cost of Rs. 735; six new wells were dug at a cost of Rs. 60; some new roads constructed and old ones repaired. The cultivation of Buxar wheat was carried on, and sissoo and other valuable trees, which had been planted in former years, were maintained at a cost of Rs. 82-5-7.

An important improvement was made in the Burdhankothi estate, in the district of Rungpore, under the managership of Moulvie Bazlal Haq. In January 1889, the Manager induced 76 families of Sonthals, including 318 persons, to immigrate into the estate for the purpose of bringing jungle land under cultivation. Since then there has, during the year under report, been an addition of 10 families with 40 persons, so that now a total of 350 persons have settled in the Sonthal colony in the Ghoraghat jungle. They reclaimed a tract of land and reaped the first harvest of Indian-corn in August last. The crop is reported to have been most successful. A second crop of mustard was grown by the settlers, and they promised to grow sugarcane and jute this year. The headman of these Sonthals has been sent to his own country to induce more families to immigrate, as the area to be reclaimed is very extensive, and at the present rate would take about 25 years before the whole of it could be brought under the plough.

The statement given below shows the expenditure incurred under this head :—

Division.	In digging tanks and wells.	In draining and irrigation.	In dams and embankments.	In planting trees.	In agricultural experiments properly so called.	In sundry works.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye ...	60 0 0	...	...	82 5 7	...	735 0 0	877 5 7
Chota Nagpore ...	...	...	13,414 3 1	...	415 0 0	...	3,829 3 1
Presidency ...	2,536 0 0	...	2,631 14 2	...	...	100 0 0	5,267 14 2
Bhagulpore ...	800 0 0	5,496 8 3	2,551 0 0	...	...	225 0 0	9,072 8 3
Burdwan ...	2,928 8 3	...	597 2 0	...	1,297 7 9	167 5 2	4,990 7 2
Patna ...	100 0 0	...	4,500 0 0	...	...	...	4,600 0 11
Total ...	6,424 8 3	5,496 8 3	13,694 4 2	82 5 7	1,712 7 9	1,217 5 2	28,637 7 2

Veterinary College.

The necessity of such an institution has long been felt, and the question was again considered during the year. It came to notice that there has been recently established at Sodepore, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, a pinjrapole or asylum where 1,300 animals (cows, bullocks, horses, sheep) are fed and medical treatment is given to them. This institution was founded by some native gentlemen, and has been supported by donations from the public, which already amount to three lakhs of rupees. It was suggested that a veterinary school might be established in the same place and worked in connection with the pinjrapole. The committee of management of the pinjrapole accepted the proposal, and undertook to provide a site free of charge for the proposed school and hospital, and to contribute Rs. 30,000 towards the construction of the necessary buildings. The scheme is now under the consideration of Government.

Sheep-breeding.

It was stated in last year's report that merino rams had been supplied to Mr. Abbott of Jaintpore, Mozufferpore; Mr. Peppe of Ranchi, and to Baboo Thakurai Bhagwat Dyal Singh. Mr. Abbott reports that the two rams supplied to him died during the year. Mr. Peppe's experiments, conducted at the Tesil tea estate, were attended with satisfactory results, and go to prove that Behar sheep thrive better there than in Behar itself. The sheep seemed to thrive on grass alone, which they found for themselves in the tea-gardens without in any way injuring the tea-bushes, and even when there was scarcely a blade of grass to be seen, they did exceedingly well on *mowah* berries and the fresh green leaves of the sâl tree. Experiments were made with crossing country ewes with a merino ram. Samples of the wool of the cross breeds were sent to Mr. Orrah of the Bhagulpore Jail, who declared them to be far superior to the wool of country sheep. Where the country sheep wool would realise Rs. 16 per maund, the cross-bred wool would, he says, readily sell for Rs. 35 per maund. It therefore appears advisable to encourage cross-breeding with carefully selected merinos in Chota Nagpore.

Agricultural and fiscal statistics.

Forecasts of the wheat and jute crops were prepared during the year and found to contain correct information. They have also been found useful to traders. Under the orders of Government, statements showing the estimated outturn of the bhadoi, of the winter rice, and of the rabi harvest, and of special crops, such as sugarcane, tobacco, ganja, opium, and others, were prepared by the Director of Land Records during the year.

As noticed in last year's report, a circular was issued to district and divisional officers, and managers of Government and Wards' estates, on the subject of the compilation of agricultural statistics from examination of actual areas sown under various crops in typical villages in Wards' and Government estates, of which maps have been prepared. Statements have been received in the office of the Board of Revenue containing statistics relating to crop areas, land tenures, and incidence of land revenue for certain districts, and the statistics for the remaining districts are being compiled in the office of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

Agri-Horticultural Society.

The report for the four years ending December 1889 shows that the following works have been done by the Society :—

(1) The introduction and distribution of trees, plants and seeds of economic or horticultural value.
(2) The experimental cultivation of indigenous and exotic products.
(3) The collection and diffusion of information relating to agriculture and horticulture.
(4) Inquiries relating to tea fertilizers.

The Society distributed 14,647 plants of economic value in the four years. Seeds of cotton, maize, sorghum, reana luxurians, rubber and timber trees were also distributed.

The following experiments of special interest were made :—

(1) *Cotton.*—A series of trials was made with different varieties of cotton seed by Mr. J. Cameron for the Mysore Government. The enquiries made by the Society, in connection with the collection of seeds for Mr. Cameron, showed that the American types of cotton can be thoroughly naturalized in this

country, and some of the superior varieties may be thus introduced into Bengal with profit.

(2) *Erythroxylon Coca.*—The Society has made efforts to introduce the cultivation of this anæsthetic drug, which have been very successful. The cultivation may be now said to have passed out of the stage of experiment, and it is hoped that private agencies will take it up as a commercial undertaking.

(3) *Musatextilis (Manilla hemp).*—A small quantity of fibre prepared from two stems of the Manilla plantain grown on the Society's garden is reported to have been of good quality.

(4) *Potato cultivation in Darjeeling.*—An attempt was made to cross Solanum tuberosm (ordinary potatoes) with S. maglia, in order to produce a variety which may resist disease, but it failed.

(5) *Sugarcane.*—Mauritius sugarcane cuttings were distributed in 1887, but failed.

(6) *Tea.*—A kerosine emulsion was tried in a tea-garden in Kangra Valley as an insectide against the scale insect, and proved efficacious.

3. *Tea fertilizers.*—A joint committee, composed of members of the Society and of the Indian Tea Association, has been formed to make arrangements for complete investigation into soils of tea-gardens and into the changes which the tea leaf undergoes in the course of manufacture. For this purpose it is proposed to engage the services of a competent European chemist, and money has been subscribed by members of the Tea Association for the purpose.

The Society has horticultural gardens in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and is managed by a Committee. This Government contributes Rs. 6,000 per annum to the funds of the Society. The Agri-Horticultural Society does useful work in distribution of flowers, ornamental and other plants, vegetable and other seeds, and in various other ways.

Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.

The Botanical Gardens have been maintained in a high state of efficiency; the herbarium in particular has been especially attended to, and organised exploration in Burma and Assam has added to it some valuable collections. Under the recent order of the Government of India this exploration will be extended. The control of Indian botanical operations has been centralised in the Calcutta Gardens, and the Superintendent has been appointed Director of the Botanical Survey of India. The grants promised by the Administrations of Burma and Assam will enable collections to be made on a larger scale and more continuously. As this work will constitute a separate Department, it has been ordered that in future years a separate report should be submitted on the subject. During the year the Superintendent of the Gardens issued a monograph on jack-fruits, oaks and chestnuts of the Indo-Malayan region. This forms the second volume of the Garden annals. The third and concluding part of his monograph on the genus *Ficus* has lately been issued. The Curator of the harbarium has also published several important papers.

Statement showing Principal Government Estates under Survey and Settlement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DIVISION.	District.	Name of estate.	Estimated area in acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	Area surveyed up to 31st March 1889. (In acres.)	Area surveyed during year ending 31st March 1890. (In acres.)	Total cost of survey to end of 1889-90.	Cost of survey per acre.	Total cost of settlement to end of 1889-90.	Cost of settlement per acre approximately.	Increase of revenue or rent obtained or expected.	Average total cost per acre to end of March 1890.	REMARKS.
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Angul	563,840	Professional ...	323,827	40,647	1,02,357 0 0	0 4 10	40,363 0 0	0 1 10	74,000 0 0	0 6 8	The increase is to be progressive.
		Banki	76,800	Ditto ...	76,800	...	24,874 0 0	0 5 1	8,018 0 0	0 1 8	5,000 0 0	0 6 9	
	Pooree	Government estates in pergunnahs Rohang Serai, and Choubiscood.	183,040	Ditto ...	...	229,120	24,872 0 0	0 1 9	2,002 0 0	...	*7,000 0 0	...	* The general survey of Orissa and of Chittagong are not included in this statement.
Rajshahye ...	Julpigoree ...	Western Dooars of Julpigoree	1,224,320	Ditto ...	88,639	194,560	1,04,509 0 0	0 9 9	24,755 0 0	...	40,000 0 0	...	
	Chittagong ...	Old Thana Ramoo	156,390	Ditto ...	32,516	35,922	82,490 0 0	0 6 11	†1,495 0 0	...	15,000 0 0	...	† Exclusive of Assistant Settlement Officer's pay, &c.
		Thanas Satkania, Banskhali, and Patiya.	443,520	Ditto ...	...	128,000							
	Tipperah	Group of four Government estates, viz.—											
Chittagong ...		Pergunnah Singergaon ...											
		Nabipore Hosantola ...											
		Maizurdi	7,808	Ditto ...	5,722	1,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Jowar Baluakandi ...											
	Noakhally ...	Chur Peer Buksh	5,088	Non-professional	...	...	...	...	...	...	900 0 0	...	
		Group of 29 Government estates, viz.—											
		Jowar Joymangal											
		Chur Budna											
		,, Chandrial											
		,, Shambhupura ...											
		,, Golakpura											
		,, Pudma											
		,, Kalachand											
		Taluq Biswanath Takurta											
		Chur Joynagur											
		,, Lamchipata											
		,, Sitaram											
		,, Jangla											
		,, Umed											
Dacca	Backergunge ...	,, Bhoirub	77,211	Partly professional and partly non-professional.	...	29,440	Not known	...	...	...	12,655 0 0	...	
		,, Price											
		,, Lalmohan											
		,, Lord Hardinge ...											
		,, Krishna Prosad ...											
		,, Koralmara											
		,, Contiguous to chur Koralmara											
		,, Kalee											
		,, Udoy Kalee											
		,, Drummond											
		,, Goneshpore											
		,, Bairagia											
		,, Madhupura											
		,, Bhusanlatka Madanpara											
		,, Fasson											
		,, Lukhi											
Presidency ...	Nuddea	Group of 3 Government estates, viz.—											
		Khosalpore	2,083	Non-professional	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Chur Hanspookaria											
		,, Goalgram											
Burdwan ...	Midnapore ...	Group of 2 Government estates, viz.—											
		Bhetia	7,524	Ditto ...	7,524	...	2,644 0 0	0 10 0	1,261 0 0	0 1 9	...	0 11 9	
		Kamina Chak...											
Patna	Shahabad	Dhanchuhan	1,075	Ditto ...	...	1,075	96 12 0	0 1 5	...	...	313 0 0	...	

Statement showing Wards' Estates under Survey and Settlement in 1889-90.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Estimated area in acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	Area surveyed up to 31st March 1889. (In acres.)	Area surveyed during year ending 31st March 1890. (In acres.)	Total cost of survey to end of 1889-90.	Cost of survey per acre.	Total cost of settlement to end of 1889-90.	Cost of settlement per acre approximately.	Increase of revenue or rent obtained or expected.	Average total cost per acre to end of March 1890.	Remarks.
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kujang	235,258	Professional ...	69,120	166,138	48,582 0 0	0 3 6	5,820 0 0	...	...	...	
		Kanika	288,000	Ditto ...	167,040	115,840	32,652 0 0	0 4 6	837 0 0	0 0 2	15,000 0 0	0 0 8	
Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore ...	Sunkerpore	210,560	Ditto ...	208,141	2,419	89,611 0 0	0 6 9	36,291 0 0	0 3 0	15,588 0 0	0 9 9	
		Churaman	55,134	Non-professional	55,134	.....	20,296 0 0	0 5 10	13,397 0 0	0 3 10	141 0 0	0 8 8	
		Maldwar	98,150	Professional ...	98,150	.....	35,900 0 0	0 5 8	19,350 0 0	0 2 9	4,508 0 0	0 8 5	Since the close of the year the final report has been received, and shows the total outlay has been Rs. 59,390.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan Khas Mehals ...	247,040	Ditto ...	23,040	183,040	76,345 0 0	0 6 9	...	...	...	...	
	Bankoora ...												
	Beerbhoom ...												
	Midnapore ...												
	Hooghly												
Presidency ...	Nuddea												
Burdwan ...	Bankoora ...												
	Beerbhoom ...												
	Midnapore ...												
	Hooghly												
	Burdwan ...	Srinagar-Baneili	444,800	Ditto ...	444,800	...	1,33,500 0 0	0 4 10	96,500 0 0	0 3 3	21,842 0 0	0 8 1	
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...												
	Purneah												
	Maldah												
	Monghyr												
Chittagong ...	Tipperah ...	Serail Pergunnah	195,200	Ditto ...	...	165,760	35,252 0 0	0 3 4	...	...	...	...	
Dacca	Backergunge ...	Dakhin Shabazpore	61,440	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement showing Principal Private Estates under Survey and Settlement in 1889-90.

Rajshahye ...	Rajshahye ...	Dubalhati, including Barbakpore, etc.	41,992	Non-professional	40,272	1,720	Rs. A. P. 2,316 0 0	Rs. A. P. 0 3 6	Rs. A. P. 17,214 0 0	Rs. A. P. 0 6 6	Rs. A. P. 25 0 0	Rs. A. P. 0 10 0	
Burdwan ...	Beerbhoom ...	Mehal Mollarpore	23,320	Ditto ...	...	10,550	2,469 0 0	0 3 9	...	...	...	...	
Burdwar, Presidency, Dacca, and Chittagong.	Midnapore, Beerbhoom, Burdwan, Bankoora, Nuddea, Mymensingh, and Tipperah.	A group of 19 private estates, viz.—											
		Kesiari											
		Bachua estate in Bogri ...											
		Khari Kasuli estate in Bogri											
		Gur Purusuttampur ...											
		Purbapitpur											
		Kodalia											
		Krivanandpur											
		Gur Moyna											
		Dakin Moyna											
		Rajnagore											
		Mehal Uttampore	13,438	Ditto ...	9,807	2,933	7,161 0 0	...	3,290 0 0	...	1,553 0 0	...	
		Mehal Sudampore ...											
		Mouza Gur Safat											
		Mehal Chowra Chuck ...											
		Dharamahatty											
		Lot Jagdishpore, estate Chanduti											
		Mouza Mritikerpara ...											
		Talook Radha Kanai ...											
		Alakdia Durgapur ...											

Forests.

Area.

THE area of the Reserved forests on the 31st March 1890 amounted to 5,195 square miles, of Protected forests to 2,239 square miles, of Unclassed State forests and Waste lands to 4,034 square miles—in all 11,468 square miles, being 5½ per cent. of the total area of the province (193,198 square miles). The forests are confined to the districts bordering on the sea, the sub-Himalayan tracts, and the plateau of Central India, so far as it stretches into Chota Nagpore and Orissa. The rich districts of the interior of Bengal are, most unfortunately, altogether without public forests, and are consequently supplied in a very deficient degree with fuel. An area of 207 square miles was added to the Reserves during the year, and an area of 25 square miles of Protected forests in the Sunderbuns was farmed out for reclamation. The average cost per mile of deliminating boundaries was Rs. 7-3, against Rs. 16 in 1888-89.

Legal proceedings.

During the year many criminal charges were not preferred against officers of the Department, and in only one case brought to trial the prosecution proved abortive. Three forest guards on the Kassalong Range in Chittagong were murdered by a gang of Chakmas, who made away with over Rs. 2,000. Of those who were found to be implicated in the crime, 30 have been sentenced, since the close of the year under review, to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 10 to 5 years. The ringleader is still at large. Owing to the large number of cases compounded, only 120 prosecutions were instituted as against 254 in 1888-89, while the percentage of convictions remained practically the same, viz. 79·6 per cent. The number of cases compounded rose from 1,450 to 2,524. These came chiefly from the Darjeeling and Sunderbuns Divisions, where the delay and other inconveniences which attend an appeal to the courts have led Forest officers to prefer compounding.

Fires.

In the result, the special measures taken to protect a portion of the forests against fire were successful—95 per cent. of the areas thus dealt with having escaped, in spite of the dryness of the season, against 72·9 per cent. in the previous year. On the other hand, there was a failure in the area not specially protected, but on which some attempt was made at preservation. In illustration of the advantages of protection, reference may be made to the fact that the savannahs in Buxa are in many places fast clothing themselves with tree growths, a result which is due to consecutive years of exemption from fires. Similar improvement was observed in the savannahs of the Raidak sâl tract, but it was not so marked in those of the Bholka forest. The area of regular plantations was extended by 116 acres, and that of cultural operations by 18 acres. The cost, including maintenance of former areas, was Rs. 6,604 as compared with Rs. 6,837 last year.

Outturn.

The outturn of wood, including timber and fuel, during the year was 29,973,004 cubic feet, against 27,793,504 cubic feet in the previous year. The demand for charcoal at Darjeeling almost trebled during the year, and there was a large increase in the demand for timber from the Sunderbuns Division. A notable change was introduced in the Darjeeling Division, where, in spite of the extra work entailed, all growing trees are now marked for felling by gazetted officers.

Financial results.

The following figures show the financial results of the four preceding years:—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86 ...	5,97,432	3,70,399	2,27,033
1886-87 ...	6,53,634	4,22,781	2,30,853
1887-88 ...	6,57,794	3,90,368	2,67,426
1888-89 ...	6,76,907	3,68,169	3,08,738
1889-90 ...	7,68,717	3,90,264	3,78,452

It will be seen that there is a large and increasing surplus, so that the general result is satisfactory. The profit is very great in the Sunderbuns Division, from which Calcutta is supplied with fuel, and also the important sugar and other works scattered through Khoolna and Jessore.

It is considered desirable to devote greater attention to the preparation of working plans, a duty which has hitherto been generally neglected, by freeing more officers for the work and by reducing establishments where they do not pay, namely, in Chota Nagpore and Orissa. In the latter province operations will probably be considerably reduced when the forest boundaries have been re-aligned by the exclusion of village grazing and fuel grounds, a measure to which the Lieutenant-Governor attaches great importance in the interests of the cultivators.

Manufactures, Mines and other Industries.

THE usual statement below, obtained from materials furnished by Messrs. Moran and Company, indicates the actual yield of indigo during 1888-89 as compared with the estimate for that year and the probable outturn for 1889-90 :—

	Estimated yield for 1888-89.		Actual yield for 1888-89.		Estimated yield for 1889-90.	
	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Jessore	3,060		3,140		980	
Krishnaghur ...	4,935		5,541		2,030	
Midnapore	975		1,122		970	
Burdwan	550		554		305	
Maldah	1,315		1,155		1,000	
Moorshedabad ...	6,360		6,495		2,575	
Rajshahye and Pubna ...	1,230		1,248		790	
Bhagulpore ...	3,005		3,270		2,200	
Purneah	3,730		3,908		4,050	
Rungpore and Nattore ...	1,840		2,469		1,100	
		27,000		28,902		16,000
Monghyr	2,900		3,077		1,700	
Tirhoot	28,750		28,792		25,250	
Chumparun ...	13,850		14,804		16,250	
Chupra	13,500		13,562		9,300	
		59,000		60,235		52,500
Benares—						
European	7,200		7,258			
Native	6,300		7,067			
		13,500		14,325		6,500
Doab—						
European	3,500		3,445			
Native	35,000		37,811			
		38,500		41,256		20,000
Total ...		1,38,000		1,44,718		95,000

It will thus be seen that the actual outturn of 1888-89 exceeded the estimate for that year by 6,718 maunds, and the actual yield of 1887-88 by 12,364 maunds. The produce of the year 1888-89 was thus very satisfactory as compared with that of 1887-88, and more so as compared with 1886-87, the percentage of increase over the yield of the latter year being 9·33. The estimated crop of 1889-90 compares very unfavourably with the actual yield for 1888-89.

The following table details the exports of indigo to foreign countries during the past two years :—

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
To United Kingdom	30,436	93,64,582	35,012	89,85,854
„ Austria—Trieste	10,700	36,05,738	11,119	36,19,821
„ France	9,677	31,35,992	9,439	27,91,744
„ Germany	8,073	26,52,981	9,546	25,58,066
„ Italy	1,115	3,67,518	990	3,11,162
„ Egypt	10	3,754	49	15,403
„ United States	22,671	68,83,173	21,206	52,71,025
„ Persia	155	54,864	253	87,069
„ Turkey in Asia	1,203	3,55,974	1,631	4,36,663
„ Other countries	2,661	9,22,297	[illegible]	8,28,[illegible]59
Total ...	86,701	2,73,46,873	[illegible]	[illegible]05,266
Quantity in Indian maunds and average value per Indian maund.	1,18,010 Indian maunds.	@ Rs. 232 per Indian maund.	Ind[illegible]	[illegible]er [illegible]ian maund.

In comparison with 1888-89 the exports of indigo during the past year increased by 6 per cent., but the average price realized per maund was much below that of 1888-89. The quality of the crop generally was not good, and prices, except for certain special kinds, were below those of the previous year. The average declared value of the stuff was by far the lowest yet tabulated. About the close of the year prices were affected unfavourably by the tightness of money and the sudden rise in exchange. The United Kingdom and Austria took a larger quantity of the dye as compared with the year 1888-89. France shows a small decline, while Germany does an increase counterbalanced by a decrease of almost the same quantity exported to the United States.

Tea.

There was no increase in the area under tea cultivation during the year, which on the contrary fell slightly from 79,962 to 79,006 acres, the number of gardens also declining from 402 to 399, owing to amalgamations. The falling off in the area is under the head of "Immature plants, Darjeeling," the entry against which was 9,170 acres in 1888 and only 5,993 in 1889. The difference is not explained. The outturn of tea rose from 22,231,944lb to 25,089,423lb, showing an increase of 2,857,479lb, and the average yield per acre rose from 343·2lb to 375·47lb.

The following is a *resumé* of the reports received from the several tea-producing districts:—

Dacca Division.

The number of gardens in this Division remained the same (6) as in the last year, and the total outturn amounted to 1,130lb, against 1,215lb of the previous year. The average yield per acre fell from 44·1lb to 41·0lb.

Chittagong Division.

Tea is grown only in the Chittagong and Hill Tracts districts of this Division, and returns were received from 23 out of the 26 gardens.

In the Chittagong district the outturn amounted to 1,123,177lb, against 1,102,572lb last year, but the average yield per acre fell from 308·6lb to 297·37lb. In the Hill Tracts only one garden was worked, as in the previous year. The yield rose from 23,540lb to 26,407lb, the average yield per acre being 264·07lb against 235·4lb.

Chota Nagpore Division.

Hazaribagh and Lohardugga are the only tea-growing districts in this Division.

In Hazaribagh the number of gardens worked was the same (6) as in the two preceding years; the total outturn was 102,369lb, against 115,277lb the last year; and the average yield per acre fell from 131·4lb to 104·6lb. The decrease is due to the stock of one of the gardens (Paresh Nath) having been accidentally destroyed by fire.

In Lohardugga 30 gardens were worked, as in the two preceding years, and only 26 furnished returns. The total outturn amounted to 365,240lb, against 339,383lb last year; but the average yield per acre of mature plants decreased from 163·9lb to 158·6lb. The increased outturn of 25,857lb was due to a greater area being under mature plants.

Rajshahye Division.

Julpaiguri and Darjeeling are the only tea-growing districts of this Division.

In Darjeeling the number of gardens worked was 165, against 174 of the year 1888, the decrease being due to the fact that nine gardens were amalgamated with others during the year. The areas under mature and immature plants were 35,978 and 5,993 acres, against 35,755 and 9,170 acres respectively of the preceding year. The total outturn amounted to 10,838,220lb against 10,274,131lb, and the average yield per acre rose from 287·3lb to 301lb.

There was nothing new during the year under report relative to the character of tea plants, machinery and labour. The tea market was fairly satisfactory.

In Julpaiguri the number of gardens rose from 159 in 1888 to 166; the area under mature plants was 23,658 acres against 21,997 acres, and that under immature plants 5,399 acres against 4,919 acres. The total outturn amounted to 12.63[illegible]gainst 10,375,826lb of the preceding year; and the average yield [illegible]e from 471·692lb to 533·97lb. The increase in yield is attri[illegible]id growth of the plants under improved cultivation, and to the unus[illegible]ent weather for tea.

As in previous years, hybrid plants were most common in this district, while China plants were found in a few of the older gardens. The indigenous seed of Assam is highly valued. In almost all the gardens machinery has been introduced for purposes of manufacture, and as a consequence much time, labour and money are saved. The labour employed in these gardens is free; that is to say, it is not regulated by Act I of 1882, which is no longer applied in any part of Bengal: the coolies are either Nepaulese or *Dhangars* from Chota Nagpore. The wages earned average Rs. 6 for men, Rs. 5 for women, and Rs. 4 for children. Cholera prevailed, and the rate of mortality among the coolies during the year was very high.

The following statement illustrates the state of tea cultivation in Bengal during the calendar year 1889:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				AREA IN ACRES.				APPROXIMATE YIELD IN POUNDS.			
DIVISION.	District.	Number of plantations.	Approximate average elevation in feet.	Under mature plants.	Under immature plants.	Total area under tea.	Taken up for planting, but not yet planted.	Black.	Green.	Total.	Average yield in pounds per acre of mature plants.
				A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Acres.				
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	6	15 to 18	27 2 0	...	27 2 0	...	1,130	...	1,130	41
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	25	15 to 150	3,776 3 0	187 2 0	3,964 1 0	1,875	1,123,177	Nil	1,123,177	297·37
	Ditto Hill Tracts.	1	30	100 0 0	Nil	100 0 0	373	26,407	...	26,407	264·07
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh ...	6	2,250	978 0 0	43 0 0	1,021 0 0	1,857	88,860	13,509	102,369	104·6
	Lohardugga ...	30	1,200 to 2,400	2,302 0 0	564 0 0	2,866 0 0	1,894	363,960	1,280	365,240	158·6
Rajshahye ...	Darjeeling ...	165	200 to 7,000	35,978 0 0	5,993 0 0	41,971 0 0	10,715	10,503,620	334,600	10,838,220	301·2
	Julpaiguri ...	166	200 to 2,000	23,658 0 0	5,399 0 0	29,057 0 0	20,952	12,632,880	...	12,632,880	533·97
	Total ...	399	.....	66,820 1 0	12,186 2 0	79,006 3 0	37,666	27,740,034	349,389	25,089,423	375·47

Coffee.

Lohardugga, the only district in these provinces in which the coffee plant is as a rule cultivated, produced no coffee during 1889, and only 30lb of coffee were produced in a few bushes in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong.

Cinchona Plantation and Febrifuge.

At the close of the year the Government cinchona plantation consisted of 4,682,401 trees of various ages and of a nursery stock containing 264,000 seedlings. The crop collected amounted to 304,705 pounds, against 373,100 pounds in 1888-89. It was composed of 140,310 pounds of red or *succirubra* bark, 131,055 of Ledger's *calisaya*, 5,310 of *calisaya verde* and *morada*, and 28,030 of hybrid bark.

The outturn of the factory, which is regulated by the demand, was 1,833 pounds of sulphate of quinine and 6,578 pounds of febrifuge. The entire quantity of the quinine and a greater portion of the febrifuge were manufactured by the new fusel oil process which has now entirely taken the place of the old acid and alkali method of manufacture. The quinine is of excellent appearance, and in purity compares favourably with most of the brands of European manufacture. The issues from the factory rose from 7,489 pounds in 1888-89 to 7,680 pounds in 1889-90, as will be seen from the following table:—

	1889-90.		1888-89.	
	lb	oz.	lb	oz.
To Medical Depôt, Calcutta ...	2,197	0	2,140	0
Ditto, Bombay ...	2,224	0	1,250	0
Ditto, Madras ...	...		1,300	0
To Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal	352	8	425	0
To Inspector-General of Jails ...	149	9	121	12
Sold to Government officers and to the public	2,756	0		4
Given as samples	1	0		
Total ...	7,680	1		

The revenue derived from the sale of sulphate of quinine, cinchona and crystalline febrifuge, cinchona bark and other products of the plantation amounted to Rs. 1,13,693-12-6 in 1889-90, against Rs. 1,29,160-3 in the previous year, as shown below:—

	1889-90.			1888-89.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
By sale of febrifuge, sulphate of quinine and bark to the public	43,112	13	0	37,706	0	0
By credit from the Medical Depôts	63,374	11	6	82,322	3	0
By credit from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal ...	5,056	2	0	7,059	0	0
By credit from the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal ...	2,150	2	0	2,073	0	0
Total ...	1,13,693	12	6	1,29,160	3	0

The net profit on the working of the cinchona estate amounted to Rs. 18,967-9-10 in 1889-90, against Rs. 27,844 in 1888-89, and is not unsatisfactory when the depressed condition of the cinchona industry is taken into consideration. It is understood that the exportation from Ceylon has at last begun to fall off, and in this case quinine will probably soon rise in price, and the demand for cinchona febrifuge will also increase.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE MANUFACTURES AND MINES IN THE DIFFERENT DIVISIONS.

There was nothing requiring special mention under this head in the Bhagulpore Division. The manufacture of silk fabrics is steadily decreasing, while the manufacture of raw sugar, carried on chiefly in the Kishenganj sub-division of Purneah, is on the increase. The *sabi* grass trade in Rajmahal is in a very flourishing condition, there being two or three presses now at work. One thousand six hundred and eighty-five guns were manufactured at Monghyr and transported to Calcutta and other places. The Madankota coal-mine was worked with satisfactory results during the year, while Government borings for coal continued at Simra in the Damin. The stone quarries in the Sonthal Pergunnahs also worked well.

Bhagulpore Division.

To the manufactures enumerated under this head in 1888-89 have been added rugs, carpets, blankets, silk, and paper. The manufacture of sugar fell off during the past year in Gya, but increased in Shahabad, Durbhunga, Sarun, and Chumparun. The trade in this article was flourishing. The outturn of mica in the Gya district was estimated during the year at 1,000 maunds.

Patna Division.

The principal manufactures of the Division are iron, pottery, silk, indigo, brass and bell-metal wares, cotton fabrics, shell-lac, rope, mats, molasses, sugar, and paper. The Government iron factory at Burakar was made over to a private company, who intend to work it on a much larger scale. The manufacture of cotton cloth is decaying in almost every district owing to the introduction of cheap English piece-goods. The export from the Raniganj coal-mines is steadily increasing.

Burdwan Division.

There is nothing under this section requiring special mention in the Rajshahye Division, excepting that the cultivation of sugarcane and the manufacture of molasses are gradually being extended in the district of Rajshahye. Coal of marketable value has been discovered comparatively close to the Brahmaputra, and ironstone and limestone in close proximity.

Rajshahye Division.

The manufactures of this Division are few and unimportant. The year was very favourable for lac, the outturn of the manufactured article being larger everywhere. The output of coal in both Hazaribagh and Manbhoom shows a decline as compared with the year 1888-89, as per table below:—

Chota Nagpore Division.

		1888-89.		1889-90.	
[illegible]rh	...	508,795	tons.	475,265	tons.
[illegible]	...	131,762	,,	89,606	,,

The total output of copper ore from Baraganda mines during the year was 4,620 tons as compared with 2,734 tons in the previous year. The mica mines were worked during the year with almost the same results, the outputs for the years 1888-89 and 1889-90 being 1,484 and 1,499 maunds respectively. The stone quarry at Mahta in Manbhoom was not so extensively used as during the previous year. In consequence of favourable reports having been submitted by mining geologists, syndicates have been formed for the purpose of working gold mines in various parts of the Division.

Dacca Division.

The manufactures of this Division, which are not of much importance, continued unchanged during the year. There are no mines in the Division, heavy black ironstone being only found at certain places in pergunnah Bhowal in the Dacca district: 6,897 tons of such stone were used for metalling roads in Dacca during the year.

Orissa Division.

There are no mines in the Division, but sandstone and laterite are extensively quarried for road metal and building purposes. Iron ore to a small extent is also obtained from the tributary states and melted by the village smiths in Cuttack. Salt is the principal item of manufacture in the Division. The manufacture has, however, been discontinued in Cuttack and Balasore of late years owing to the abolition of punga salt and the introduction of revised rules under the new Act. The Cuttack filigree work still continues to maintain its position.

Presidency Division.

The number of mills, presses, and factories at work in the 24-Pergunnahs was the same during the year of report as in the previous year, viz., 46. The bone-crushing factory at Tengra was closed and a saltpetre refinery started during the year. These mills gave employment to 57,000 persons. The mills and factories manufacture cotton twist and yarn, gunny-bags and cloth, sugar, paper, silk, ice, shell-lac and lac-dye. The presses press and bale jute for export. The outturn of the jute mills was smaller than in 1888-89. Ten thousand seven hundred and eighty-three tons of cotton were worked up during the year by four mills, against 6,785 tons in the year preceding. The outturn of the paper mills at Titagurh was 1,864 tons, against 1,686 tons in the previous year. The sugar mill at Cossipore worked with success, and the manufacture of the article according to the native process continued in the Baraset and Bushirhat sub-divisions. Some 3,60,600 maunds of unrefined sugar, valued at Rs. 23,73,779, were manufactured in the district of Jessore during the year. Indigo formed the chief manufacture of the districts of Nuddea and Jessore during the year, the produce in both cases exceeding that of the previous year. The outturn and value of silk thread manufactured in the district of Moorshedabad were larger during the year as compared with the previous year, being 352,860lb, of an estimated value of Rs. 27,53,981, against 285,948lb, worth Rs. 21,95,331. Experimental silk-rearing was carried on during the year by Mr. N. G. Mukherjee under the direction of a committee of merchants in Calcutta. The experiment was, however, not very successful. There are no mines in the Division.

Chittagong Division.

Two ships only were built during the year in Chittagong, against three in the previous one. There was a decrease of nearly 40,000lb in the quantity of tea exported. There was similarly a reduction in the importation of rice, which affected the outturn of milled rice, only 1,02,668 maunds having been milled, against 1,69,000 in the previous year.

Trade.

Sea-borne trade of Bengal.

THE following statement shows the total value of the sea-borne trade of the Bengal Presidency during the last five years, exclusive of Government transactions:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports—					
Foreign trade ...	22,62,34,178	24,41,23,240	24,58,21,406	27,11,87,243	26,31,48,033
Coasting trade ...	5,24,71,617	5,38,06,615	5,51,30,014	5,39,50,225	5,25,04,528
Total of imports ...	27,87,05,795	29,79,29,855	30,09,51,420	32,51,37,468	31,56,52,561
Exports—					
Foreign trade ...	33,21,15,247	35,73,42,394	37,19,63,063	37,87,54,789	39,80,60,437
Coasting trade ...	7,63,94,987	7,66,38,032	8,77,05,872	7,78,21,397	7,75,18,542
Total of exports ...	40,85,10,234	43,39,80,426	45,96,68,935	45,65,76,186	47,55,78,979
GRAND TOTAL ...	68,72,16,029	73,19,10,281	76,06,20,355	78,17,13,654	79,12,31,540

There was a fall in the value of imports from Rs. 32,51,37,468 to Rs. 31,56,62,561, principally in piece-goods. The export foreign trade, exclusive of treasure, shows an advance from Rs. 37,82,25,789 to Rs. 39,67,26,895, which is due chiefly to the high prices obtained for rice, jute, linseed, and raw silk. Taking exports and imports together, the total value of the trade of the province increased by nearly a crore of rupees, or from Rs. 78,17,13,654 to Rs. 79,12,31,540.

As usual, the bulk of the trade is carried on with the United Kingdom, the proportion of the trade absorbed by that country being no less than 61·71 per cent. of the whole trade of Bengal. This percentage is, however, less than that of the preceding ten years. The second place is occupied by China, due to opium transactions (10·1 per cent.), and next stands the United States (6·47 per cent). The trade with Germany continues to show a considerable increase.

The proportion of the foreign trade of Calcutta carried through the Suez Canal to the total foreign trade of Calcutta declined from 65·8 per cent. in 1888-89 to 63·7 per cent. in the year under review.

Foreign trade of Calcutta.

The statement below shows the values of the principal articles imported into Calcutta during the last two years:—

IMPORTS.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton goods ...	14,54,76,859	13,12,43,435
Metals ...	1,65,31,166	2,46,68,410
Oils ...	85,07,955	1,18,08,390
Machinery ...	86,30,301	74,07,618
Salt ...	76,35,910	73,38,054
Woollen goods ...	66,41,405	70,11,664
Liquors ...	52,39,340	49,00,323
Apparel ...	40,35,825	41,33,901

Cotton goods.

The trade in cotton piece-goods was not remunerative: large stocks were in hand, while at the close of the year money was scarce and the Bank rate of interest very high. It is report[redacted]e trade of native houses continues to expand and was larger than [redacted]s year.

[redacted] increase in the import of metals is due to the trade righting itself after the collapse of the Copper Syndicate.

Petroleum oil.

The increase in petroleum oil is entirely from the United States, and there was a decrease both from the United Kingdom and from Russia.

Machinery.

Although there is a decrease in machinery, the figures of the year are far in excess of those in any year previous to 1888-89.

Liquors.

Under the head of liquors there is an increase in ale, beer and porter, a large decrease under spirits, and a very small decrease under wines and liqueurs.

Umbrellas and matches.

Among minor items it may be observed that the trade in umbrellas has declined owing to accumulation of stock. The value of matches imported now amounts to Rs. 7,39,000, and the quantity is estimated to be about 152 millions of boxes. Most of these are manufactured in Sweden and Norway, and the wholesale value is about Rs. 35 per case of 50 gross. With this low price the matches of Bryant and May, which are of a more substantial nature, cannot compete.

Exports.

The following statement gives the value of the principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture exported in 1888-89 and 1889-90 :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Raw jute ...	6,94,28,984	7,26,67,026
Opium ...	6,41,48,256	6,37,25,170
Tea ...	5,16,52,620	5,12,39,079
Oilseeds ...	3,57,89,078	4,13,04,984
Indigo ...	2,73,46,873	2,49,05,266
Gunny-bags ...	2,33,35,337	2,31,92,559
Rice ...	2,07,02,266	2,48,74,668
Hides and skins ...	1,90,82,457	1,84,21,934
Wheat ...	1,08,24,635	60,11,810

Jute, raw.

There was a slight falling off in the quantity of jute exported, although prices ruled higher than in the previous year, but the deficiency of Calcutta was more than supplied by the shipments from Chittagong, which increased to the extent of 222,846 cwt.

Tea, Indian.

The export of tea declined slightly in value, but advanced in quantity, being 101,750,725lb in 1889-90, against 95,749,163lb in 1888-89. The cost per pound last year was 8 annas 1 pie, against 8 annas 6 pies in the previous year.

The importations of tea into the United Kingdom during the last two years are—

	1888.	1889.
	lb	lb
India ...	92,387,000	96,693,000
Ceylon ...	20,325,000	31,191,000
China, &c. ...	109,285,000	93,208,000

It cannot be said that any material progress has been made in opening out new markets for Indian tea. Australia is the only country where Indian tea is being rapidly taken; the increase last year was over half a million pounds, or 18½ per cent. In America the export is falling off, and China tea still finds favour in Russia. In India itself the efforts to popularise tea have hitherto failed.

Rice.

Although the value of rice exported last year shows an increase, the quantity was less owing to a shorter crop. Ceylon continues to hold its first place as the consumer of Bengal rice, and the United Kingdom stands next.

Wheat.

There was a further large fall in the export of wheat from nearly 3 million cwt. to a little over 1½ millions. The continent of Europe has received nearly the whole of its Indian wheat from the Western side of India. The total quantity of Indian wheat sent to the United Kingdom was 9,217,332 cwt., wh[illegible] exported 21,321,628 cwt. and the United States 17,061,250 cwt.

Indigo.

There was a small increase in the quantity of indig[illegible] the average declared value wa[illegible] ever recorded in the Custom Hous[illegible]

Cotton, raw.

The trade in raw cotton, which had declined in 1888, showed an improvement of about 20½ per cent. The increase was entirely in the export to continental countries.

Treasure.

The import of treasure during the last year decreased by Rs. 31,38,497, but while silver declined by nearly 50 lakhs, the import of gold advanced by 18½ lakhs.

Coasting trade of Calcutta.

The value of the coasting or interportal trade with Calcutta declined in 1889-90 by about 52 lakhs, and is observable both in the export and import of Indian produce and of foreign merchandise.

MINOR PORTS.

Chittagong port.

The value of the trade of Chittagong, which had fallen off during 1888-89, greatly augmented during the year under review, and amounted to Rs. 3,16,96,703, which is the highest on record. The enormous expansion of the trade in raw jute has materially contributed to the prosperity of this port.

The Orissa ports.

The following table shows the trade of the Orissa ports for the past year as compared with that of the previous year:—

	Balasore.		Cuttack.		Pooree.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign	1,32,209	4,37,513	8,23,691	13,15,803	30,386	39,842
Coasting	95,35,286	93,03,035	1,68,554	4,39,940	20,426	1,76,934

It will be seen that there has been a considerable increase in the trade of Cuttack and Pooree.

Port of Naraingunge.

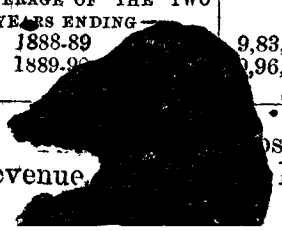
Naraingunge was in November 1889 declared to be a Customs port for the shipment and landing of goods, and a warehousing port. The year was a prosperous one, and the total value of trade was Rs. 1,14,90,150, consisting principally of jute consigned to Chittagong.

Trade of Calcutta with the interior.

In the following statement the total quantity and value of the registered trade of Calcutta with the interior are compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
BY COUNTRY BOAT—						
1888-89	3,65,14,961	12,55,98,028	79,48,351	3,22,84,044	4,44,63,312	15,78,32,072
1889-90	3,14,32,361	11,72,26,810	75,33,847	3,15,50,319	3,89,66,208	14,87,77,129
BY INLAND STEAMER—						
1888-89	53,44,052	5,37,79,198	23,34,134	1,87,22,294	76,78,186	7,25,01,492
1889-90	76,64,737	6,23,40,800	23,80,357	2,33,39,298	1,00,45,094	8,56,80,098
BY E. I. RAILWAY—						
1888-89	4,15,29,165	17,39,03,052	87,08,878	13,98,31,785	5,02,38,043	31,37,34,837
1889-90	4,18,42,301	17,93,36,284	88,69,692	14,81,02,065	5,07,11,993	32,74,38,349
BY E. B. STATE RAILWAY—						
1888-89	1,21,58,511	7,55,96,155	32,41,456	5,72,65,758	1,53,99,967	13,28,61,913
1889-90	1,26,58,418	7,61,18,998	32,11,238	6,52,74,405	1,58,69,656	14,13,93,403
BY ROAD—						
1888-89	53,31,596	2,39,62,839	23,98,683	1,12,06,732	77,30,279	3,51,69,571
1889-90	48,92,111	2,31,43,289	28,94,147	1,15,93,698	77,86,258	3,47,36,987
TOTAL—						
1888-89	10,08,78,285	45,28,39,272	2,46,31,502	25,92,60,613	12,55,09,787	71,20,99,885
1889-90	9,84,89,928	45,82,66,181	2,48,89,281	28,98,59,785	12,33,79,209	74,81,25,966
AVERAGE OF THE TWO YEARS ENDING—						
1888-89	9,83,57,129	53,68,59,994	2,42,93,771	26,14,15,062	12,26,50,900	79,82,75,056
1889-90	9,96,84,106	45,55,52,726	2,47,60,392	27,45,60,199	12,44,44,498	73,01,12,925

Revenue [redacted] Bengal, and with other provinces in India as a whole, in



[redacted]bstract shows the total import trade of Calcutta with each

the principal staples of traffic during the year 1889-90, as compared with the totals of the year 1888-89:—

Articles.		Imports into Calcutta from— Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Rajshahye Division.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Patna Division.	Bhagulpore Division.	Orissa Division.	Chota Nagpore Division.	Total of Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Other provinces in India.	Grand total of traffic by internal routes.	Percentage borne by supplies from Lower Provinces to the total imports.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
Cotton, raw	1888-89	8,042	26,724	5,008	88,487	18,649	812	251	...	2	1,47,975	5,89,372	7,37,347	20·07
	1889-90	6,782	24,414	6,826	48,579	13,876	1,584	912	...	27	1,03,000	7,84,397	8,87,397	11·33
Indigo	1888-89	2,508	7,563	1,934	164	...	67,440	10,380	...	...	89,989	37,321	1,27,310	70·68
	1889-90	2,482	14,703	3,158	76	...	6,173	7,985	...	120	94,697	51,729	1,46,426	64·67
Jute, raw	1888-89	6,04,889	27,43,906	59,76,564	72,74,682	15,249	6,622	2,97,623	7,656	...	1,69,26,591	1,03,683	1,70,30,274	99·39
	1889-90	4,77,526	21,10,525	56,88,849	82,17,775	39,205	13,437	2,06,094	13,439	...	1,67,66,850	95,883	1,68,62,733	99·43
Gunny-bags	1888-89	1,97,950	1,29,756	3,26,583	501	...	2,430	4,082	1,509	699	6,63,510	434	6,63,944	99·33
	1889-90	1,11,822	1,10,779	2,98,393	566	...	1,605	2,313	151	602	5,26,231	1,145	5,27,376	99·78
Wheat	1888-89	98,252	4,84,469	53,603	57,299	481	10,91,492	13,82,439	1,047	...	31,69,073	23,38,536	55,07,609	57·54
	1889-90	1,06,229	3,20,957	40,893	27,212	...	2,40,018	7,29,828	208	...	14,65,345	23,91,214	38,56,559	38·00
Gram and Pulse.	1888-89	1,83,714	15,34,261	1,73,557	2,58,848	10,700	6,06,392	7,07,338	1,484	4,011	34,80,305	4,27,385	39,07,690	89·06
	1889-90	1,82,453	11,05,181	78,128	87,658	750	6,43,692	4,83,602	775	1,381	25,83,600	9,48,070	35,31,670	73·15
Rice	1888-89	47,63,346	31,17,913	10,81,768	50,49,918	5,04,711	19,829	26,923	34,159	58	1,45,98,625	56,254	1,46,54,879	99·61
	1889-90	52,66,468	24,14,156	8,31,988	35,25,488	2,55,637	26,668	1,07,828	26,021	30,381	1,24,84,636	70,621	1,25,55,256	99·44
Paddy	1888-89	6,61,106	7,26,602	1,871	28,044	9,025	...	16	16,024	...	14,42,688	1,066	14,43,754	99·99
	1889-90	8,10,861	4,15,210	1,293	13,167	3,825	628	4	15,331	...	12,60,319	1,338	12,61,657	99·89
Other food-grains.	1888-89	14,774	73,856	4,683	1,436	...	1,22,769	99,894	375	...	3,17,787	53,211	3,70,998	85·65
	1889-90	4,184	25,563	633	212	...	1,42,552	1,24,625	...	37	2,97,811	1,03,058	4,00,869	74·31
Hides of cattle.	1888-89	62,831	25,384	17,481	1,00,360	701	1,33,340	51,231	495	11,266	4,02,999	1,95,206	5,98,205	67·37
	1889-90	55,983	32,144	28,807	1,05,718	131	1,43,687	49,189	734	11,805	4,28,198	1,18,026	5,46,224	78·39
Saltpetre	1888-89	459	13	...	...	...	4,56,078	11,981	...	...	4,68,531	2,17,255	6,85,786	68·32
	1889-90	2	...	...	...	...	4,42,263	14,245	...	...	4,56,510	2,63,965	7,20,475	63·36
Linseed	1888-89	3,05,670	6,96,828	93,175	1,18,441	5,852	35,17,309	6,82,193	856	2,739	54,23,063	21,18,980	75,42,043	71·94
	1889-90	3,02,562	7,78,266	1,04,810	1,40,726	15,871	28,65,749	6,60,063	158	2,584	48,70,783	21,75,564	70,46,347	69·12
Mustard	1888-89	32,969	38,445	1,11,739	1,32,197	500	2,74,665	2,79,869	1,855	2,900	8,69,139	11,55,031	20,24,170	42·93
	1889-90	73,560	59,697	2,51,106	2,46,179	2,950	7,47,582	6,99,362	1,522	23,603	21,05,561	12,55,126	33,60,687	62·65
Silk, raw	1888-89	9,228	8,934	3,505	6,768	...	122	2,023	...	38	30,618	490	31,108	98·42
	1889-90	8,816	9,490	3,877	235	...	67	1,859	...	401	24,745	3,843	28,588	86·56
Sugar, refined.	1888-89	12,295	1,42,605	1,322	1,050	...	12,267	56	116	8	1,69,714	9,285	1,78,999	94·81
	1889-90	4,728	98,391	1,615	2,054	...	23,734	5	...	...	1,30,527	16,383	1,46,910	88·85
Sugar, unrefined.	1888-89	2,02,145	7,01,059	248	1,778	...	46,200	608	...	...	9,52,038	7,446	9,59,484	99·22
	1889-90	1,53,451	6,41,214	202	11,296	...	2,27,421	3,137	...	...	10,36,721	48,089	10,84,810	95·56
Tea, Indian	1888-89	2,791	10	2,74,829	2,778	115	458	277	...	2,799	2,84,056	8,25,277	11,09,333	25·60
	1889-90	2,850	...	2,99,336	1,439	...	329	260	...	3,151	3,07,365	9,27,907	12,35,272	24·88
Tobacco	1888-89	98,896	93,081	3,14,517	2,645	350	26,084	26,450	...	...	5,62,023	610	5,62,633	99·89
	1889-90	1,02,072	89,074	2,87,443	5,412	...	24,015	33,963	230	...	5,42,209	463	5,42,672	99·91
Total	1888-89	72,61,265	1,05,51,400	84,42,386	1,31,25,396	5,66,333	63,84,309	35,77,634	65,486	24,515	4,99,98,724	81,26,842	5,81,35,566	86·01
	1889-90	76,72,811	82,49,764	79,27,362	1,24,33,786	3,32,245	56,11,204	31,25,274	58,269	74,092	4,54,85,107	92,56,821	5,47,41,928	83·09

The total import trade of Calcutta in the articles enumerated in the foregoing statement represents 55·58 per cent. of the entire import traffic of Calcutta during 1889-90, against nearly 58 per cent. in 1888-89, and 61½ per cent. in 1887-88.

The following statement furnishes similar details in respect of the export traffic of Calcutta in cotton goods and salt during the past year as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

Articles.		Exports from Calcutta to— Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Rajshahye Division.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Patna Division.	Bhagulpore Division.	Orissa Division.	Chota Nagpore Division.	Total of Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Other provinces in India.	Grand total of traffic by internal routes.	Percentage borne by the supplies to the Lower Provinces to the total exports.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1888-89	45,697	38,374	8,988	43,652	194	3,281	4,804	80	541	1,45,611	63,850	2,09,461	69·51
	1889-90	47,403	36,825	14,684	49,160	...	3,847	5,200	234	849	1,58,202	58,247	2,16,449	73·09
Cotton piece-goods (European)	1888-89	1,41,578	1,58,021	2,47,995	2,77,100	403	3,86,860	1,61,008	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,17,659	22,17,633	63·13
	1889-90	1,31,744	1,44,154	2,61,662	2,65,622	14	3,68,280	1,61,596	178	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,288	21,36,749	63·10
Salt	1888-89	9,70,409	8,75,752	12,23,631	13,61,463	1,65,870	17,93,470	8,09,201	32,840	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	82,40,686	89·95
	1889-90	8,98,456	8,69,486	11,48,670	13,72,975	1,36,750	16,01,011	8,43,910	35,925	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	78,95,153	89·94
Total	1888-89	11,57,733	10,72,098	14,80,614	16,82,217	1,66,467	21,83,611	9,75,013	31,969	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,09,281	1,06,67,800	88·97
	1889-90	10,77,603	10,50,465	14,25,016	16,87,757	1,36,764	19,73,138	10,10,616	36,338	[illegible]	[illegible]	16,30,230	1,02,48,351	84·09

The three staples specified above make up no less than 41·23 per cent. of the entire exports from Calcutta during 1889-90, against 43·26 per cent. in the previous year and 45·63 per cent. in 1887-88.

Cotton, Raw.

The following statement gives the total quantity of raw cotton imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past year as compared with the totals of the preceding two years:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	9,64,705	10,93,958
Exports	5,52,394	6,40,597

Imports.

While the total import trade during the year showed an increase of 13·40 per cent. as compared with 1888-89, it was 7 per cent. below the figures of 1887-88.

Exports.

The total quantity of raw cotton exported from Calcutta during the past year was 15·97 per cent. in excess of the figures for 1888-89, but 26·43 per cent. below those for 1887-88. The bulk of the trade was sea-borne, and its destination was as follows:—

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	109,550	1,49,110	104,150	1,41,760
Other ports ...	265,603	3,61,597	347,984	4,73,645
Total ...	375,213	5,10,707	452,134	6,15,405
To Indian ports—				
Bombay and other ports...	2,070	2,817	1,781	2,424
Grand Total ...	377,283	5,13,524	453,915	6,17,829

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

Last year the total quantity of raw cotton not exported before the close of the year was 4,53,361 maunds, against 4,12,311 maunds in 1888-89, and 3,05,499 maunds in 1887-88.

Cotton Twist and Yarn.

The registered trade of Calcutta in cotton twist and yarn, carried by internal routes during the past year, as compared with the total of the previous year, was as follows:—

	1888-89.			1889-90.		
	European.	Indian.	Total.	European.	Indian.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	1,84,481	2,43,263	4,27,744	2,91,398	1,90,556	4,81,954
Exports ...	1,38,414	2,33,395	3,71,809	2,71,750	2,69,245	5,40,995

Imports.

European twist and yarn.

The figures relating to the imports by sea represent the total clearances for consumption from shipboard and from bond. The supply during the past year showed a considerable decrease of 25 05 per cent. and 26·64 per cent. in comparison with 1888-89 and 1887-88 respectively. The sources of supply during the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Whence imported.	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
From Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	14,717,269	1,78,856	10,851,278	1,31,873
Other Foreign ports ...	339,040	4,120	445,110	5,410
Foreign Trade ...	15,056,309	1,82,976	11,296,388	1,37,283
Coastal Trade ...	83,360	1,013	50,060	608
Total ...	15,139,669	1,83,989	11,346,448	1,37,891

Indian twist and yarn.

As regards the imports of Indian twist and yarn, the figures remained practically unchanged, the fluctuation being only 4·06 per cent. below the figures of 1888-89.

EXPORTS.

European twist and yarn.

The exports of European twist and yarn during the past year showed a decline of 6·74 per cent. in comparison with the year preceding, and of 10·03 per cent. on the total of 1887-88. The details of the supplies carried by internal routes and by sea during the past two years are given separately in the following statements:—

Exports by internal routes.

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.
Into Bengal	1,36,905	1,48,072
„ N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	47,192	37,371
„ Punjab	11,453	9,294
„ Behar	8,085	9,047
„ Assam	961	8,195
„ Rajputana and Central India	1,717	1,587
„ Central Provinces ...	2,512	1,787
„ Other Provinces ...	636	1,096
Total ...	2,09,461	2,16,449

Exports by sea.

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Orissa ...	4,954,400	60,210	3,423,900	41,610
„ Madras ...	1,043,690	12,684	653,885	7,946
„ Burma ...	542,751	6,596	341,165	4,146
„ Chittagong ...	171,536	2,085	119,200	1,449
„ Bombay and other Indian ports ...	200	2	...	...
„ Foreign ports ...	29,632	360	12,360	150
Total ...	6,742,209	81,937	4,550,510	55,301

Principal river marts.

The different marts on river routes to which this class of goods was largely exported by country boats during the past two years are shown below:—

Marts.	Districts.	1888-89.	1889-00.
		Mds.	Mds.
Ghatal ...	Midnapore ...	14,861	8,981
Midnapore ...	Ditto ...	5,878	5,610
Hooghly ...	Hooghly ...	2,049	1,865
Tumlook ...	Midnapore ...	1,911	1,569
Nuddea ...	Nuddea ...	1,604	1,504
Santipore ...	Ditto ...	1,376	1,434

Besides these supplies, the traffic returns of the Midnapore canals show that 3,724 maunds of twist and yarn were sent during the year to the Midnapore district direct from the local cotton mills without passing the Port Commissioners' wharves. The gross imports of that district, therefore, amounted to 23,685 maunds.

In return for twist, Calcutta received country-made piece-goods from the Midnapore district worth Rs. 1,32,060 against Rs. 3,43,691 in 1888-89 and Rs. 1,44,600 in 1887-88. The other districts which imported European twist and yarn largely from Calcutta during the past year were—Dac[illegible]37 maunds against 17,202 maunds), Nuddea (21,168 maunds agains[illegible]unds), Backergunge (16,073 maunds against 12,563 maunds), Je[illegible]nds against 9,850 maunds), Hooghly (8,223 maunds against [illegible]nd Furreedpore (7,291 maunds against 13,088 maunds).

Indian twist and yarn.

The export trade of Calcutta in Indian twist and yarn shows steady development. Last year the exports by internal routes rose from 1,08,217 maunds in 1888-89 to 1,17,810 maunds, and those by sea from 82,339 maunds to 1,51,435 maunds. The quantities carried by the East Indian Railway during the past two years were distributed thus:—

Marts.	Districts.	1888-89. Mds.	1889-90. Mds.
Barrakur ...	Manbhoom ...	12,013	11,088
Raneegunge ...	Burdwan ...	8,628	9,294
Purneah ...	Purneah ...	6,260	6,758
Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga ...	5,850	6,343
Gya ...	Gya ...	4,605	5,964
Buxar ...	Shahabad ...	3,026	4,346
Luckeeserai ...	Monghyr ...	2,942	3,971
Patna ...	Patna ...	2,850	2,443
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	2,851	3,575
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	2,262	2,615
Rajmehal ...	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	2,050	1,302

The destination of the exports by sea during those years is shown in the following statement:—

Whither exported.	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Indian ports—				
Burma	1,923,478	23,375	1,953,622	27,742
Orissa	265,400	3,225	2,294,200	27,881
Chittagong	1,850	23	8,300	101
Madras	179,005	2,175	601,550	7,310
Bombay and other Indian ports ...	53,950	656	69,224	841
Total of Coasting Trade ...	2,423,683	29,454	4,926,896	59,875
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	...	...	...	...
Other Foreign ports ...	4,351,600	52,885	7,534,105	91,560
Total of Foreign Trade ...	4,351,600	52,885	7,534,105	91,560
Grand Total ...	6,775,283	82,339	12,461,001	1,51,435

Compared with the previous year, the exports to Indian ports showed a rise of 103·28 per cent., and those to foreign ports of 73·13 per cent.

Comparison of imports with exports.

The total quantity of cotton twist and yarn, both European and Indian, exported during the year was 1,69,186 maunds in excess of the quantity imported, against a similar deficit of 54,210 maunds in 1888-89 and 57,800 maunds in 1887-88.

Cotton Piece-goods.

The following statement gives details as to the total value of European cotton piece-goods brought to, and carried from, Calcutta during the past two years:—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Imports ...	14,44,58,105	13,05,81,313
Exports ...	14,69,29,468	15,57,52,554

These figures represent declared values in all cases, with the exception, however, of piece-goods carried by railway and by inland steamers, in which cases they are registered by weight only. In the case of imports by rail, the value of these goods has been calculated according to the value rates of the different provinces. Under all other heads values have been calculated at a maund, which has been taken to represent the average value of European piece-goods of all sorts in Bengal.

EUROPEAN PIECE-GOODS.

Imports.

The value of European piece-goods cleared for consumption represents the total clearances from shipboard and from bond. Compared with 1888-89, the transactions of the past year indicate a decrease to the extent of 9·58 per cent., while as compared with 1887-88 the result shows an increase of 4·24 per cent. The supplies during the past two years were obtained from the different ports mentioned in the table below:—

FROM	Imports by sea. 1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Foreign ports—		
United Kingdom ...	14,30,09,921	12,94,33,792
Other Foreign ports ...	8,75,055	7,30,082
Total of Foreign trade ...	14,38,84,976	13,01,63,874
Indian ports—		
Bombay	2,34,548	1,72,108
Madras	69,696	9,481
Burma	71,002	86,994
Other Indian ports ...	3,721	13,743
Total of interportal trade ...	3,78,967	2,82,326
GRAND TOTAL ...	14,42,63,943	13,04,46,200

Exports.

The total advance in the export trade was 6 per cent. as compared with the year preceding, and 11·41 per cent. as compared with 1887-88. The destination of the piece-goods sent out from Calcutta, province by province, during the past year as compared with the figures of the preceding year, is shown as follows:—

	Exports from Calcutta. 1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
To Bengal	5,33,09,065	5,72,21,249
„ Behar	3,45,15,687	3,70,85,030
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3,46,86,829	3,66,22,950
„ Punjab	1,22,91,741	1,10,20,170
„ Assam	37,48,059	59,25,080
„ Burma	27,51,502	27,37,029
„ Chota Nagpore ...	17,02,260	17,71,070
„ Orissa	17,25,084	13,19,570
„ Madras	11,01,794	7,96,639
„ Rajputana	4,07,799	5,10,580
„ Central Provinces ...	3,65,526	3,81,710
„ Foreign ports ...	2,59,966	2,62,060
„ Bombay	26,894	49,515
„ Other Indian ports ...	39,158	41,712
„ Other places ...	6,111	8,190
Total ...	14,69,29,468	15,57,52,554

Comparison of imports with exports.

It will be remembered that the valuation of Rs. 70 for a maund of piece-goods is 25 per cent. in excess of the values registered in the Custom House. In order, therefore, to strike any correct balance between imports and exports, it will be necessary, in the first instance, to establish an equilibrium between these two sections of the trade. If therefore, as in previous years, 25 per cent. be added to the imports by sea, the total [illegible] traffic would be raised to Rs. 16,31,92,863, against Rs. 18,05,[illegible]us year. Deducting from this the total supply of piece-[illegible] to

Rs. 15,57,52,554, shown above, exported from Calcutta, there remains a surplus of Rs. 74,40,309, against Rs. 3,35,94,623 in 1888-89 and Rs. 1,67,71,873 in 1887-88.

INDIAN PIECE-GOODS.

The total value of Indian piece-goods imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past year is compared below with the totals of the preceding year:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ...	42,22,757	46,65,338
Exports ...	7,82,479	13,53,653

The imports have advanced by 10·47 per cent. in comparison with 1888-89 and by 6·25 per cent. on the figures for 1887-88.

INDIGO.

The indigo trade of Calcutta during the past year as compared with the figures of the preceding year was as follows:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	1,28,208	1,46,719
Exports	1,19,509	1,26,397

The foregoing statement shows an improvement both in imports and exports. The season's outturn was over 10,000 maunds in excess of the figures for 1888, but the quality of the crop generally was not good, and prices, except for certain special kinds, were below those of the previous year. The average declared value per Indian maund shown in the Customs returns was Rs. 199, against Rs. 232 and Rs. 231 in 1888-89 and 1887-88, respectively; the price is said to be far the lowest yet tabulated. About the close of the year prices were affected unfavourably by the tightness of money and the sudden rise in exchange.

Imports.

There was an increase in imports of 14·44 per cent. as compared with 1888-89, and of 11·36 per cent as compared with 1887-88. The distribution of the imports is classified by provinces in the subjoined statement:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	77,820	74,158
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	37,199	51,198
Bengal	12,169	20,419
Other places	1,020	944
Total ...	1,28,208	1,46,719

Exports.

The total quantity of indigo exported during the year showed an advance of 5·76 per cent. on the returns of 1888-89 and of 5·52 per cent. on those of 1887-88.

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

During the year under report, the surplus of imports over exports was 20,322 maunds, against 8,699 maunds in 1888-89 and 11,153 maunds in 1887-88.

JUTE, RAW.

The total quantity of the Calcutta trade in raw jute during the past year as compared with the trade of the previous year is given below:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	1,70,62,724	1,69,40,516
... ...	1,28,61,634	1,21,57,157

T[illegible]actically remained unchanged, the decrease being only ·72 per cent. below the figures of 1888-89, but 17·10 per cent. above those of 1887-88.

Principal supplying districts.

The usual statement showing the different localities from which supplies were largely drawn to the Calcutta market during the past two years is subjoined, the supplies carried by rail being also noted :—

Districts.	Imports by all routes.		Districts.	Imports by rail.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.		1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.
Furreedpore ...	37,52,422	37,74,832	Furreedpore ...	30,32,486	29,45,182
Dacca ...	28 51,965	34,35,808	Dacca ...	6,42,454	13,48,161
Pubna ...	34,85,107	33,22,610	Pubna ...	10,49,006	11,98,646
Rungpore ...	12,18,932	13,27,940	Rungpore ...	9,17,833	11,60,716
Mymensing ...	6,17,191	9,52,164	Julpigoree ...	4,59,916	4,88,357
24-Pergunnahs ...	13,08,335	7,45,992	Nuddea ...	4,48,215	4,53,671
Nuddea ...	5,04,782	5,35,113	Mymensingh ...	1,20,237	3,34,530
Julpigoree ...	4,59,916	4,88,357	Khulna ...	4,63,495	2,82,281
Hooghly ...	5,93,712	4,59,324	Jessore ...	1,55,728	1,65,879
Jessore ...	3,59,022	4,54,832	Rajshahye ...	1,96,463	73,562
Khulna ...	5,27,852	3,28,781	Dinagepore ...	99,290	73,468
Rajshahye ...	4,34,028	3,20,431	Darjeeling ...	61,261	70,713
Purneah ...	1,39,694	1,18,143	Purneah ...	1,14,432	46,521
Dinagepore ...	2,10,099	1,08,397	Bogra ...	92,191	46,278
Goalpara ...	96,977	91,366			
Darjeeling ...	61,261	70,713	24-Pergunnahs ...	17,733	11,244
Maldah ...	1,21,141	57,520			
Backergunge ...	55,043	54,971	Backergunge ...	3,088	2,259
Bogra ...	1,05,282	50,401			
Other places ...	1,59,963	2,42,821	Other districts ...	47,539	32,554
Total ...	1,70,62,724	1,69,40,516	Total ...	79,21,365	87,34,022

Last year the proportion of imports by rail to the total trade was 51·56 per cent. against 46·42 per cent. in 1888-89 and 48·12 per cent. in 1887-88.

Exports.

The exports were 5·38 per cent. less than those of 1888-89, but 5·96 per cent. in excess of those of 1887-88. The subjoined statement shows the destination of the quantity shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two years:—

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	9,269,483	1,26,16,818	8,739,895	1,18,95,968
„ Indian „ ...	30,576	41,617	29,079	39,580
Total ...	9,300,059	1,26,58,435	8,768,974	1,19,35,548

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The imports balanced the exports with a surplus amounting to 47,83,359 maunds, against 42,01,090 maunds in 1888-89 and 30,05,194 maunds in 1887-88.

Gunny-bags.

The total number of gunny bags carried to and from Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	No.	No.
Imports ...	23,514,284	18,606,721
Exports ...	156,741,201	154,769,684

Imports.

The import trade fell off by 20·93 per cent. and 30 [illegible] on the returns of the two years 18[illegible] respectively.

Principal supplying districts.

The following abstract shows the districts from which gunny-bags were largely sent to Calcutta during the past two years:—

Districts.	1888-89.			1889-90.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Pubna ...	7,537,320	...	7,537,320	6,615,800	...	6,615,800
Hooghly ...	3,333,933	3,341,410	6,675,343	2,434,582	1,230,993	3,665,575
24-Pergunnahs ...	3,645,450	849,284	4,494,734	3,516,099	321,439	3,837,538
Dinagepore ...	...	1,425,315	1,425,315	...	1,406,555	1,406,555
Julpigoree ...	...	1,349,880	1,349,880	...	1,500,450	1,500,450
Darjeeling ...	...	694,960	694,960	...	588,385	588,385
Rungpore ...	...	374,080	374,080	...	330,505	330,505
Burdwan ...	...	148,609	148,609	...	144,450	144,450
Purneah ...	...	113,680	113,680	...	26,075	26,075
Other districts ...	...	426,310	426,310	...	342,847	342,847
Total ...	14,516,703	8,721,358	23,238,601	12,566,481	5,891,699	18,458,180

Exports.

It will be seen that the decrease last year in the export trade amounted to 1·26 per cent. in comparison with 1888-89, but when compared with 1887-88 the figures exhibit an increase of 12·95 per cent. The destination of the sea-borne trade was as follows:—

	1888-89.			1889-90.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
To Indian ports ...	35,859,655	1,723,160	37,582,815	36,048,488	1,829,400	37,877,888
„ Foreign „ ...	95,862,173	1,044,450	96,906,623	94,681,874	631,375	95,313,249
Total ...	131,721,828	2,767,610	134,489,438	130,730,362	2,460,775	133,191,137

Comparison of imports with exports.

The exports balance the imports with a deficit amounting to 136,162,963 bags, against a deficit of 133,226,917 bags in 1888-89 and 110,353,813 bags in 1887-88. This result is due to the large manufacture of gunny-bags in Calcutta and the Suburbs.

Gunny-cloth.

The imports and exports of gunny-cloth into and from Calcutta during the past two years were as follows:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Imports	40,452	34,992
Exports	2,547	8,730

The total traffic carried to and from Calcutta by sea during the past two years was as follows:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Yds.	Yds.
Imports	.....	700
Exports	20,460,906	44,178,915

[redacted] imports by internal routes showed a slight decrease of 13·50 per cent. as compared with the figures of 1888-89, and of 7·27 per cent. when compared with 1887-88.

Exports.

Compared with the transactions of 1888-89 and 1887-88, the past year's exports by sea showed an advance of 115·92 per cent. and 138·92 per cent. respectively. The destination of this traffic during the past two years is shown below:—

	1888-89.			1889-90.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds	Yds.	Yds.
To Indian ports ...	5,442,522	213	5,442,735	6,782,941	460,440	7,243,381
„ Foreign ports ...	14,838,171	180,000	15,018,171	36,919,914	15,620	36,935,534
Total ...	20,280,693	180,213	20,460,906	43,702,855	476,060	44,178,915

Comparison of imports with exports.

Last year there was a deficit in the imports over exports of 43,280,911 yards, against a similar deficit of 19,301,900 yards in 1888-89 and 18,001,485 yards in 1887-88. This represents part of the outturn of the steam mills in and around Calcutta.

Outturn of the mills in the vicinity of Calcutta.

In addition to the registered supplies mentioned above, the consignments of power-loom gunny-cloth sent up-country direct from the neighbouring mills without passing the Port Commissioners' wharves are detailed below:—

Importing districts.	Total of district.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Monghyr	48,450	99,850
Durbhunga	16,750	29,320
Bhagulpore	32,845	27,450
Purneah	7,368	6,000
Moorshedabad	11,600	1,500
Nuddea	9,425	...
Champarun	6,500	...
Rajshahye	5,700	...
Patna	4,175	...
Other districts	7,760	7,000
Total ...	150,573	111,120

During the year under report there were 23 jute mills at work in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, against 23 in 1888-89 and 22 in 1887-88. The amount of raw jute worked up was 3,508,000 maunds, showing an increase of 2·79 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and a decrease of 5·85 per cent. in comparison with 1887-88.

Food-grains.

The harvests of the year under report were better than those of the preceding year, but owing to a failure of the crops in 1888, consequent on inundations and floods, there was an exorbitant rise in the price of all sorts of food-grains. The statistics of traffic show that there was an aggregate decrease of 42,78,824 maunds, or 16·11 per cent., in the importation of food-grains into Calcutta during 1889-90 as compared with the previous year, and of 83,86,229 ma[illegible] 27·35 per cent., on the total of 1887-88. In the export trade, ther[illegible]ase of 47,71,512 maunds, or 23·73 per cent., as compared w[illegible]f 96,64,160 maunds, or 38·65 per cent., in comparison

following abstract exhibits the total trade, import and export, under each kind of food-grains separately during the past two years:—

	Imports into Calcutta.		Exports from Calcutta.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice ...	1,52,13,963	1,31,03,089	1,29,46,892	1,07,04,321
Paddy ...	14,68,737	13,06,721	6,56,211	6,16,223
Wheat ...	55,18,907	38,57,102	41,61,722	22,75,264
Gram and pulse	39,86,129	36,11,235	22,02,228	15,55,025
Other spring and rain crops ...	3,72,806	4,03,571	1,36,671	1,81,388
Total ...	2,65,60,542	2,22,81,718	2,01,03,724	1,53,32,212

The total quantity of food-grains not exported (and therefore consumed in Calcutta or held in stock), before the close of the past two years, was as follows:—

	Surplus of imports over exports.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	22 67,071	23,98,776
Paddy	8,12,526	6,90,499
Wheat	13,57,185	15,81,838
Gram and pulse	17,83,901	20,56,210
Other spring and rain crops ...	2,36,135	2,22,183
Total ...	64,56,818	69,49,506

Retail price of food-grains.

The average retail prices which ruled in Bengal during the year 1889 for all sorts of food-grains are compared below with those of the preceding three years:—

		Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolahs.							
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice. Best sort.	Rice. Common.	Marua.	Maize or Indian corn.	Gram.	Arhar.
Bengal.		S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Western districts ...	Average price for 3 years (1886–88) ...	15 8	28 0	15 8	20 3	...	32 1	19 12	17 1
	Ditto for 1889	13 4	29 12	12 1	15 4	...	21 12	15 15	14 10
Central ,, ...	Average price for 3 years (1886–88) ...	15 0	22 5	13 0	19 7	13 12	23 10	19 8	15 12
	Ditto for 1889	13 7	16 13	10 0	14 6	13 1	18 1	15 3	15 10
Eastern ,, ...	Average price for 3 years (1886–88) ...	13 14	28 0	14 7	19 5	...	...	14 10	13 6
	Ditto for 1889	11 4	20 11	10 10	13 15	...	18 4	13 5	11 3
Bengal province ...	Average price for 3 years (1886–88) ...	14 11	26 2	14 3	19 5	13 12	27 14	17 15	15 6
	Ditto for 1889	12 10	22 7	10 14	14 8	13 1	19 6	14 13	13 13
Behar ,, ...	Average price for 3 years (1886–88) ...	17 1	29 0	12 5	19 0	27 8	28 1	23 11	21 4
	Ditto for 1889	14 14	18 15	10 7	14 4	22 5	18 10	18 3	18 12
Orissa ,, ...	Average price for 3 years (1886–88) ...	14 9	12 12	12 13	20 15	...	...	16 1	15 3
	Ditto for 1889	12 15	13 0	11 14	17 4	...	...	16 6	15 15
Chota Nagpore	price for 3 years (1886–88) ...	17 4	24 0	15 12	22 5	32 3	29 6	17 8	20 4
	for 1889	11 15	16 6	12 9	17 13	28 12	15 13	13 0	14 15
Province	e for 3 years (1886–88) ...	15 14	23 0	13 12	20 6	24 8	28 7	18 13	18 0
	for 1889	13 2	17 11	11 6	15 15	21 6	21 4	15 10	15 14

The foregoing statement shows that very high prices prevailed for all sorts of food-grains in the Lower Provinces during the past calendar year. In comparison with the average price ruling in the three years ending with 1888, the rise in the price of wheat was 17·32 per cent., of barley 23·10 per cent., of best rice 16·82 per cent., of common rice 20·31 per cent., of marwa 12·76 per cent., of Indian corn 25·27 per cent., of gram 16·94 per cent., and of arhar 11·80 per cent.

WHEAT.

The gross weight of the Calcutta traffic in wheat during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, was as follows:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	55,18,907	38,57,102
Exports	41,61,722	22,75,264

Imports.

The import trade showed a steady decrease, the figures for the year under report being 30·11 per cent. and 46·95 per cent. below those for 1888-89 and 1887-88 respectively. The different provinces which contributed to the trade during the past two years were as follows:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	22,25,226	18,99,657
Behar	24,73,931	9,69,846
Bengal	6,94,095	4,95,291
Punjab	35,846	4,02,101
Central Provinces	76,739	87,421
Other places	13,070	2,786
Total ...	55,18,907	38,57,102

Exports.

The total quantity exported during the last year showed a decrease of 45·33 per cent. as compared with 1888-89, and of 62·26 per cent. on the returns of 1887-88. The supply exported by sea during the past two years was distributed as follows:—

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	2,949,304	40,14,331	1,550,838	21,10,863
„ Indian „ ...	56,792	77,300	57,216	77,877
Total ...	3,006,096	40,91,631	1,608,054	21,88,740

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

After deduction of the total exports from the total imports into Calcutta, there remained a surplus of 15,81,838 maunds, against 13,57,185 maunds in 1888-89 and 12,41,630 maunds in 1887-88.

GRAM AND PULSE.

Under this heading are included *mutter*, *khesari*, *mushuri*, *maskalai*, *moog*, *boot* or *chhola*, and *arhar*. The aggregate quantity carried to and from Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	39,86,129	36,11,235
Exports	22,02,228	15,55,025

Imports.

The importation of gram and pulses was below the tr[illegible]9 and 1887-88 by 9·40 per cent. a[illegible] respectively. In the following

imports into Calcutta from the different provinces during the past two years are arranged according to the volume of trade:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal	21,61,461	14,54,150
„ Behar	13,13,730	11,27,294
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,59,492	7,43,877
„ Punjab	1,56,703	1,87,873
„ Madras	74,134	62,418
„ Central Provinces	6,946	12,879
„ Other places	13,663	22,744
Total. ...	39,86,129	36,11,235

Exports.

In the export trade there was a considerable decrease of 29·39 per cent. and 55·15 per cent. in comparison with the two previous years. The largest falling off occurred in the exports by sea, the details whereof during the past two years are given in the subjoined table:—

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Cwts	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	699,689	9,52,356	376,371	5,12,283
„ Indian „ ...	522,215	7,10,794	338,128	4,60,230
Total ...	1,221,904	16,63,150	714,499	9,72,513

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The surplus of imports over exports amounted to 20,56,210 maunds, against 17,83,901 maunds in 1888-89 and 18,71,850 maunds in 1887-88.

Rice and Paddy.

The following statement shows the total trade of Calcutta in rice and paddy registered during the past two years:—

Specification of routes.		Imports.		Exports.	
		1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By Boat	Rice ...	1,14,74,755	86,20,840	2,70,646	1,87,841
	Paddy ...	11,63,888	3,09,875	4,15,858	2,41,163
„ Inland steamer	Rice ...	2,56,264	3,95,064	18,140	66,075
	Paddy ...	3,133	13,313	138	1,276
„ East Indian Railway ...	Rice ...	15,03,132	25,84,908	1,27,078	17,791
	Paddy ...	2,26,284	3,99,966	3,158	1,590
„ Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	Rice ...	7,85,082	4,60,823	10,911	37,697
	Paddy ...	3,388	4,234	54	7,162
„ Road	Rice ...	6,35,646	4,93,621	1,43,557	1,81,568
	Paddy ...	47,061	34,569	1,51,378	3,04,275
„ Sea	Rice ...	5,59,084	5,47,333	1,23,76,560	1,02,13,341
	Paddy ...	24,983	45,064	85,625	60,756
Total ...	Rice ...	1,52,13,963	1,31,03,089	1,29,46,892	1,07,04,313
	Paddy ...	14,68,737	13,06,721	6,56,211	5,16,222
Grand total in rice after converting paddy into rice, at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy.		1,61,31,923	1,39,19,790	1,33,57,024	1,10,89,452

The decrease in imports noticed in the last report was further extended during 1889-90, when the figures fell off by 13·88 per cent. and 19·79 per cent. in comparison with the [illegible] 1888-89 and 1887-88 respectively.

The succeeding abstract gives the sources of supply, province by province, together with the channels through which the consignments were received, during the past year as compared with the figures of the previous year :—

Provinces.	By boat and road.		By rail and steamer.		Total.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal ...	1,27,46,027	95,38,813	26,97,088	35,77,662	1,54,43,115	1,13,16,475
„ Behar ...	31,852	29,690	14,910	1,05,201	46,762	1,34,891
„ Orissa ...	41,757	27,921	5,12,306	5,11,764	5,54,063	5,39,685
„ Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	30,381	...	30,381
„ Assam ...	45,574	44,630	8,419	25,229	53,993	69,859
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	2,034	356	809	523	2,843	879
„ Burma ...	...	...	29,180	26,771	29,180	26,771
„ Other places ...	...	641	1,967	208	1,967	849
Total ...	1,28,67,244	96,42,051	32,64,679	42,77,739	1,61,31,923	1,39,19,790

Exports.

The export trade of the past year was 17·32 per cent. and 28·49 per cent. less in comparison with 1888-89 and 1887-88 respectively. The sea-borne exports during the past two years were distributed as follows:—

Exports of Rice from Calcutta by Sea.

Whither exported.	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Indian ports, viz.:—				
Madras	11,704	8,599	10,538	7,742
Other ports in Madras	9,48,226	696,656	7,35,139	540,102
Bombay	32,13,424	2,360,883	19,98,673	1,468,413
Burma	1,13,634	83,486	59,630	43,810
Other ports ...	2,35,094	172,722	1,04,431	76,725
Total of interportal trade ...	45,22,082	3,322,346	29,08,411	2,136,792
To Foreign ports, viz.:—				
United Kingdom ...	15,07,516	1,107,563	12,07,216	886,934
Other Foreign ports ...	63,46,962	4,663,074	60,97,714	4,479,953
Total of Foreign trade	78,54,478	5,770,637	73,04,930	5,366,887
Grand Total of exports by sea ...	1,23,76,560	9,092,983	1,02,13,341	7,503,679

Exports of Paddy from Calcutta by Sea.

To Indian ports ...	34,163	25,099	16,642	12,227
„ Foreign „ ...	51,462	37,809	44,114	32,410
Grand Total of exports by sea ...	85,625	62,908	60,756	44,637

Stocks of rice in Calcutta.

The stocks of rice at all the markets and warehouses in Calcutta and the Suburbs, in the first week of [illegible]90, was 29,98,735 maunds against 28,[illegible]s in 1889 and 26,91,992 maunds in 1888. The total imports o[illegible] past year being 13,06,721 maunds, and the total export[illegible]

there remained a balance of 6,90,499 maunds which, at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy, is equivalent to 4,31,562 maunds of rice.

MISCELLANEOUS SPRING AND RAIN CROPS.

The principal staples comprised under this head are barley, *kodo*, *shama*, Indian corn, oats, millets and other crops, which are reaped during the spring and rainy seasons. The total quantity of the Calcutta trade in these grains during the past two years is shown below:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	3,72,806	4,03,571
Exports ...	1,36,671	1,81,388

Imports.

The increase in the import trade was 8·02 per cent. as compared with 1888-89, and 6·99 per cent as compared with 1887-88. The following are the different provinces which contributed to the trade during the past two years:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	2,22,663	2,67,177
Bengal	94,749	30,597
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	37,771	61,349
Punjab	.....	41,184
Other places	17,623	3,264
Total ...	3,72,806	4,03,571

Exports.

The total exports from Calcutta during the past year were 32·72 per cent. in excess of the figures for 1888-89, but 14·67 per cent. below those for 1887-88. The bulk of the trade was sea-borne, and its destination during the past two years was as follows:—

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	64,375	87,622	115,336	1,56,985
„ Indian „ ...	30,767	41,878	15,584	21,212
Total ...	95,142	1,29,500	130,920	1,78,197

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The total quantity of miscellaneous spring and rain crops not exported before the close of the year was 2,22,183 maunds against 2,36,135 maunds in 1888-89 and 1,64,645 maunds in 1887-88.

HIDES.

The import and export trade of Calcutta in hides during the past year, as compared with the totals of the previous year, is given below:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	No.	No.
Imports ...	5,233,623	4,763,095
Exports ...	5,681,812	5,840,107

Th[illegible]ff in the hide trade noticed in the last report was further exte[illegible]889-90, and the Customs' Collector observes that the propor- [illegible] trade in raw hides with the United Kingdom has steadily [illegible] past three years.

Imports.

The import trade of last year was below that of 1888-89 and that of 1887-88 by 8·99 per cent. and 19·93 per cent., respectively. The following comparative statement shows the importation of hides from the several provinces during the past two years:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	No.	No.
Bengal	1,724,571	1,852,525
Behar	1,476,571	1,543,007
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1,092,904	683,352
Orissa	270,785	328,626
Punjab	442,536	131,152
Chota Nagpore	90,128	94,440
Madras	75,233	55,208
Central Provinces	9,944	38,472
Burma	39,330	17,553
Other places	21,621	18,760
Total ...	5,233,623	4,763,095

Exports.

The total exports of hides from Calcutta during the past year were 2·79 per cent. in excess of those of 1888-89, but they were 2·99 per cent. less than the figures for 1887-88. The supply exported by sea during the past two years was destined as follows:—

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	No.	Cwts.	No.	Cwts.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	3,707,222	252,990	3,248,907	211,745
Other ports ...	1,916,116	175,183	2,488,474	196,131
Total ...	5,623,338	428,173	5,737,381	407,876
To Indian ports ...	21,538	1,543	35,321	2,232
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,644,876	429,716	5,772,702	410,108

Comparison of imports with exports.

If the imports be deducted from the exports, a deficit of 1,077,012 pieces will be found, against a deficit of 448,189 pieces in 1888-89 and 116,217 pieces in 1887-88.

SALT.

The salt trade of Calcutta during the past year is compared below with the figures of the preceding year:—

YEAR.	IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA BY SEA.			EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA AND HOOGHLY.							
				Inland exports.							
	From foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal State Railway.	By inland steamer.	By boat.	By road.	Total.	Exports by sea.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1888-89	93,72,239	6,06,482	99,78,721	34,61,936	10,22,196	4,65,875	32,40,341	50,338	82,40,686	2,12,905	84,53,591
1889-90	93,20,598	3,81,975	97,02,573	34,00,212	9,71,604	4,40,043	30,33,735	49,559	78,95,153	2,03,677	80,98,830

There was a large falling off in this trade during th[redacted] The customs duty on imported salt was raised from Rs. 2 to [redacted] from the 9th July 1888.

Imports.

The total trade under imports showed a decrease of 2·77 per cent. in comparison with 1888-89, but the figures exhibited an increase of ·67 per cent. when compared with 1887-88. The sources of supply, port by port, during the past two years were as follows:—

	Quantities in tons.		Quantities in Indian maunds.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Liverpool ...	287,945	246,193	78,38,510	67,01,914
Arabian and Persian Gulfs ...	34,687	44,634	9,44,253	12,15,028
Aden ...	16,977	33,316	4,62,156	9,06,932
Hamburg ...	3,877	18,225	1,05,538	4,96,185
Bombay ...	21,053	11,024	5,73,122	3,00,107
Madras ...	1,226	3,007	33,360	81,868
Mozanga ...	...	22	...	589
Mozambique ...	800	...	21,782	...
Port Elizabeth ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	366,565	356,421	99,78,721	97,02,573

The imports of indigenous salt into Calcutta by the East Indian Railway during the past year was 1,319 maunds against 730 maunds and 353 maunds in 1888-89 and 1887-88 respectively. Of the past year's supply, 915 maunds were received from the Punjab, 87 maunds from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 317 maunds from Rajputana and Central India.

Exports.

The export trade shows a falling off of 4·20 per cent. on the total of 1888-89, and of 4·21 per cent. on that of 1887-88. The comparative table below shows the exportation of salt to the several provinces during the past two years:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.
To Bengal	45,97,127	44,26,337
„ Behar	26,02,671	24,44,921
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	3,11,816	3,21,334
„ Assam	5,15,948	4,72,353
„ Chota Nagpore	1,81,297	1,94,275
„ Orissa	31,819	35,925
„ Other Provinces	8	8
Total ...	82,40,686	78,95,153
„ Sea ports	2,12,905	2,03,677
GRAND TOTAL ...	84,53,591	80,98,830

Comparison of imports with exports.

After deducting the gross exports from the total quantity imported into Calcutta, there remained 16,05,062 maunds against 15,25,860 maunds in 1888-89 and 11,83,596 maunds in 1887-88.

Clearances from shipboard and bond.

The following statement furnishes in detail the quantities on which duty was paid in Calcutta and the 24-Pergunnahs during the past two years as compared with the inland despatches from Calcutta in those years:—

	Sea-imported salt.	Clearances.	Sent into the interior.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1888-89	98,09,586	93,09,586	84,53,591
1889-90	90,93,993	90,93,993	80,98,830

According to the foregoing figures, the amount of salt retained for consum[illegible]alcutta and the Suburbs, Hooghly, and a part of the 24-P[illegible]rict, and also available for export to the interior, was [illegible]gainst 8,55,995 maunds in 1888-89 and 9,00,444 maunds

Principal salt-importing marts.

The different marts in the interior to which salt was carried from Calcutta to the extent of 1,00,000 maunds and upwards during the past year were Serajgunge (3,63,252 maunds), Durbhunga (2,41,684 maunds), Patna (2,36,858 maunds), Raneegunge (1,95,526 maunds), Balagunge (1,93,173 maunds), Jhalokati (1,85,500 maunds), Naraingunge (1,55,176 maunds), Gya (1,24,798 maunds), Sahebgunge (1,23,580 maunds), Arrah (1,16,881 maunds), Bhoyrub Bazar (1,16,500 maunds), Bhagulpore (1,10,402 maunds), and Goalundo (1,00,681 maunds).

SALTPETRE.

The total quantity of saltpetre imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	6,85,820	7,20,475
Exports ...	5,69,346	5,76,646

Imports.

The advance shown in the last report was maintained and further extended during the past year, when the imports increased by 5·05 per cent. and 12·64 per cent. over those of 1888-89 and 1887-88 respectively. The sources of supply during the past two years, classified by provinces, are specified below:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	4,68,059	4,56,508
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1,65,940	2,08,650
Punjab	51,001	53,110
Other places	506	2
Rajputana and Central India ...	314	2,205
Total ...	6,85,820	7,20,475

Exports.

The total quantity of saltpetre exported from Calcutta during the past year was 1·28 per cent. above the figures for 1888-89, and 9·98 per cent. in excess of those for 1887-88. The quantity exported by sea during the past two years was distributed as follows:—

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	187,634	2,55,391	164,254	2,23,568
Other foreign ports ...	226,242	3,07,941	254,671	3,46,635
Total ...	413,876	5,63,332	418,925	5,70,203
To Indian ports—				
Madras	1,835	2,498	1,883	2,563
Other Indian ports ...	414	563	489	666
Total ...	2,249	3,061	2,372	3,229
GRAND TOTAL ...	416,125	5,66,393	421,297	5,73,432

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The result of the past year's traffic was a surplus of imports over exports of 1,43,829 maunds, against 1,16,474 maunds in 1888-89 and 1,15,296 maunds in 1887-88.

LINSEED.

The gross import and export traffic of Calcutta in linseed during the past two years was as follows:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	75,42,288	70,5[illegible]
Exports ...	77,06,700	69,7[illegible]

There was again a small crop of linseed last year, but the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, observes that prices being higher in sympathy with the home market, supplies were forthcoming which otherwise might have been kept back.

Imports.

The import trade fell off by 6·51 per cent. and 11·75 per cent. on the returns of 1888-89 and 1887-88 respectively. The different provinces which contributed to the trade during the past two years are mentioned below:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	41,99,502	35,25,812
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	20,33,292	19,81,928
Bengal	12,19,966	13,42,229
Assam	59,079	1,09,950
Rajputana and Central India ...	15,978	55,548
Central Provinces	3,777	23,047
Other Provinces	10,694	12,490
Total ...	75,42,288	70,51,004

Exports.

The decrease in the export trade during the past year was 9·44 per cent. and 13·12 per cent. on the figures for the two previous years respectively. The details of the sea-borne trade during the past two years are given in the following statement:—

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To the United Kingdom ...	4,592,024	62,50,255	4,000,953	54,45,741
„ other Foreign ports ...	1,067,468	14,52,942	1,123,332	15,28,980
Total of Foreign ports ...	5,659,492	77,03,197	5,124,285	69,74,721
To Indian ports	4	5	7	10
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,659,496	77,03,202	5,124,292	69,74,731

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

A deduction of exports from imports shows a surplus of 71,973 maunds during 1889-80, against a deficit in imports over exports of 1,64,412 maunds and 42,914 maunds in 1888-89 and 1887-88 respectively.

MUSTARD SEED.

The subjoined statement shows the trade of Calcutta in mustard seed during the past year as compared with the totals of the preceding year:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	20,28,008	33,66,906
Exports ...	8,68,842	20,34,495

Imports.

It will be seen that the imports during the past year exceeded the figures for 1888-89 and 1887-88 by 13,38,898 maunds (66·02 per cent.) and 10,78,455 maunds (47·13 per cent.) respectively. The following statement illustrates the places of supply, province by provice, during the past two years:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	5,48,534	14,46,944
Assam	2,75,732	8,05,606
Bengal	3,15,850	6,33,492
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	8,36,854	4,26,506
[illegible]	51,038	54,358
Total ...	20,28,008	33,66,906

Exports.

The advance last year in the export trade was 11,65,653 maunds, or 134·16 per cent., on the figures of 1888-89, and 9,18,265 maunds, or 82·26 per cent., as compared with 1887-88. The exports by sea rose from 5,05,889 maunds in 1887-88 and 3,31,216 maunds in 1888-89 to 16,18,650 maunds in the year under report. The details of this latter traffic for the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	187,804	2,55,623	800,202	10,89,164
Other Foreign ports ...	54,033	73,545	230,658	3,13,951
Total ...	241,837	3,29,168	1,030,860	14,03,115
To Indian ports ...	1,505	2,048	158,352	2,15,535
GRAND TOTAL ...	243,342	3,31,216	1,189,212	16,18,650

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The total quantity of mustard seed not exported before the close of the year was 13,32,411 maunds, against 11,59,166 maunds in 1888-89 and 11,72,221 maunds in 1887-88.

SILK, RAW.

The total quantity of raw silk, including cocoons, imported into, and exported from, Calcutta, during the past two years, is shown in the subjoined statement:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	31,475	28,864
Exports	27,727	27,426

Imports.

The quantity imported during the past year decreased by 8·29 per cent. as compared with that of 1888-89, but it was 3·82 per cent. in excess of the trade of 1887-88.

Exports.

There was very little change in the total exports from Calcutta during 1889-90 and 1888-89, but when compared with 1887-88, the past year's figures show an advance of 14·10 per cent. The distribution of the export trade by sea during the past two years will be seen from the statement appended—

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	599,692	7,288	591,507	7,188
Other Foreign ports ...	1,299,925	15,798	1,263,866	15,360
Total ...	1,899,617	23,086	1,855,373	22,548
To Indian ports—				
Madras	232,096	2,821	223,338	2,714
Other ports in Madras ...	12,079	147	14,301	174
Bombay	765	9	...	...
Burma	5,622	68	7,599	93
Other Indian ports ...	634	8	926	11
Total ...	251,196	3,053	246,164	2,992
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,150,813	26,139	2,101,537	25,540

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The total quantity of raw silk imported into Calcutta was 1,438 maunds in excess of that exported during the year, against a similar surplus of 3,748 maunds in [illegible] of 2,929 maunds in 1887-88.

Sugar.

In the following statement the sugar trade of Calcutta during the past year is compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

		1888-89.	1889-90.
		Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	Refined	4,13,947	4,87,837
	Unrefined	11,83,888	12,13,193
Exports ...	Refined	2,01,926	2,85,312
	Unrefined	4,38,391	5,74,725

Imports.

There was a recovery in the import trade both in refined and unrefined sugar. The advance under the former head was 17·85 per cent. compared with the previous year, but in comparison with 1887-88 the figures exhibited a decrease of 10·66 per cent., while in the case of unrefined sugar the traffic was in excess of those years by 2·47 per cent. and 13·08 per cent. respectively. The subjoined statement shows the places of supply, province by province, during the past two years:—

	Refined sugar.		Unrefined sugar.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal	1,57,272	1,06,788	9,05,230	8,06,163
Behar	12,323	23,739	46,808	2,30,558
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	9,261	16,382	7,446	47,783
Madras	43,105	36,852	98	...
Bombay	30,999	25,363	...	...
Other places	1,60,987	2,78,713	2,24,306	1,28,689
Total ...	4,13,947	4,87,837	11,83,888	12,13,193

Exports.

The quantity of refined sugar exported during the last year showed an increase of 83,386 maunds, or 41·29 per cent., as compared with 1888-89, and of 56,001 maunds, or 24·42 per cent., as compared with 1887-88. The trade in unrefined sugar showed also a rise of 1,36,334 maunds, or 31·09 per cent., and of 2,00,623 maunds, or 53·62 per cent., in comparison with those years respectively. The largest advance is observable in the exports by sea, which exhibited an increase of 185·40 per cent. under refined and of 79·51 per cent. under unrefined sugar in comparison with the previous year, as will be seen from the figures given below:—

	Refined Sugar.				Unrefined Sugar.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Foreign ports ...	5,164	3,794	61,856	45,445	89,493	65,750	1,44,121	105,885
„ Indian „ ...	31,726	23,309	43,428	31,906	7,392	5,431	29,797	21,892
Total ...	36,890	27,103	1,05,284	77,351	96,885	71,181	1,73,918	127,777

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

After converting refined into unrefined sugar at the rate of one maund of the former to 2½ maunds of the latter, the total of the year's traffic aggregated 24,32,785 maunds under imports and 12,88,005 maunds under exports, leaving a balance of 11,44,780 maunds not exported before the close of the [illegible] a similar surplus of 12,75,549 maunds in 1888-89 and 14,90,629

TEA, INDIAN.

The traffic of Calcutta in Indian tea during 1889-90 as compared with the figures of the previous year is shown below:—

	1888-89.		1889-20.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
Imports ...	11,23,252	92,427,594	11,49,524	102,817,943
Exports ...	11,78,851	97,002,629	12,57,514	103,475,451

The figures exhibit a larger increase than was noticed in the two previous reports. The quality of the crop was better than last year, and the market was generally firm and prices were fairly good. On the other hand, the China crop was poor in quality, and this increased the demand for Indian tea in the London market. The average price according to the Customs returns was 8 annas 1 pie per pound during the past year, against 8 annas 6 pies in 1888-89 and 9 annas 5 pies in 1887-88.

Imports.

The import trade showed a considerable increase of 1,26,272 maunds, or 11·24 per cent., on the returns on the previous year, and of 2,30,820 maunds, or 22·66 per cent., as compared with 1887-88. The following statement shows the imports of tea during the past two years, classified according to the provinces from which it was imported:—

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs
Assam	8,07,628	66,456,247	9,14,397	75,241,810
Bengal	2,94,416	24,226,231	3,17,762	26,147,273
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	10,548	867,950	6,885	566,537
Punjab	7,096	583,899	6,017	544,484
Chota Nagpore ...	2,799	230,318	3,151	259,282
Behar	735	60,480	589	48,466
Other places ...	30	2,469	123	10,091
Total ...	11,23,252	92,427,594	12,49,524	102,817,943

Imports by sea.

The importation of Indian tea into Calcutta by sea during the past two years consisted of shipments from the following customs ports:—

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
Chittagong	13,894	1,143,269	14,137	1,163,315
Madras	7	616	45	3,673
Burma	6	500	3	220
Other Indian ports ...	12	936	67	5,496
Total ...	13,919	1,145,321	14,252	1,172,704

Exports.

The exports of tea were 6·67 per cent. greater than the trade of 1888-89, and 18·99 per cent. over that of 1887-88. The details of the sea-borne trade during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
To Foreign ports—	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
United Kingdom ...	11,24,684	92,545,445	11,90,923	97,995,930
Other Foreign ports ...	38,934	3,203,718	45,631	3,754,795
Total of Foreign ports ...	11,63,618	95,749,163	12,36,554	101,750,725
To Indian ports—				
Bombay	10,442	859,259	14,588	1,200,390
Madras	681	56,022	3,401	279,858
Other Indian ports ...	659	54,220	1,105	90,934
Total of Indian ports ...	11,782	969,501	19,094	1,571,182
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,75,400	96,718,664	12,55,648	[illegible]

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

During the year under report, the imports were 7,990 maunds below the exports. In 1888-89 the deficit of imports over exports was 55,599 maunds, and in 1887-88, 39,779 maunds.

TOBACCO.

The total weight of tobacco imported into, and exported from, Calcutta, during the past year is compared below with the trade of the year 1888-89 :—

		1888-89.	1889-90.
		Mds.	Mds.
Imports	...	5,75,858	5,54,069
Exports	...	4,04,733	3,73,124

Imports.

As regards the imports, the result of the last year's traffic showed a falling off of 3·78 per cent. as compared with 1888-89, and of 8·25 per cent. as compared with 1887-88. The total supply brought to Calcutta from each province during the past two years is shown in the subjoined statement :—

		1888-89.	1889-90.
		Mds.	Mds.
Bengal	...	5,09,515	4,84,002
Behar	...	52,534	57,978
Madras	...	4,664	4,621
Orissa	...	1,705	1,740
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	416	298
Other places	...	7,024	5,430
Total	...	5,75,858	5,54,069

Exports.

It will be seen that the total exports of tobacco from Calcutta during the past year were less than the figures for 1888-89 and 1887-88 by 7·80 per cent. and 12·50 per cent. respectively. The destination of this traffic by sea during the past two years was to the following places :—

		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Indian ports—					
Madras	...	85,542	1,040	90,117	1,095
Bombay	...	37,589	457	223,604	2,718
Burma	...	14,849,947	1,80,468	13,226,863	1,60,743
Other Indian ports	...	2,482,699	30,171	2,085,395	25,343
Total	...	17,455,777	2,12,136	15,625,979	1,89,899
To Foreign ports—					
United Kindom	...	11,526	140	407,858	4,957
Other Foreign ports	...	2,313,961	28,121	999,387	12,145
Total	...	2,325,487	28,261	1,407,245	17,102
GRAND TOTAL	...	19,781,264	2,40,397	17,033,224	2,07,001

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

Last year the imports balanced the exports with a surplus amounting to 1,80,945 maunds, against 1,71,125 maunds in 1888-89 and 1,77,461 maunds in 1887-88.

INLAND AND SEA-BORNE TRADE OF CHITTAGONG.

The sea-borne trade of Chittagong is dealt with in the report of the [illegible] of Customs, Calcutta, on Trade and Navigation, and it is also noticed [illegible] purposes of comparison with the inland trade.

In the following statement the total quantity of the trade carried to, and from, Chittagong by country boats during the past year is compared with the figures of the previous year:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	19,54,586	13,55,746
Exports ...	6,13,248	5,48,088
Total ...	25,67,834	19,03,834

The total value of the above trade during the last two years is shown below, compared with the sea-borne trade of Chittagong in those years:—

		Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inland trade ...	1888-89 ...	59,87,650	37,04,376	96,92,026
	1889-90 ...	49,80,639	36,70,715	86,51,354
Sea-borne trade ...	1888-89 ...	1,22,94,665	1,42,88,916	2,65,83,581
	1889-90 ...	1,41,78,274	1,75,18,987	3,16,97,261

Lime and limestone.

The large increase noticed in the previous report was not maintained during 1889-90, the total quantity imported being 14,985 maunds, against 47,139 maunds and 20,163 maunds in 1888-89 and 1887-88 respectively. The supply shipped from Naraingunge aggregated 14,985 maunds, of which 12,150 maunds were carried by country boats and 2,835 maunds by coasting vessels, against 21,700 maunds and 25,439 maunds respectively in 1888-89. The Collector of Customs, Chittagong, attributes the decrease to larger importation in the preceding year.

Caoutchouc.

The amount of caoutchouc exported from Chittagong by coasting vessels showed a decrease of Rs. 9,430 and Rs. 16,434 in value over the figures of 1888-89 and 1887-88 respectively. There were smaller imports of this article from the Hill Tracts during the year, and the Collector of Customs, Chittagong, states that the decline was probably owing to the continued disturbed state of that place politically. The Commissioner of the Division, however, remarks that "the trade in India-rubber has almost died out, and it is feared that the rubber-yielding trees are exhausted. I certainly saw none when beyond the frontier last year."

Cotton, raw.

The total exports from Chittagong remained practically the same as in the previous year. The quantity of raw cotton shipped for Naraingunge during the past year was 30,897 maunds, which showed a decrease of 1,650 maunds and 38,769 maunds on the returns of 1888-89 and 1887-88 respectively.

Cotton twist and yarn.

There was a further large decrease of Rs. 42,273 in value in the imports by coasting vessels of this class of goods on the returns of 1888-89, and of Rs. 1,17,898 on those of 1887-88.

Cotton piece-goods, European.

The total value of European piece-goods imported by sea-going vessels was Rs. 10,35,026, showing a falling off of Rs. 3,84,697 on the trade of the previous year, and of Rs. 5,32,105 as compared with 1887-88, the decline being "due to the effect of the bad harvest of 1888-89." The exports by country boats for consumption in the interior of the Chittagong district aggregated Rs. 5,74,208, against Rs. 4,09,406 and Rs. 4,47,148 in the above two years respectively.

Jute, raw.

There was a considerable recovery in the jute trade, the total quantity sent by coasting vessels from Naraingunge to Chittagong showing an advance of 4,85,486 maunds and 1,80,587 maunds on the returns of 1888-89 and 188[illegible]

The amount of jute shipped for Europe from this port during the past two years was as follows:—

		1888-89.	1889-90.
Quantity ...	Mds.	17,46,109	20,49,430
Value ...	Rs.	95,37,959	1,36,56,771

Gunny-bags.

There was a large falling off in the trade in gunnies, the total imports into Chittagong by sea-going vessels amounting in value to Rs. 1,01,334, against Rs. 1,43,870 in 1888-89 and Rs. 1,74,555 in 1887-88.

Cocoanuts.

According to the country-boat returns, the number of cocoanuts imported into Chittagong was 1,817,800, showing a decrease of 1,059,600 as compared with 1888-89 and of 66,800 as compared with 1887-88. The falling off is attributed to a smaller local demand.

Rice and paddy.

The amount of rice imported into Chittagong by country-boats showed a heavy decline of 2,87,493 maunds and 10,31,360 maunds over the figures of 1888-89 and 1887-88 respectively. There was also a very large decrease under paddy, as will be seen from the subjoined table:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice ...	5,79,354	2,91,861
Paddy ...	3,61,034	2,16,838

The total quantity of rice exported to foreign countries during the past year is compared below with the figures of the preceding year:—

		1888-89.	1889-90.
Rice ...	Cwts.	372,461	213,995
	Mds.	5,06,961	2,91,271

After deducting the quantities exported to foreign ports from the imports by country boats, the result is as follows:—

		1888-89.	1889-90.
Rice ...	Cwts.	53,186	433
	Mds.	72,393	590
Paddy ...	Cwts.	264,073	295,141
	Mds.	3,59,433	2,16,838

Out of the above supplies, the quantities shipped for the different customs ports in connection with the coasting trade were as follows:—

		1888-89.	1889-90.
Rice ...	Cwts.	206,105	123,567
	Mds.	2,80,532	1,68,188
Paddy ...	Cwts.	196,100	153,072
	Mds.	2,66,914	2,08,348

Hides and skins.

The total value of the export trade carried by coasting vessels under this head showed a decrease of Rs. 14,059 on the total of 1888-89, and of Rs. 59,241 on that of 1887-88. The Collector attributes the falling off to late cattle epidemic.

Oils.

The total value of oils carried to Chittagong coastwise amounted to Rs. 83,584 during the past year, against Rs. 83,887 in the previous year and Rs. 78,038 in 1887-88. According to the boat traffic returns, the figures for the past year show an increase of 7,706 maunds and 36,929 maunds on the total of 1888-89 and 1887-88 respectively, due to a larger quantity of kerosine oil imported from Calcutta.

Metals and manufactures of metals.

The aggregate quantity carried to Chittagong by country boats amounted to 42,600 maunds against 37,440 maunds in 1888-89 and 22,910 maunds in 1887-88. The decrease under brass and copper was 790 maunds in [illegible] the total of the year preceding, the chief sources of supply being

Calcutta and Dacca. The increase under iron amounted to 2,797 maunds, and was due to the larger importation of building and bridge materials from Calcutta. Under "Other metals," which consisted of steel, lead, etc., imported from Calcutta for local use, the advance amounted to 3,153 maunds on the returns of the previous year. The coasting trade returns also show that Rs. 39,247 worth of metals were imported from Calcutta, against Rs. 46,150 in 1888-89 and Rs. 42,368 in 1887-88, the decrease being due to less local demand.

Salt.

The large increase noticed in 1888-89 under this head was not maintained during the year under report, the quantity imported into Chittagong from Foreign ports being 3,31,675 maunds, against 4,99,827 maunds in the year preceding, and 3,48,060 maunds in 1887-88.

The total exports by country boats amounted to 2,61,131 maunds during the year, against 2,12,926 maunds and 2,17,240 maunds in 1888-89 and 1887-88 respectively, and were distributed during the past two years thus:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.
To Chittagong ...	1,85,082	79,685
„ Noakholly ...	24,524	28,246
„ Dacca (Naraingunge) ...	...	1,50,700
„ Other districts ...	3,320	2,500
Total ...	2,12,926	2,61,131

Last year the increase was mainly due to larger clearances for Naraingunge, which also received largely by coasting vessels, the total imports amounting to 1,41,210 maunds against 1,14,679 maunds in 1888-89 and 1,21,657 maunds in 1887-88.

Mustard and rape seed.

The total quantity of mustard and rape seed imported into Chittagong by country boats amounted to 33,605 maunds during the past year, against 31,040 maunds in 1888-89 and 11,652 maunds in 1887-88. The increase was due to larger importation from Naraingunge, which is the chief source of supply.

Spices.

The imports of betelnuts into Chittagong by country boats fell off by 8,485 maunds in comparison with 1888-89, and by 3,945 maunds as compared with 1887-88, the decrease being due to smaller quantity shipped from Noakhally. Under the head "Spices, all other kinds," the figures showed an advance of 1,130 maunds on the total of 1888-89, but a decrease of 370 maunds on that of 1887-88. The increase during the past year was due to more chillies imported from the interior of the Chittagong district, chiefly for exportation to Naraingunge and Chittagong. As regards the coasting trade, the total value of the imports showed a rise of Rs. 5,147 on the returns of the previous year, chiefly in curry spices from Calcutta and Cochin, the increase being attributed to smaller importation in the previous year. Under exports, however, there was a heavy falling off amounting to Rs. 36,546 in value, and the Collector remarks that the decrease occurred in the exports of chillies, the price of which ruled high in the Chittagong market.

Sugar.

There was very little change in the import sugar trade of Chittagong carried by country boats during the past year, as the following figures will show:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.
Sugar, refined ...	8,030	6,590
„ unrefined ...	36,640	35,043

Refined sugar was chiefly imported from Calcutta, Naraingunge and Jessore for local consumption. Unrefined sugar came partly from the interior of the Chitttagong district, and partly from Jessore and Burrisaul. The imports by coasting vessels from Naraingunge and Calcutta during the year showed a considerable increase, the total value amounting

against Rs. 68,208 in 1888-89 and Rs. 73,080 in 1887-88. The increase was chiefly due to greater demand in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Tea (Indian).

Last year the supply of tea sent to Calcutta from Chittagong by coasting vessels was 1,163,315 lbs., and to other Indian ports 9,234 lbs., altogether 1,172,549 lbs., against 1,222,766 lbs. in 1888-89 and 1,116,116 lbs. in 1887-88, the decline being due to a short crop last year. The value of the trade was Rs. 5,99,811, against Rs. 6,28,244 in 1888-89 and Rs. 5,97,871 in 1887-88. The quantity sent to foreign ports was 19,725 lbs., against 8,988 lbs. in 1888-89 and 5,165 lbs. in 1887-88. The destination of the past year's supply was to the United Kingdom, Mauritius, Tasmania and Victoria.

Tobacco.

The imports of tobacco into Chittagong from Naraingunge showed a falling off of 5,069 maunds, but the figures were in excess of those of 1887-88, as shown below:—

	By country boats.	By sea-going vessels.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1888-89 ...	12,050	9,159	21,209
1889-90 ...	16,140	...	16,140

The quantity of tobacco shipped for foreign ports aggregated 27,604 lbs. against 15,317 lbs. in 1888-89 and 26,573 lbs. in 1887-88. The increase was due to larger shipments for Maldives during the year under report.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF ORISSA.

The total value of merchandise imported into, and exported from, the Orissa ports by sea during the past two years, exclusive of Government transactions, are shown in the following statement:—

Ports		Imports.			Exports.			Grand Total.		
		Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.	Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.	Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balasore ...	1888-89 ...	52,35,010	1,22,731	53,57,741	33,06,178	10,03,576	43,09,754	85,41,188	11,26,307	96,67,495
	1889-90 ...	55,07,652	1,48,600	56,56,252	32,79,808	8,04,488	40,84,296	87,87,460	9,53,088	97,40,548
Cuttack ...	1888-89 ...	19,374	...	19,374	9,72,871	...	9,72,871	9,92,245	...	9,92,245
	1889-90 ...	77,397	...	77,397	16,78,346	...	16,78,346	17,55,743	...	17,55,743
Pooree ...	1888-89 ...	213	...	213	59,599	...	59,599	95,812	...	50,812
	1889-90 ...	1,384	...	1,384	2,15,392	...	2,15,392	2,16,776	...	2,16,776
Total	1888-89 ...	52,54,597	1,22,731	53,77,328	43,38,648	10,03,576	53,42,224	95,93,245	11,26,307	1,07,19,552
	1889-90 ...	55,86,433	1,48,600	57,35,033	51,73,546	8,04,488	59,78,034	1,07,59,979	9,53,088	1,17,13,067

There was a satisfactory revival in the trade during the past year, the increase in the aggregate value being 9·28 per cent. as compared with 1888-89, but the figures are still 10·03 per cent. below those of 1887-88. The import trade showed a rise of 6·65 per cent. on the returns of the year preceding, and the export trade of 11·90 per cent.

The following statements show the places from which, and to which, the supplies went during the past year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

	Imports from—		Exports to—	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ...	53,59,159	56,71,052	37,66,697	35,48,705
Other Indian ports ...	9,128	3,171	5,89,882	6,48,949
Foreign ports ...	9,041	60,810	9,86,245	17,80,380
Total ...	53,77,328	57,35,033	53,42,224	59,78,034

The trade with Calcutta showed a rise of 5·82 per cent. under imports, but a falling of 5·78 per cent. under exports in comparison with the previous year, while there was a decrease of 65·26 per cent. in the trade with other Indian ports under the former head, and an increase of 10·01 per cent. under the latter.

As regards the trade with foreign ports, the figures showed a rise of 572·60 per cent. under imports, and of 80·52 per cent. under exports on the returns of 1888-89.

Imports.

The chief articles of commerce imported into Orissa during the past year as compared with the figures of the previous year are shown below:—

Principal articles.	Quantity.				Value.	
	English weight.		Indian weight.		1888-89.	1889-90.
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.		
			Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn ... European lbs.	3,761,160	3,720,316	45,708	45,212	16,60,460	17,66,893
Cotton twist and yarn ... Indian ... „	310,828	539,000	3,777	6,550	1,31,967	2,15,367
Cotton piece-goods ... European Rs.	...	...	...	...	11,52,592	8,56,422
Cotton piece-goods ... Indian ... „	...	...	...	...	1,950	9,841
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	727,200	892,917	7,27,200	8,92,917	1,74,200	2,12,826
Metals ... ... Cwts.	6,823	12,409	9,287	16,891	89,791	3,28,682
Oils ... ... Gals.	334,853	506,690	25,759	38,976	1,88,281	2,88,860
Ghee ... ... lbs.	30,010	43,845	366	533	12,641	15,957
Spices ... ... „	1,311,665	4,388,519	15,947	53,334	1,64,264	5,13,542
Betel-nuts ... ... „	5,103,436	4,280,207	62,021	52,016	4,94,247	3,75,011
Salt ... ... Cwts.	136,194	145,543	1,85,375	1,98,100	1,89,681	2,61,268
Treasure ... ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	1,22,731	1,48,600

Cotton twist and yarn.

There was no change in the quantities of European twist and yarn imported during the past year as compared with 1888-89, but the figures were 20·14 per cent. in excess of the trade of 1887-88. In the case of Indian twist and yarn, however, the supplies showed an increase of 73·41 per cent. on the returns of 1888-89, and a decrease of 34·79 per cent. on those of 1887-88. European twist and yarn sent to Balasore from Calcutta was 45,212 maunds, against 46,708 maunds in 1888-89 and 37,632 maunds in 1887-88.

Cotton piece-goods.

The total value of European piece-goods imported into Orissa showed a decrease of Rs. 2,96,107 or 25·69 per cent. on the figures of 1888-89, and of Rs. 7,98,953 or 48·26 per cent. on those of 1887-88. On the other hand, traffic in Indian piece-goods rose from Rs. 1,950 in 1888-89 to Rs. 9,841 in 1889-90; but this latter figure was Rs. 11,847 below that of 1887-88.

Exports.

The quantities and values of the important articles exported from Orissa during the past two years are given in the subjoined table:—

Principal articles.	Quantity.				Value.	
	English weight.		Indian weight.		1888-89.	1889-90.
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.		
			Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice ... ... Cwts.	829,327	974,345	11,28,808	13,26,193	25,60,756	34,13,358
Paddy ... ... „	20,478	31,048	27,873	42,260	32,374	46,910
Hides ... ... No.	221,571	314,096	2,21,571	3,14,096	8,02,456	7,89,625
Lac, stick and other kinds ... Cwts.	5,320	6,041	7,240	8,222	1,24,211	1,16,605
Oilseeds ... ... „	17,508	47,764	23,899	65,011	88,306	2,54,219
Timber and sleepers ... „	13,296	17,162	18,099	23,360	32,120	30,284
Silver (treasure) ... ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	10,03,576	8,04,488

Rice and paddy.

The export trade in rice rose from 11,28,808 maunds in 1888-89 to 13,26,193 maunds during the past year, and that in paddy from 27,873 maunds to 42,260 maunds during the two years respectively.

COUNTRY BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE NUDDEA RIVERS.

The following statement shows the amount of downward and upward traffic carried on the Nuddea rivers during the past year as compared with the previous year :—

	Down-stream.		Up-stream.		Total.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1888-89	69,67,953	2,56,10,239	18,74,082	66,56,254	88,42,035	3,22,66,493
1889-90	63,49,750	2,45,35,034	20,89,013	70,15,578	84,38,763	3,15,50,612

The falling off in the gross weight of goods registered was 4·56 per cent. as compared with 1888-89 and 10·72 per cent. in comparison with 1887-88. As regards the down traffic, there was a decrease of 6,18,203 maunds as compared with the figures of 1888-89, and of 10,67,079 maunds as compared with those of 1887-88. The upward traffic, however, showed a recovery, the quantity carried during the past year being 2,14,931 maunds in advance of that of 1888-89, and only slightly in excess of that of 1887-88. The condition of the Bhagiruthee and the Matabhanga rivers is still unsatisfactory, the traffic having been less than that of any of the preceding years.

The number of laden boats, the cargoes of which were registered during the past two years, was 25,350, against 27,824 in 1888-89 and 3,100 in 1887-88.

Down-stream traffic.

The quantities and values of the chief articles of traffic carried downward during the past two years were as follows :—

Principal Staples.		Down-stream traffic registered at—						Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
		Jungypore.	Nuddea.	Kissengunge.	Hanskhally.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.	Into Calcutta.	Into other places.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Indigo	1888-89	21	950	...	...	971	2,01,997	950	21	971
	1889-90	...	481	...	...	481	90,067	481	...	481
Jute, raw	1888-89	24,615	6,09,811	9,799	5,03,490	11,47,715	18,77,789	8,69,318	2,78,397	11,47,715
	1889-90	41,641	4,53,924	18,954	4,63,639	9,78,158	40,34,902	7,59,980	2,18,178	9,78,158
Wheat	1888-89	4,30,830	4,46,177	1,393	68,606	9,47,008	24,85,896	9,37,540	9,468	9,47,008
	1889-90	2,35,182	3,22,679	1,496	54,928	6,14,235	16,12,367	6,10,864	3,371	6,14,235
Rice not in the husk	1888-89	17,264	3,91,756	1,262	5,78,411	9,88,693	24,71,732	9,45,988	42,705	9,88,693
	1889-90	10,969	1,78,927	256	4,49,552	6,39,704	18,39,149	6,23,761	15,943	6,39,704
Do. in the husk ...	1888-89	1,016	400	10,195	2,092	13,703	18,841	2,002	11,701	13,703
	1889-90	3,734	750	20,026	1,168	25,678	41,727	1,200	24,478	25,678
Gram and pulse ...	1888-89	3,67,842	4,75,446	20,321	2,96,948	11,60,557	26,11,253	11,40,506	20,051	11,60,557
	1889-90	3,00,684	4,01,306	18,760	2,04,657	9,25,407	23,13,517	9,14,019	11,388	9,25,407
Other spring and rain crops	1888-89	33,211	1,96,599	1,855	5,514	2,37,179	4,15,063	2 36,376	803	2,37,179
	1889-90	57,442	2,53,653	60	680	3,11,836	5,45,713	3,09,585	2,251	3,11,836
Hides*	1888-89	...	25,040	...	...	25,040	72,270	24,090	950	25,040
	1889-90	...	32,230	...	...	32,230	89,645	32,230	...	32,230
Linseed	1888-89	4,70,921	2,25,958	12,366	1,16,340	8,25,585	31,99,141	8,14,951	10,634	8,25,585
	1889-90	2,67,266	1,84,151	8,108	1,00,183	5,59,708	23,78,759	5,52,817	6,891	5,59,708
Mustard and rape seed	1888-89	1,97,623	70,245	...	41,950	3,09,818	13,16,726	2,80,507	29,311	3,09,818
	1889-90	3,44,761	1,65,181	97	65,363	5,75,402	24,45,458	4,92,043	83,359	5,75,402
Other oil-seeds ...	1888-89	53,070	3,755	...	1,713	58,538	2,26,904	57,761	777	58,538
	1889-90	92,979	2,132	...	16	95,127	3,81,163	94,377	750	95,127
Ghee	1888-89	13,998	10,732	...	22	24,752	7,64,218	24,415	337	24,752
	1889-90	11,990	10,572	2	30	22,594	7,39,953	22,333	261	22,594
Saltpetre	1888-89	4,052	2,074	...	...	6,126	32,161	6,126	...	6,126
	1889-90	3,775	...	...	...	3,775	22,650	3,775	...	3,775
Other saline substances	1888-89	1,10,639	20,600	100	100	1,31,439	7,22,914	1,31,010	429	1,31,439
	1889-90	99,189	17,474	...	...	1,16,663	6,41,646	1,13,213	3,450	1,16,663
Silk, raw (Indian) ...	1888-89	2,322	...	...	5	2,327	9,92,465	...	2,327	2,327
	1889-90	2,108	30	...	...	2,138	8,45,312	30	2,108	2,138
Manufactures of silk (Indian)†	1888-89	25,389	...	...	...	...	25,389	...	25,389	25,389
	1889-90	22,393	23,992	...	...	...	46,385	...	46,385	46,385
Sugar, refined	1888-89	13,718	2,952	939	40	17,649	1,80,992	13,447	4,202	17,649
	1889-90	26,065	2,497	...	46	28,608	3,18,264	23,718	4,890	28,608
Do., unrefined ...	1888-89	29,655	1,052	434	8,281	36,422	1,32,030	20,879	15,543	36,422
	1889-90	23,006	3,156	853	9,915	36,930	1,66,185	21,353	15,577	36,930
Tobacco unmanufactured	1888-89	46,689	1,16,643	76	558	1,63,966	11,47,762	51,389	1,12,577	1,63,966
	1889-90	36,109	1,19,369	312	1,275	1,57,065	10,60,189	37,978	1,19,087	1,57,065
Timber	1888-89	16,618	39,373	204	...	56,195	1,12,390	52,513	3,682	56,195
	1889-90	23,662	1,44,850	168	...	1,68,680	3,58,445	1,55,204	13,476	1,68,680

* Hides are shown according to number.
† Manufactures of silk are shown according to value in rupees.

Up-stream traffic.

The following statement shows all the principal articles of traffic carried up-stream during the past two years:—

Principal Staples.		Up-stream traffic registered at—				Total.		Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
		Jungypore.	Nuddea.	Kissengunge.	Hanskhally.	Quantity.	Value.	From Calcutta.	From other places.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Coal and coke...	1888-89	27,713	90,944	...	57,937	1,76,594	66,223	1,47,966	28,628	1,76,594
	1889-90	27,601	1,43,487	...	68,953	2,40,041	90,015	2,12,575	27,466	2,40,041
Cotton twist and yarn (European).	1888-89	...	187	...	73	260	15,730	217	43	260
	1889-90	...	36	...	...	36	2,200	16	20	36
Cotton piece-goods (European).*	1888-89	33,675	19,100	...	7,300	...	59,475	17,900	41,575	59,475
	1889-90	52,300	...	...	3,140	...	55,440	1,940	53,500	55,440
Gunny-bags* ...	1888-89	2,480	63,915	41	4,396	70,791	19,209	68,436	2,355	70,791
	1889-90	3,100	43,350	...	1,360	47,810	13,660	44,710	3,100	47,810
Gunny-cloth* ...	1888-89	112,258	38,095	...	220	150,573	6,02,288	125,988	24,585	1,50,573
	1889-90	136,224	...	...	...	136,224	6,30,036	111,120	25,104	1,36,224
Rice not in the husk...	1888-89	35,319	48,503	...	2,437	86,259	2,15,647	2,188	84,071	86,259
	1889-90	22,938	49,484	...	5,140	77,562	2,22,991	2,008	75,554	77,562
Do. in the husk ...	1888-89	1,891	9,482	79,537	5,192	96,102	1,32,140	9,185	86,917	96,102
	1889-90	2,139	49,456	1,01,896	34,491	1,87,982	3,05,471	75,414	1,12,568	1,87,982
Iron and its manufactures.	1888-89	14,036	10,009	...	9,788	33,833	1,60,706	30,484	3,349	33,833
	1889-90	11,265	7,848	...	5,021	24,134	1,17,653	22,446	1,688	24,134
Salt	1888-89	1,19,418	4,20,336	...	3,11,769	8,51,523	27,67,450	7,83,029	68,494	8,51,523
	1889-90	91,721	4,37,531	21	2,84,082	8,13,355	26,43,404	7,59,231	54,124	8,13,355

* Piece-goods are shown according to value in rupees, gunny-bags in number, and gunny-cloth in pieces.

TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES, THE BHAGIRUTHEE, THE JELLINGHEE, AND THE HOOGHLY RIVERS, CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS.

The total quantity and value of the merchandise carried along the Ganges and the Hooghly rivers by the River Steamer Companies during the past two years were as follows:—

		Imports into Calcutta.		Exports from Calcutta.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces	1888-89	9,704	53,372	...	...	9,704	53,372
	1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	1888-89	1,06,335	4,44,205	51,271	2,51,181	1,57,606	6,95,386
	1889-90	4,22,237	17,38,986	1,47,960	8,03,407	5,70,197	25,42,393
Western Bengal ...	1888-89	3,56,621	31,30,217	2,30,578	44,58,040	5,87,199	75,88,257
	1889-90	6,47,296	59,60,902	4,33,719	64,61,353	10,81,015	1,24,22,255
Eastern Bengal ...	1888-89	73,254	6,22,492	45,321	13,25,009	1,18,575	19,47,501
	1889-90	36,704	5,72,982	43,150	10,47,358	79,854	16,20,340
Orissa	1888-89	2,591	10,170	...	...	2,591	10,170
	1889-90	9,341	25,610	17,800	1,25,410	27,141	1,51,020
Total ...	1888-89	5,48,505	42,60,456	3,27,170	60,34,230	8,75,675	1,02,94,735
	1889-90	11,15,578	82,98,480	6,42,629	84,37,528	17,58,207	1,67[illegible]

The following table shows all the principal staples carried to, and from, Calcutta by this route during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

List of Articles.		Imports into Calcutta.		List of Articles.		Exports from Calcutta.	
		Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.				Rs.
Cotton, raw	Mds. 1888-89	716	13,794	Coal and coke	Mds. 1888-89	3,370	1,263
	1889-90	1,036	20,332		1889-90	17,672	6,627
Cotton piece-goods, Indian	„ 1888-89	3,036	3,44,960	Twist and yarn, European ...	„ 1888-89	12,053	7,29,207
	1889-90	4,446	5,69,088		1889-90	14,888	9,10,029
Indigo ...	„ 1888-89	793	1,64,151	Piece-goods, European ...	„ 1888-89	47,619	29,99,997
	1889-90	3,534	6,60,892		1889-90	51,460	36,02,200
Myrabolams ...	„ 1888-89	877	1,754	Turmeric ...	„ 1888-89	2,487	13,057
	1889-90	4,558	7,401		1889-90	4,890	26,896
Jute, raw ...	„ 1888-89	14,305	60,796	Gunny-bags ...	„ 1888-89	12,070	1,05,613
	1889-90	15,450	63,731		1889-90	21,565	2,07,456
Wheat ...	„ 1888-89	40,618	1,06,622	Gram and pulse ...	„ 1888-89	15,588	35,073
	1889-90	56,779	1,49,044		1889-90	20,552	51,381
Gram and pulse	„ 1888-89	27,979	62,952	Leather, manufactured ...	„ 1888-89	586	1,24,232
	1889-90	71,877	1,79,693		1889-90	169	53,151
Rice in the husk	„ 1888-89	2,450	3,373	Liquors ...	„ 1888-89	850	23,871
	1889-90	12,465	20,256		1889-90	805	25,409
Rice not in the husk ...	„ 1888-89	2,45,195	6,12,988	Brass and copper	„ 1888-89	19,323	5,96,551
	1889-90	3,68,036	10,58,105		1889-90	35,342	9,69,170
Hides of cattle	No. 1888-89	3,050	73,478	Iron ...	„ 1888-89	11,502	54,635
	1889-90	7,137	1,59,623		1889-90	29,385	1,42,952
Brass and copper ...	Mds. 1888-89	21,869	8,68,157	Other metals	„ 1888-89	4,572	51,435
	1889-90	40,294	16,61,914		1889-90	9,986	1,12,344
Provisions, other kinds ...	„ 1888-89	9,958	47,438	Oils, kerosine	„ 1888-89	14,336	57,344
	1889-90	22,839	2,16,971		1889-90	78,420	3,33,285
Saltpetre ...	„ 1888-89	664	3,486	Other oils ...	„ 1888-89	9,831	1,13,118
	1889-90	3,933	23,798		1889-90	13,080	1,79,948
Other saline substances ...	„ 1888-89	10,615	58,383	Provisions, other kinds ...	„ 1888-89	17,860	1,78,029
	1889-90	1,529	8,410		1889-90	16,160	1,53,510
Linseed ...	„ 1888-89	73,984	2,85,488	Salt ...	„ 1888-89	27,508	89,401
	1889-90	3,09,989	13,17,454		1889-90	99,457	3,23,236
Mustard seed	„ 1888-89	22,669	96,343	Mustard seed	„ 1888-89	16,694	70,950
	1889-90	70,691	3,00,437		1889-90	12,795	54,380
Castor seed ...	„ 1888-89	4,249	15,934	Other oil-seeds	„ 1888-89	306	880
	1889-90	20,219	80,876		1889-90	14,776	42,555
Poppy ...	„ 1888-89	62	264	Betel-nuts ...	„ 1888-89	9,178	73,360
	1889-90	10,894	49,023		1889-90	17,744	1,41,952
Other oil seeds	„ 1888-89	2,116	7,716	Sugar, refined	„ 1888-89	7,323	75,061
	1889-90	24,213	69,613		1889-90	8,232	91,581
Silk, raw ...	„ 1888-89	1,798	7,66,847	Do., unrefined	„ 1888-89	5,923	21,471
	1889-90	2,608	10,31,138		1889-90	17,236	77,117
Silk piece-goods, Indian ...	„ 1888-89	379	2,46,729	Spices, other kinds	1888-89	10,532	1,35,401
	1889-90	214	1,71,147		1889-90	11,695	1,46,188
Betel-nuts ...	„ 1888-89	1,125	9,000	Tobacco ...	„ 1888-89	9,716	68,317
	1889-90	16	128		1889-90	12,518	85,585
Spices, other kinds ...	„ 1888-89	8,733	1,05,585	Wool—manufactured, Indian	„ 1888-89	153	16,983
	1889-90	2,097	26,213		1889-90	57	3,876
[illegible]efined	„ 1888-89	7,940	81,385				
	1889-90	6,414	71,355				

TRADE BY COUNTRY BOATS ON THE MEGNA RIVER TO AND FROM CHITTAGONG.

The total amount of this trade registered during 1889-90, as compared with the figures of the previous year, was as follows :—

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Quantity. Mds.	Value. Rs.	Quantity. Mds.	Value. Rs.
Imports ...	9,79,859	33,60,517	7,93,384	28,45,890
Exports ...	3,15,353	12,40,543	3,66,696	15,66,261
Total ...	12,95,212	46,01,060	11,60,080	44,12,151

The usual statement showing the quantity and value of all the important articles of traffic during the past two years is subjoined :—

Names of articles.		Imports into Chittagong.	Exports from Chittagong.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
					Rs.
Coal and coke ... Mds.	1888-89	11,200	...	11,200	4,200
	1889-90	92,000	...	92,000	34,500
Cotton, raw ... „	1888-89	...	22,550	22,550	4,28,450
	1889-90	...	25,864	25,864	5,07,581
Lime and limestone „	1888-89	21,700	...	21,700	16,275
	1889-90	12,150	...	12,150	7,594
Other fibres (than jute), raw ... „	1888-89	1,700	...	1,700	9,775
	1889-90	475	...	475	2,731
Cocoanuts ... No.	1888-89	2,865,400	...	2,865,400	1,14,616
	1889-90	1,813,400	1,250	1,814,650	72,586
Vegetables and all kinds of fresh fruits and nuts ... Mds.	1888-89	31,450	6,366	37,816	1,70,172
	1889-90	21,353	400	21,753	97,883
Wheat ... ... „	1888-89	6,584	...	6,584	17,283
	1889-90	4,400	...	4,400	11,550
Gram and pulse ... „	1888-89	41,181	926	42,107	94,741
	1889-90	39,510	...	39,510	98,775
Rice not in the husk „	1888-89	4,68,914	...	4,68,914	11,72,285
	1889-90	2,21,400	...	2,21,400	6,36,525
Do. in the husk ... „	1888-89	2,41,934	...	2,41,934	3,32,660
	1889-90	2,05,838	...	2,05,838	3,34,487
Brass and copper ... „	1888-89	9,530	2,240	11,770	4,47,260
	1889-90	8,740	400	9,140	2,84,512
Iron ... ... „	1888-89	24,590	1,154	25,744	1,22,283
	1889-90	27,387	...	27,387	1,33,512
Oils ... . „	1888-89	31,012	5,280	36,292	3,67,456
	1889-90	42,246	720	42,966	4,56,514
Provisions ... „	1888-89	840	...	840	7,980
	1889-90	1,070	...	1,070	10,165

Names of Articles.		Imports into Chittagong.	Exports from Chittagong.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
					Rs.
Ghee	Mds. 1888-89	5,615	10	5,625	1,73,673
	1889-90	4,689	...	4,689	1,53,564
Salt	,, 1888-89	...	27,844	27,844	93,493
	1889-90	...	1,81,446	1,81,446	5,89,699
Mustard and rape-seed	,, 1888-89	30,100	...	30,100	1,27,925
	1889-90	31,400	...	31,400	1,33,450
Betel-nuts ...	,, 1888-89	2,400	400	2,800	22,400
	1889-90	1,050	...	1,050	8,400
Spices	,, 1888-89	658	13,340	13,998	1,74,975
	1889-90	477	11,788	12,265	1,53,312
Stone	,, 1888-89	684	...	684	2,052
	1889-90	494	...	494	2,099
Sugar, refined ...	,, 1888-89	8,030	66	8,096	82,983
	1889-90	6,500	...	6,500	72,312
Do., unrefined ...	,, 1888-89	18,400	2,924	21,324	76,299
	1889-90	15,699	2,500	18,199	81,895
Timber ...	,, 1888-89	200	1,21,200	1,21,400	2,42,800
	1889-90	20	1,26,910	1,26,930	2,69,726
Bamboos ...	No. 1888-89	...	527,440	527,440	52,744
	1889-90	...	44,140	44,140	4,414
Tobacco ...	Mds. 1888-89	15,009	100	15,109	1,05,763
	1889-90	17,642	...	17,642	1,19,083

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE MIDNAPORE AND HIDGELLEE CANALS.

The amount of traffic carried by country boats on the Midnapore and Hidgellee Canals during the past two years is shown in the following table:—

Names of Canals.		Down. Weight of goods registered by weight.	Down. Value of all articles of trade.	Up. Weight of goods registered by weight.	Up. Value of all articles of trade.	Total. Weight of goods registered by weight.	Total. Value of all articles of trade.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Midnapore ...	1888-89	22,00,756	64,18,452	7,82,184	46,17,863	29,82,940	1,10,36,315
	1889-90	20,83,229	60,49,542	6,61,472	34,82,204	27,44,701	95,31,746
Hidgellee ...	1888-89	3,35,609	16,70,586	11,15,594	23,77,464	14,51,203	40,48,050
	1889-90	2,75,403	12,79,698	7,70,209	18,73,466	10,46,612	31,53,164
Total ...	1888-89	25,36,365	80,89,038	18,97,778	69,95,327	44,34,143	1,50,84,365
	1889-90	23,59,632	73,29,240	14,31,681	53,55,670	37,91,313	1,26,84,910

The number of laden boats registered during the past year was 66,661, 71,401 in 1888-89 and 63,403 in 1887-88.

The usual statement showing the quantity and value of all the important articles of traffic during the past two years is subjoined:—

Chief articles of Traffic.		Registered on the Midnapore canal.	Registered on the Hidgellee canal.	Grand total.		Proportion of Calcutta trade to the total traffic.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1888-89	94,193	33,790	1,27,983	47,993	1,27,263	47,724
	1889-90	1,09,720	27,420	1,37,140	51,428	1,36,040	51,015
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1888-89	23,212	...	23,212	14,04,326	23,212	14,04,326
	1889-90	19,608	353	19,961	12,20,116	19,961	12,20,116
Cotton twist and yarn (Indian)	1888-89	6,007	...	6,007	1,84,715	5,907	1,81,640
	1889-90	812	...	812	26,289	812	26,289
Cotton piece-goods (European)*	1888-89	68,100	2,75,950	...	3,44,050	...	3,44,050
	1889-90	25,500	1,67,025	...	1,92,525	...	1,92,525
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)*	1888-89	3,46,691	...	...	3,46,691	...	3,46,691
	1889-90	1,59,540	3,000	...	1,62,540	...	1,58,760
Indigo	1888-89	1,720	...	1,720	3,56,040	1,720	3,56,040
	1889-90	803	...	803	1,50,362	803	1,50,362
Jute, raw	1888-89	26,420	28,243	55,663	2,32,318	52,180	2,21,765
	1889-90	25,101	37,074	62,175	2,56,472	58,151	2,39,873
Vegetables and all kinds of fresh fruits	1888-89	82,610	8,181	90,791	4,08,560	84,706	3,81,172
	1889-90	71,148	2,731	73,849	3,32,456	71,667	3,22,570
Rice in the husk	1888-89	8,72,560	5,31,224	14,03,784	19,30,203	5,65,528	7,77,601
	1889-90	9,82,099	4,31,968	14,19,067	23,05,984	9,57,519	9,05,968
Rice not in the husk	1888-89	8,94,201	5,18,418	14,12,619	35,31,548	13,63,936	34,09,840
	1889-90	7,44,450	2,82,161	10,26,611	29,51,507	9,84,040	28,29,115
Gram and pulse	1888-89	1,09,888	700	1,10,588	2,48,823	1,09,918	2,47,316
	1889-90	1,04,090	22,970	1,27,060	3,17,650	1,24,685	3,11,712
Hides†	1888-89	38,644	10,750	49,394	1,49,714	45,534	1,37,865
	1889-90	36,691	15,405	52,096	1,44,892	50,756	1,41,165
Copper, unwrought	1888-89	8,420	...	8,420	3,41,010	8,420	3,41,010
	1889-90	400	...	400	10,750	400	10,750
Brass, ditto	1888-89	11,444	...	11,444	2,57,490	11,444	2,57,490
	1889-90	15,429	...	15,429	3,47,153	15,429	3,47,153
Copper, wrought	1888-89	1,420	...	1,420	70,290	1,420	70,290
	1889-90	125	...	125	4,219	125	4,219
Brass, ditto	1888-89	10,426	...	10,426	4,11,827	9,926	3,92,077
	1889-90	8,685	...	8,685	3,59,342	7,092	2,93,432
Oil, kerosine	1888-89	37,377	53,310	90,687	3,62,748	57,639	2,30,556
	1889-90	40,767	42,851	83,618	3,55,377	50,850	2,16,112
Provisions other than ghee	1888-89	34,545	1,080	35,625	3,38,434	34,864	3,31,208
	1889-90	33,617	1,898	35,515	3,37,392	34,090	3,23,855
Salt	1888-89	3,35,686	1,26,470	4,62,156	15,02,007	4,57,691	14,87,496
	1889-90	2,45,296	79,300	3,24,596	10,54,937	3,24,111	10,53,361
Linseed	1888-89	16,107	950	17,057	66,096	17,047	66,057
	1889-90	10,436	1,100	11,536	49,028	11,536	49,028
Mustard-seed	1888-89	52,295	100	52,395	2,22,679	52,265	2,22,126
	1889-90	41,855	2,200	44,055	1,87,234	43,380	1,84,365
Indigo-seed	1888-89	5,025	...	5,025	28,894	5,025	28,894
	1889-90	5,175	...	5,175	20,053	5,175	20,053
Sugar, unrefined	1888-89	1,16,457	7,325	1,26,782	4,48,710	1,18,202	4,28,482
	1889-90	56,259	15,031	71,290	3,20,805	68,347	3,07,562
Tobacco	1888-89	16,030	79,887	95,917	6,71,419	92,855	6,49,985
	1889-90	10,600	59,249	69,849	4,71,481	67,175	4,53,431
Timber	1888-89	53,999	11,364	65,263	1,30,526	24,543	49,086
	1889-90	60,061	9,631	69,692	1,48,065	12,264	26,061

* Piece-goods are shown according to value in rupees.
† Hides are shown according to number.

Rice not in the husk and rice in the husk.

The figures for the past year under rice showed a considerable decrease of 3,86,008 maunds and 2,01,152 maunds in comparison with 1888-89 and 1887-88 respectively, but the trade in paddy remained stationary, as will be seen from the subjoined table of traffic during the past two years:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice not in the husk	14,12,619	10,26,611
„ in the husk (paddy)	14,03,784	14,19,067
Total in rice after converting paddy into rice at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy	22,89,984	19,13,528

The supply imported into, and exported from, Calcutta aggregated 9,84,040 maunds of rice and 5,57,519 maunds of paddy, and the trade of the other districts was 42,571 maunds of rice and 8,61,548 maunds of paddy.

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA CANALS.

The total weight and value of goods registered on the Orissa canals during the past year, as compared with the trade of the previous year, were as follows:—

Orissa Canals.	Weight of goods registered by weight.		Value of all articles of trade.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Down traffic ...	4,10,341	6,28,002	18,55,391	21,44,809
Up traffic	3,36,917	3,45,806	9,29,374	13,01,399
Total ...	7,47,258	9,73,808	27,84,765	34,46,208

The total number of laden boats, the cargoes of which were registered on these canals during the past three years, was 7,489, against 7,004 and 7,348 in 1888-89 and 1887-88 respectively.

The abstract below shows those articles of traffic which were most largely carried by these routes during the past two years:—

Names of articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	545	1,455	32,973	88,937
Turmeric	4,751	550	24,943	3,025
Jute, raw	570	980	2,422	4,042
Gram and pulse	18,163	16,040	40,867	40,100
Rice not in the husk	1,77,844	3,79,312	4,44,610	10,90,522
Do. in the husk	1,06,990	1,24,417	1,47,111	2,02,178
Oil, kerosine	21,120	32,234	84,480	1,36,994
Salt	21,109	21,317	68,604	69,280
Other oilseeds	22,507	23,620	64,708	67,907
Sugar, unrefined	41,534	24,025	1,50,561	1,08,113
Timber	78,179	89,522	1,56,358	1,90,234

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA COAST CANAL.

The total amount of merchandise carried along the Orissa Coast Canal during the past year is compared below with the figures of the previous year:—

Orissa Coast Canal.	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Down	3,08,208	11,98,010	3,11,549	14,73,708
Up	9,84,879	20,39,012	7,05,391	16,57,872
Total ...	12,93,087	32,37,022	10,16,940	31,31,580

The number of loaded boats registered during the past year was 12,415, against 13,667 and 12,233 in 1888-89 and 1887-88 respectively.

The principal articles of traffic carried along the coast canal during the past two years are shown in the following statements:—

Names of Articles.	1888-89.				1889-90.			
	Downward traffic.		Portion relating to the Calcutta traffic.		Downward traffic.		Portion relating to the Calcutta traffic.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke ...	29,365	11,011	29,115	10,918	28,640	10,740	28,520	10,695
Cotton, twist and yarn (European) ...	1,325	80,163	1,325	80,163	4,330	2,64,671	4,330	2,64,671
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	...	1,45,675	...	1,45,675	...	1,22,025	...	1,22,025
Gram and pulse ...	4,895	11,014	4,560	10,260	3,750	9,375	3,450	8,625
Rice not in the husk ...	58,776	1,46,940	...	...	61,368	1,76,433	...	...
Do. in the husk ...	11,491	15,800	...	...	5,963	9,690	...	...
Oil, kerosine ...	62,010	2,48,064	61,380	2,45,520	61,519	2,61,456	48,680	2,06,890
Salt	72,288	2,34,936	71,043	2,30,890	60,965	1,98,136	60,600	1,96,950
Sugar, refined ...	1,720	17,630	1,700	17,425	2,270	25,254	2,270	25,254
Do., unrefined ...	11,798	42,768	10,460	37,912	16,055	72,248	15,260	68,670
Tobacco	20,065	1,40,455	20,020	1,40,140	25,680	1,73,340	25,540	1,72,395
Betelnuts	23	184	20	160	6,265	50,120	6,260	50,080

Names of Articles.	1888-89.				1889-90.			
	Upward traffic.		Portion relating to the Calcutta traffic.		Upward traffic.		Portion relating to the Calcutta traffic.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Jute, raw	16,540	70,295	12,320	52,360	19,180	79,118	16,130	66,536
Vegetable and all kinds of fresh fruits	13,130	59,085	4,650	20,925	15,215	68,468	450	2,025
Rice not in the husk ...	4,38,450	10,96,125	4,19,775	10,49,438	2,03,909	5,86,227	1,92,205	5,52,589
Do. in the husk ...	4,67,342	6,42,525	4,38,430	6,02,841	3,99,408	6,49,038	3,70,535	6,02,119

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC CARRIED BY THE RIVER STEAMER COMPANIES.

The total weight and value of the downward and upward traffic carried along the Brahmaputra and the Upper Megna rivers by the steamers of the India General Steam Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company during the past two years, are shown in the subjoined table :—

Specification of Downward and Upward Traffic.		Along the Brahmaputra.		Along the Megna.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Downward traffic.	1888-89	28,97,583	3,39,99,574	20,55,745	1,94,95,808	49,53,328	5,34,95,382
	1889-90	43,70,512	3,31,29,703	23,59,443	2,22,71,741	67,29,955	5,54,01,444
Upward traffic	1888-89	14,64,347	1,05,70,801	10,86,615	90,19,420	25,50,962	1,95,90,221
	1889-90	12,93,734	1,13,17,824	7,81,517	80,73,358	20,75,251	1,93,91,182
Total ...	1888-89	43,61,930	4,45,70,375	31,42,360	2,85,15,228	75,04,290	7,30,85,603
	1889-90	56,64,246	4,44,47,527	31,40,960	3,03,45,099	88,05,206	7,47,92,626

The following statement shows the quantities and values of all the chief articles of trade carried by the river steamer companies during the past two years :—

Articles.		External trade of Bengal.						Internal trade of Calcutta.					
		Imports into Bengal from Assam.		Exports from Bengal to Assam.		Total.		Downward traffic to Calcutta.		Upward traffic from Calcutta.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Caoutchouc or India-rubber	1888-89	8,087	6,06,525	35	2,712	8,122	6,09,237	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1889-90	4,620	3,46,500	38	2,584	4,658	3,49,084	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal and coke	1888-89	2,66,636	1,49,984	2,72,895	1,02,335	5,39,584	2,52,319	...	...	4,23,903	1,58,963	4,23,903	1,58,963
	1889-90	12,25,460	9,14,321	1,69,844	63,691	17,95,304	9,78,012	...	...	1,11,675	41,878	1,11,675	41,878
Cotton, manufactured— Twist and yarn, European ...	1888-89	...	...	12,489	7,55,585	12,489	7,55,585	...	...	2,359	1,42,720	2,359	1,42,720
	1889-90	...	...	9,145	5,58,988	9,145	5,58,988	...	...	832	50,756	832	50,756
Piece-goods, European	1888-89	...	...	92,463	58,25,169	92,463	58,25,169	...	...	40,664	25,61,832	40,664	25,61,832
	1889-90	...	...	90,818	63,57,260	90,818	63,57,260	...	...	18,580	13,00,600	18,580	13,00,600
Piece-goods, Indian	1888-89	28	1,220	8	880	36	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1889-90	21	840	21	2,688	42	3,528	10	1,152	5	640	22	1,792
Drugs and chemicals— Other sorts not intoxicating ...	1888-89	19	475	3,122	34,342	3,141	34,817	...	...	63	693	63	693
	1889-90	11	275	3,441	36,851	3,452	37,126	32	352	496	5,456	529	5,808
Fibrous products— Jute, raw	1888-89	95,909	4,07,613	144	612	96,053	4,08,225	31,09,165	1,32,13,951	...	...	31,09,165	1,32,13,951
	1889-90	90,247	3,94,331	69	284	90,316	3,95,115	29,48,287	1,21,59,684	...	...	29,48,287	1,21,51,684
Gunny bags and cloth...	1888-89	...	...	2,160	18,900	2,160	18,900	...	...	1,532	13,425	1,532	13,425
	1889-90	...	...	4,622	44,487	4,622	44,487	...	...	2,333	22,455	2,333	22,455
Grain and pulse— Gram and pulse ...	1888-89	90	338	1,53,924	3,46,333	1,54,014	3,46,671	2,637	5,933	1,527	3,435	4,164	9,368
	1889-90	1,254	4,232	1,58,621	3,96,552	1,59,875	4,00,784	925	2,313	3,508	8,760	4,433	11,073
Rice not in the husk ...	1888-89	8,705	16,322	2,95,739	7,39,347	3,04,444	7,55,669	2,802	7,006	238	595	3,040	7,601
	1889-90	25,385	72,982	2,38,398	6,85,394	2,63,783	7,58,376	1,540	4,255	782	2,249	2,322	6,504
Hides of cattle	1888-89	856	17,120	9	313	865	17,433	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1889-90	644	12,880	...	...	644	12,880	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac— Stick and other kinds	1888-89	33,606	16,67,190	19	531	33,625	16,67,721	...	...	241	5,817	241	5,817
	1889-90	14,782	1,77,384	17	604	14,799	1,77,988	...	...	145	5,148	145	5,148
Leather— Manufactured ...	1888-89	...	...	1,048	2,22,176	1,048	2,22,176	...	...	65	13,780	65	13,780
	1889-90	...	...	1,135	3,56,958	1,135	3,56,958	...	...	30	9,435	30	9,435
Liquors	1888-89	...	...	12,236	3,09,677	12,236	3,09,677	...	...	711	19,760	711	19,760
	1889-90	3	128	12,995	3,17,095	12,998	3,17,223	...	...	1,021	33,744	1,021	33,744
Metals and their manufactures— Brass and copper ...	1888-89	4,872	1,35,004	7,306	2,77,363	12,178	4,12,367	76	1,710	200	6,392	276	8,102
	1889-90	896	32,782	12,068	4,41,514	12,964	4,74,296	7	290	522	20,315	529	20,615
Iron	1888-89	1,274	8,918	1,43,778	7,02,945	1,45,052	7,11,863	...	...	29,088	1,38,168	29,088	1,38,168
	1889-90	668	3,257	1,77,528	8,65,449	1,78,196	8,68,706	146	712	22,490	1,09,640	22,636	1,10,352
Other metals ...	1888-89	408	40,400	74,440	8,47,450	75,248	8,87,850	...	...	621	6,987	621	6,987
	1889-90	258	12,960	73,061	8,21,936	73,319	8,34,836	...	...	1,071	12,049	1,071	12,049
Rice	1888-89	4	24	76,234	4,27,626	76,238	4,27,650	...	92	1,56,083	9,11,436	1,56,091	9,11,528
	1889-90	3	18	1,00,446	6,09,005	1,00,449	6,09,023	...	...	1,98,556	9,01,535	1,98,556	9,01,535

Articles.	External trade of Bengal.						Internal trade of Calcutta.					
	Imports into Bengal from Assam.		Exports from Bengal to Assam.		Total.		Downward traffic to Calcutta.		Upward traffic from Calcutta.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Provisions—												
All other kinds ... 1888-89	416	1,240	45,119	4,28,631	45,535	4,29,879	9	29	7,844	74,519	7,853	74,548
1889-90	2,273	8,101	65,115	6,18,593	67,388	6,26,694	573	5,444	11,175	1,06,163	11,748	1,11,607
Salt 1888-89	...	...	2,85,626	9,28,284	2,85,626	9,28,284	...	...	1,52,944	4,97,068	1,52,944	4,97,068
1889-90	...	...	2,58,528	8,40,216	2,58,528	8,40,216	...	...	82,058	2,66,689	82,058	2,66,689
Seeds—												
Oilseeds—												
Linseed 1888-89	30,295	1,06,032	86	333	30,381	1,06,365	8,012	31,046	...	...	8,012	31,046
1889-90	87,021	3,04,573	36	153	87,057	3,04,726	20,301	86,279	...	...	20,301	86,279
Mustard seed ... 1888-89	2,77,614	10,06,351	17	72	2,77,631	10,06,423	21,506	91,401	...	...	21,506	91,401
1889-90	7,24,647	34,46,823	...	...	7,25,647	34,46,823	79,770	3,39,023	...	...	79,770	3,39,023
Til seed 1888-89	30,107	1,20,428	...	...	30,107	1,20,428	5,569	25,060	...	...	5,569	25,060
1889-90	14,487	57,948	...	...	14,487	57,948	3,822	17,199	...	...	3,822	17,199
Other seeds—												
Tea seed 1888-89	8,082	7,11,216	431	21,550	8,513	7,32,766	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889-90	198	14,033	...	...	198	14,033	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—												
Raw 1888-89	4,270	4,32,472	9	3,838	4,27	4,36,310	26	11,089	...	...	26	11,089
1889-90	2,357	4,23,671	8	3,163	2,365	4,26,834	41	16,195	...	...	41	16,195
Manufactured—												
Indian 1888-89	281	1,64,947	7	4,557	288	1,69,504	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889-90	219	1,31,400	...	...	219	1,31,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices—												
Betel-nuts 1888-89	...	...	1,515	12,120	1,515	12,120	80,915	6,47,244	3,399	27,192	84,314	6,74,436
1889-90	47	541	5,007	40,056	5,054	40,597	64,992	5,19,936	16,857	1,34,856	81,849	6,54,792
Others 1888-89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889-90	5,692	11,384	...	...	5,692	11,384	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar—												
Refined 1888-89	...	...	14,241	1,45,970	14,241	1,45,970	...	...	3,050	31,243	3,050	31,243
1889-90	...	...	17,362	1,93,152	17,362	1,93,152	2,353	26,177	4,691	52,158	7,044	78,335
Tea—												
Indian 1888-89	8,09,138	3,29,72,373	15	611	8,09,153	3,29,72,984	...	...	2	82	2	82
1889-90	8,93,465	3,51,80,184	15	598	8,93,480	3,51,80,782	...	...	16	638	16	638
Timber 1888-89	1,570	3,114	2,484	4,968	3,994	8,082	655	1,310	2,942	5,924	3,597	7,234
1889-90	13,168	23,044	2,556	5,431	15,724	28,475	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco 1888-89	33	437	4,228	36,959	4,281	37,396	17,593	1,23,151	61	427	17,654	1,23,578
1889-90	5	30	3,938	34,806	3,943	34,836	6,433	43,424	68	459	6,501	43,883
Wool, manufactured—												
Indian 1888-89	...	...	1,916	2,12,676	1,916	2,12,676	...	...	17	1,887	17	1,887
1889-90	...	...	1,241	84,388	1,241	84,388	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure—												
Silver 1888-89	...	...	...	8,02,326	...	8,02,326	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889-90	...	...	...	9,94,544	...	9,94,544	...	...	...	...	...	...

TRAFFIC ON THE BRAHMAPUTRA AND MEGNA RIVERS CARRIED BY THE STEAMERS OF THE EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

The statement below shows the total weight and value of goods carried by the steamers of the Eastern Bengal State Railway along the Brahmaputra and Megna rivers during the past two years:—

	Down traffic.		Up traffic.		Total.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888 89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca service ...	11,60,674	20,13,333	3,39,453	4,08,846	15,00,127	24,22,179
Serajgunge service ...	14,67,241	15,45,094	3,02,326	2,93,883	17,69,567	18,38,967
Cachar service ...	35,774	23,105	28,841	34,526	64,615	57,631
Total { Quantity—Mds.	26,63,689	35,81,522	6,70,620	7,37,255	33,34,309	43,18,777
Value— Rs.	1,66,38,948	1,90,48,551	1,67,29,881	2,09,85,335	3,33,68,829	4,00,33,886

Dacca service.

There was a large accession to the traffic of the Dacca service, the total quantity carried showing an advance of 61·46 per cent. and 51·82 per cent. on the figures of the two years 1888-89 and 1887-88 respectively. The abstract below shows all

the most important articles of merchandise carried during the past year as compared with the table of the previous year:—

Chief articles of downward traffic.

Articles.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
		Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Caoutchouc		153	60	11,858	4,080
Cotton, raw		50,438	27,689	9,58,322	5,43,397
Piece-goods, European ...		...	4	630	280
Ditto, Indian ...		...	189	21,890	24,192
Jute, raw		9,24,859	18,25,653	39,30,651	75,30,818
Gunny-bags	No.	9,065	113	2,266	1,088
Gram		3,311	1,488	7,450	3,720
Rice		18,769	1,663	46,923	4,781
Paddy		104	8,232	143	13,377
Other rain crops ...		3	1	5	2
Hides	No.	895,440	104,612	23,86,320	23,27,617
Skins	,,	40,752	1,049	49,666	19,643
Shell-lac		220	82	6,765	2,911
Brass and copper and their manufactures		682	246	27,074	10,023
Iron and its manufactures ...		1,876	320	8,911	1,560
Linseed		4,347	3,016	16,844	12,818
Mustard and rape-seed ...		25,372	22,374	1,07,831	95,090
Betelnuts		962	524	7,696	4,192
Spices, other kinds ...		1,639	385	20,488	4,813
Tea, Indian		216	227	8,802	9,052
Tobacco		69	7	483	187
All other articles ...		...	....	1,93,552	2,09,211
	Total value ...			78,14,570	1,07,22,852

Chief articles of upward traffic.

Articles.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
		Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cutch		1,214	1,266	19,121	19,465
Twist and yarn, European ...		15,543	24,968	9,40,351	15,26,169
Ditto, Indian ...		2,181	...	67,066	...
Piece-goods, European ...		...	1,60,969	88,72,101	1,12,67,830
Ditto, Indian ...		...	311	11,000	39,808
Drugs and chemicals ...		...	1,234	15,177	15,242
Gunny-bags	No.	141,295	3,634	35,323	34,978
Gram and pulse ...		5,848	2,344	13,158	5,860
Leather, manufactured ...		...	3,218	7,32,884	10,12,061
Liquors		...	2,991	1,03,772	1,04,952
Brass and copper, and their manufactures ...		6,126	16,077	2,28,584	5,90,516
Iron and its manufactures ...		17,562	17,902	83,419	87,272
Other metals		831	408	9,348	4,590
Opium		24	68	5,280	17,068
Ghee		1,168	2,016	36,062	66,024
Other kinds of provisions ...		3,800	6,813	37,791	64,724
Salt		49,663	42,172	1,61,404	1,37,059
Silk, raw		129	40	55,018	15,815
Manufactures of silk ...		...	10	9,114	7,998
Spices		10,241	13,523	1,31,783	1,69,295
Sugar, unrefined ...		22,916	45,034	83,071	2,02,653
Tobacco		402	1,866	3,292	13,890
Timber		1,295	...	2,590	...
All other articles ...		...	...	3,04,675	4,25,311
	Total value ...			1,19,61,640	1,57,64,556

Serajgunge service.

There has been some recovery in the trade carried by this service during the past year in comparison with the year preceding, but when compared with 1887-88 the figures exhibit a decrease of 25·91 per cent. in the down traffic. The following table shows the quantity and value of the principal staples of traffic carried during the past two years:—

Chief articles of downward traffic.

Articles.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
		Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Twist and yarn, Indian	...	40	...	4,400	...
Jute, raw	...	11,68,696	12,35,953	49,66,958	50,98,306
Gunny-bags	No.	7,537,880	188,655	18,84,470	18,15,804
Wheat	...	1,672	3,086	4,389	8,101
Rice in the husk	...	...	1,977	...	3,238
Gram and pulse	...	2,595	2,428	5,838	6,070
Hides	No.	4,792	1,431	14,376	31,840
Linseed	...	3,533	5,540	13,691	23,545
Mustard seed	...	42,741	90,403	1,81,649	3,84,213
Tilseed	...	10,488	1,300	47,196	5,850
Betelnuts	...	1,188	1,370	9,504	10,960
Tobacco	...	12,962	9,930	90,734	67,028
All other articles	...	...	...	38,155	20,217
	Total value		...	72,61,360	74,76,172

Chief articles of upward traffic.

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Twist and yarn, European	3,029	3,690	1,88,255	2,25,551
Piece-goods, ditto	...	38,734	26,03,349	27,11,380
Manufactures of leather	...	243	71,444	76,424
Liquors	...	360	10,633	10,047
Brass and copper, and their manufactures	2,808	4,043	1,10,542	1,30,858
Iron and its manufactures	15,853	13,584	75,302	66,222
Oils	15,176	13,463	71,139	73,726
Salt	1,94,238	1,78,136	6,31,274	5,78,942
Spices	3,305	13,500	54,371	1,39,256
Sugar, refined	1,259	2,256	12,905	24,909
Do., unrefined	6,309	5,226	22,870	23,517
All other articles	...	...	1,25,859	1,16,495
Total value		...	39,72,943	41,77,327

Cachar service.

The falling off noticed in the last report was further extended during the past year, the weight of goods carried by this service showing a decrease of 35·41 per cent. in the down traffic as compared with the previous year's trade. The usual statement showing the most important articles of merchandise of which this traffic consisted is appended:—

Chief articles of downward traffic.

Articles.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
		Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Caoutchouc	...	141	17	10,575	1,275
Hides of cattle	No.	288	20	720	400
Brass and copper, and their manufactures	...	300	104	12,815	4,745
Other kinds of provisions	...	6	2	18	6
Tea seed	...	3,431	...	3,01,928	...
Tea, Indian	...	29,743	20,932	12,12,027	8,24,198
All other articles	...	...	...	24,935	18,903
Total value			...	15,63,018	8,49,527

Chief articles of upward traffic.

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Twist and yarn, European ...	118	87	7,139	5,318
Piece-goods, European ...	...	10,497	5,81,931	7,34,790
Drugs and chemicals ...	...	409	1,936	5,305
Liquors	...	828	18,888	19,276
Leather, manufactured	...	305	53,212	96,237
Brass, copper, and their manufactures ...	600	1,178	22,431	47,769
Iron and its manufactures ...	2,622	2,878	12,455	14,630
Other metals	649	582	7,301	6,548
Provisions, other kinds ...	1,985	1,821	19,157	17,300
Spices, other kinds ...	1,019	330	14,825	4,125
All other articles ...	...	...	56,023	92,754
Total value ...			7,95,298	10,43,452

TRADE OF BENGAL WITH ASSAM CARRIED BY COUNTRY BOATS.

The amount of traffic carried along the Brahmaputra and Megna rivers by country boats during the past two years is shown in the abstract below :—

	Registered at Bhoyrub Bazar on the Megna.		Registered at Dhubri on the Brahmaputra.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports from Assam—						
1888-89	38,88,717	47,49,879	12,19,867	30,99,528	51,08,584	78,49,407
1889-90	40,87,398	48,81,161	15,92,859	37,90,716	56,80,257	86,71,877
Exports to Assam—						
1888-89	13,82,903	76,10,678	3,73,753	22,87,881	17,56,656	98,98,559
1889-90	10,69,952	56,62,577	3,20,577	23,71,698	13,90,529	80,34,275

The figures for the chief articles of trade carried each way during the past year are compared with the totals of the previous year in the following statement :—

Imports from Assam.						Exports to Assam.					
Articles.		Bhoyrub Bazar.	Dhubri.	Total.	Value.	Articles.		Bhoyrub Bazar.	Dhubri.	Total.	Value.
					Rs.						Rs.
Lime and limestone	Mds. 1888-89	21,45,451	...	21,45,451	5,97,453	Bricks and tiles ...	Mds. 1888-89	58,500	...	58,500	585
	1889-90	17,41,909	...	17,41,909	6,35,697		1889-90	2,800	...	2,800	538
Canes and rattans ...	Rs. 1888-89	Mds. 6,706	10,116	16,822	42,338	Coal and coke	,, 1888-89	7,550	...	7,550	2,830
	1889-90	6,562	5,242	11,804	36,006		1889-90	2,050	...	2,050	769
Cotton raw	Mds. 1888-89	3,850	14,551	18,401	1,36,852	Cotton twist and yarn (European)...	,, 1888-89	1,225	1,888	3,113	1,88,337
	1889-90	6,200	18,187	24,387	1,50,097		1889-90	440	1,632	2,072	1,26,651
Jute raw	,, 1888-89	12,903	1,18,523	1,31,431	5,63,900	Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	Mds. 1888-89	3,71,070	23,310	3,94,380	3,94,380
	1889-90	25,200	1,25,698	1,50,898	6,89,506		1889-90	3,705	254	3,959	3,77,130
Oranges	No. 1888-89	37,053,960	...	37,053,960	1,83,126	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	,, 1888-89	2,25,830	...	2,25,830	2,25,830
	1889-90	26,775,240	...	26,775,240	1,50,650		1889-90	2,120	125	2,245	1,87,360
Potatoes	Mds. 1888-89	25,760	28	25,788	1,29,942	Turmeric	Mds. 1888-89	7,202	55	7,257	38,098
	1889-90	24,384	...	24,384	95,296		1889-90	8,265	67	8,322	45,826
Rice in the husk ...	,, 1888-89	6,98,459	37,022	7,35,461	7,73,142	Gunny-bags and cloth	No. 1888-89	Mds. 8,000	364	8,364	73,185
	1889-90	17,25,245	2,97,649	20,22,894	27,45,995		1889-90	...	350	350	3,369
Rice not in the husk ,,	1888-89	5,54,538	1,416	5,55,954	10,48,587	Potatoes	Mds. 1888-89	13,413	5,995	18,408	55,224
	1889-90	2,41,829	3,292	2,45,121	7,07,400		1889-90	11,425	4,299	15,724	55,034
Hides of cattle ... ,,	1888-89	23,860	1,280	25,140	5,04,000	Cocoanuts	Mds. No. 1888-89	10,92,102	3,51,648	14,43,750	57,423
	1889-90	8,252	933	9,185	1,83,700		1889-90	24,146	4,745	28,891	1,15,564
Stick-lac ... ... ,,	1888-89	...	869	869	8,690	Dried fruits and nuts	Mds. 1888-89	14,601	605	15,206	2,37,594
	1889-90	...	460	460	4,600		1889-90	4,905	...	4,905	81,546
Mats	Rs. 1888-89	1,20,780	...	1,20,780	1,36,559						
	1889-90	22,405	...	22,405	1,12,025						

Imports from Assam.						Exports to Assam.					
Articles.		Bhoyrub Bazar.	Dhubri.	Total.	Value.	Articles.		Bhoyrub Bazar.	Dhubri.	Total.	Value.
					Rs.						Rs.
Dried fish	Mds. 1888-89	26,788	420	27,208	1,90,572	Wheat...	Mds. 1888-89	4,025	594	4,619	12,124
	1889-90	34,583	1,252	35,835	1,76,592		1889-90	3,635	280	3,915	10,277
Provisions—all other kinds	„ 1888-89	...	3,360	3,360	10,811	Gram and pulse ...	„ 1888-89	1,61,594	4,099	1,65,693	3,72,810
	1889-90	...	3,643	3,643	10,929		1889-90	1,17,789	9,225	1,27,014	3,17,534
Linseed	„ 1888-89	41,840	...	41,840	1,47,744	Rice not in the husk	„ 1888-89	24,290	32,755	57,045	1,42,612
	1889-90	37,935	...	37,935	1,33,459		1889-90	4,075	19,153	23,228	66,781
Mustard seed ...	„ 1888-89	13,944	3,04,300	3,18,244	11,58,349	Iron	„ 1888-89	13,566	6,313	19,879	94,426
	1889-90	27,402	2,98,317	3,25,719	12,47,180		1889-90	15,930	5,042	20,972	1,02,239
Til or jinjili	„ 1888-89	4,000	7,650	11,650	45,576	Oils	„ 1888-89	2,75,960	69,195	3,45,155	19,04,662
	1889-90	1,910	2,574	4,484	20,492		1889-90	1,57,605	68,681	2,26,286	12,97,440
Spices, other than betelnuts ...	„ 1888-89	19,823	53	19,881	27,410	Provisions—all other kinds	„ 1888-89	30,103	2,574	32,677	3,10,433
	1889-90	14,392	...	14,392	28,784		1889-90	19,085	440	19,525	1,85,488
Stone and marble ...	„ 1888-89	19,515	...	19,515	28,371	Salt	„ 1888-89	3,44,005	84,086	4,28,091	13,91,295
	1889-90	7,550	...	7,550	10,381		1889-90	2,51,536	80,756	3,32,292	10,79,949
Tea, Indian	„ 1888-89	1,050	...	1,050	45,412	Betelnuts	„ 1888-89	28,305	1,836	30,141	2,41,128
	1889-90	...	...	...	...		1889-90	25,620	1,575	27,195	2,17,560
	Mds.					Spices, other than betelnuts	„ 1888-89	1,29,274	2,583	1,31,857	11,76,937
Timber	1888-89	12,501	3,53,554	3,66,145	15,12,372		1889-90	90,768	16,406	1,07,174	8,52,112
	1889-90	3,180	805,654	8,08,834	12,64,131	Sugar, refined ...	„ 1888-89	21,940	4,551	26,491	2,71,533
			...				1889-90	21,670	2,848	24,518	2,72,763
Bamboos	No. 1888-89	1,436,000	...	1,436,000	52,476	Do., unrefined ...	„ 1888-89	1,20,664	48,171	1,68,835	6,12,027
		Mds.					1889-90	1,38,401	34,416	1,72,817	7,77,677
	1889-90	1,04,370	...	1,04,370	36,529	Tobacco	„ 1888-89	84,960	35,474	1,20,434	8,42,828
							1889-90	73,737	30,506	1,04,243	7,03,472

STATEMENT OF BENGAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

External trade of Bengal.

In the following statement the total weight and value of the rail-borne trade of Bengal with other provinces in India during the past year are compared with the trade of the year preceding:—

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports into Bengal ...	1,04,36,404	8,21,90,450	1,12,29,963	9,37,97,630
Exports from Bengal ...	1,25,09,165	8,61,34,843	1,16,54,330	8,95,65,464
Total ...	2,29,45,569	16,83,25,293	2,28,84,293	18,33,63,094

The following abstracts show, province by province, the sources of supply and the places of destination, in respect of the above traffic during the past two years:—

Imports into Bengal.

Whence imported:		Into Behar block.	Into Western Bengal block.	Into Calcutta block.	Into other internal blocks.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1888-89	14,46,192	5,60,853	73,25,443	63,585	93,96,073
	1889-90	19,06,774	3,70,955	72,00,393	1,37,156	96,15,278
Punjab	1888-89	1,75,338	8,818	4,91,858	21,955	6,97,969
	1889-90	2,22,438	10,104	8,79,100	23,946	11,35,588
Central Provinces ...	1888-89	43,383	30,273	1,67,520	4,218	2,45,394
	1889-90	40,711	23,977	2,54,389	10,377	3,29,454
Rajputana and Central India	1888-89	2,628	13,069	68,546	115	84,358
	1889-90	5,727	6,287	1,27,298	119	1,39,431
Other external blocks ...	1888-89	7,962	325	4,032	291	12,610
	1889-90	5,390	211	4,202	409	10,212
Total ...	1888-89	16,75,503	6,13,338	80,57,399	90,164	1,04,36,404
	1889-90	21,81,040	4,11,534	84,65,382	1,72,007	1,12,29,963

Exports from Bengal.

Whither exported.		From Behar block.	From Western Bengal block.	From Calcutta block.	From other internal blocks.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1888-89	69,14,167	13,07,992	22,22,191	57,704	1,05,02,054
	1889-90	58,82,108	14,97,862	24,29,664	64,658	98,74,292
Punjab	1888-89	1,62,254	1,44,525	6,25,347	5,758	9,37,884
	1889-90	1,34,195	1,12,422	6,40,955	15,104	9,02,676
Central Provinces ...	1888-89	2,19,199	1,39,521	1,17,892	3,478	4,80,090
	1889-90	2,21,355	25,240	80,540	371	3,27,506
Rajputana and Central India	1888-89	3,54,706	1,04,536	78,420	1,380	5,39,042
	1889-90	3,41,572	53,209	68,471	82	4,73,334
Other external blocks ...	1888-89	36,998	2,521	10,483	93	50,095
	1889-90	63,850	2,612	9,975	85	76,522
Total ...	1888-89	76,87,324	16,99,095	30,54,333	68,413	1,25,09,165
	1889-90	66,43,080	17,01,345	32,29,605	80,300	1,16,54,330

As regards the imports, the largest advance (62·69 per cent.) occurred in the quantities carried from the Punjab, owing to larger supplies of wheat, gram and pulse, and other food-grains. The deliveries from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh showed an increase of 2·33 per cent., the chief staples showing an improvement being gram and pulse, stone and lime, and cotton raw. From the Central Provinces the imports were 34·25 per cent. greater than the figures of the preceding year, the advance being chiefly observable under linseed and stone and lime. Transactions with Rajputana and Central India exhibited a rise of 65·28 per cent., owing to increased supplies of linseed.

The chief fluctuation in connection with the export traffic is a decrease of 5·97 per cent. in the despatches to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the articles affected being rice not in the husk and coal and coke. The next largest decrease occurred in the consignments to the Central Provinces, where the demand for rice not in the husk and coal and coke was limited, causing a falling off in the traffic in those articles. In the case of Rajputana and Central India the despatches from the Lower Provinces declined by 12·19 per cent., the fall under coal and coke and rice not in the husk making up almost the entire decrease. The fluctuations in other cases are unimportant.

The quantity and value of the different articles carried each way during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Imports into Bengal.		Exports from Bengal.		Proportion of the Calcutta traffic to the total trade.			
						Imports.		Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1888-89	1,221	1,221	72,19,869	27,07,451	...	...	32	12
	1889-90	3,940	2,477	67,08,413	25,15,655	...	...	1,099	412
Cotton, raw	1888-89	6,82,458	1,16,73,694	9,947	1,88,993	5,78,628	99,05,293	9,723	1,84,737
	1889-90	9,12,137	1,55,84,869	2,135	41,899	7,62,979	1,30,56,096	1,730	33,951
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1888-89	2,042	1,19,002	63,276	38,28,198	463	31,427	62,738	37,95,649
	1889-90	2,524	1,53,130	50,049	30,59,245	471	32,479	50,048	30,59,184
Cotton twist and yarn (Indian)	1888-89	1,556	49,195	12,442	3,82,592	361	10,997	7,671	2,35,884
	1889-90	1,752	56,208	14,497	4,69,340	282	8,109	10,614	3,43,628
Cotton piece-goods (European)	1888-89	2,407	1,49,465	7,59,497	4,78,48,311	1,347	82,452	7,58,165	4,77,64,395
	1889-90	1,644	68,466	6,94,785	4,86,34,950	776	35,305	6,93,639	4,85,54,730
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	1888-89	26,083	13,29,384	5,081	5,58,910	8,893	4,46,183	3,076	3,38,360
	1889-90	28,924	7,59,025	5,313	6,80,064	9,729	2,65,076	3,402	4,35,456
Indigo	1888-89	37,637	69,29,218	1,212	2,50,884	37,321	68,95,645	592	1,22,544
	1889-90	53,242	89,07,966	1,399	2,61,962	51,373	85,94,819	1,090	2,04,102
Wheat	1888-89	24,87,032	61,99,088	3,096	8,127	23,30,823	58,08,567	55	144
	1889-90	25,63,327	64,55,149	6,627	17,396	23,87,198	59,93,227	146	383
Rice not in the husk ...	1888-89	20,383	79,001	10,55,920	26,39,800	893	3,471	31,936	79,840
	1889-90	48,317	1,87,241	3,89,913	11,21,000	602	2,243	4,296	12,351

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Imports into Bengal.		Exports from Bengal.		Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.			
						Imports.		Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Gram and pulse ...	1888-89	5,40,757	11,29,574	82,370	1,85,332	4,14,989	8,62,637	1,495	3,364
	1889-90	15,00,330	21,58,115	6,010	15,025	9,32,246	18,20,907	423	1,057
Jowar and bajra ...	1888-89	5,042	11,294	3,760	8,480	4,168	9,334	1	2
	1889-90	30,873	74,410	3,287	7,897	4,516	8,542	...	...
Other food-grains ...	1888-89	3,14,243	6,28,246	9,900	17,325	49,038	97,835	1,390	683
	1889-90	3,28,336	6,10,772	2,682	4,694	98,114	1,79,156	365	639
Hides of cattle ...	1888-89	2,26,883	74,61,728	1,886	51,327	1,95,180	68,61,718	1,315	37,203
	1889-90	1,40,097	42,56,757	6,297	1,46,060	1,07,439	36,63,779	5,215	1,17,917
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	1888-89	14,637	1,46,077	4,72,123	41,31,076	428	4,267	3,25,871	28,51,371
	1889-90	9,163	91,638	4,65,407	44,79,542	1,104	11,110	3,04,021	29,26,202
Shell-lac	1888-89	87,283	32,18,677	865	26,599	87,235	32,16,723	19	584
	1889-90	70,790	25,48,190	421	14,945	70,400	25,34,150	108	3,854
Liquors	1888-89	9,111	4,09,584	47,644	14,65,224	3,196	1,70,319	47,202	14,56,656
	1889-90	8,686	3,97,723	56,984	15,88,618	4,844	2,43,844	55,802	15,78,627
Copper (unwrought) ...	1888-89	710	22,196	7,434	3,01,077	575	18,183	6,189	2,50,655
	1889-90	40	1,148	67,904	18,24,920	7	203	66,229	17,79,904
Brass (unwrought) ...	1888-89	970	23,629	11,270	2,53,575	772	18,776	9,353	2,10,443
	1889-90	118	2,942	18,638	4,20,480	2	50	16,903	3,80,317
Brass and copper (wrought) ...	1888-89	15,825	4,99,902	13,708	5,72,326	4,844	1,60,858	9,596	4,03,343
	1889-90	21,709	6,89,440	19,093	7,23,262	6,102	1,97,399	15,917	5,94,234
Iron	1888-89	13,397	79,601	5,69,508	27,05,163	4,619	24,177	5,40,914	25,69,341
	1889-90	24,096	1,41,514	6,09,798	29,72,766	5,059	25,367	5,74,975	28,06 063
Oils	1888-89	18,397	2,03,548	2,04,891	8,79,345	2,148	23,360	2,03,724	8,71,917
	1889-90	2,861	32,660	3,49,632	15,61,332	1,318	16,127	3,42,041	15,18,583
Opium	1888-89	72,583	1,45,16,600	45	9,900	71,483	1,42,98,600	...	...
	1889-90	78,684	2,28,18,360	25	6,275	78,602	2,27,94,580	...	...
Ghee	1888-89	70,708	17,99,908	2,017	62,275	66,090	16,81,634	148	4,569
	1889-90	89,405	24,50,199	2,695	88,261	81,301	22,25,251	35	1,146
Salt	1888-89	97,232	2,92,872	3,16,762	10,29,476	730	2,298	3,10,274	10,08,390
	1889-90	1,04,328	3,14,289	3,20,984	10,43,198	1,319	4,068	3,18,817	10,36,155
Saltpetre	1888-89	2,17,364	13,56,728	308	1,617	2,17,255	13,56,006	100	525
	1889-90	2,64,247	16,36,838	440	2,640	2,63,965	16,35,005	17	102
Linseed	1888-89	22,22,904	75,15,045	1,110	4,301	20,18,474	68,25,094	...	...
	1889-90	22,99,095	90,91,494	818	3,477	20,35,688	84,00,940	426	1,810
Rape and mustard seed ...	1888-89	11,98,044	46,49,473	2,753	11,700	8,72,206	33,85,989	25	107
	1889-90	5,31,676	22,71,055	3,416	14,519	4,39,047	18,77,382	9	38
Til or jinjili	1888-89	15,559	79,740	327	1,471	14,188	72,714	87	391
	1889-90	24,548	1,16,374	1,047	4,711	23,838	1,12,735	...	...
Castor seed	1888-89	1,58,600	4,76,243	29	109	1,51,180	4,53,983	4	15
	1889-90	99,293	3,72,423	2,133	8,532	96,925	3,63,543	2	8
Poppy seed	1888-89	2,32,468	9,87,989	80	340	2,06,172	8,76,231	...	...
	1889-90	1,65,516	7,45,291	40	180	1,51,338	6,81,490	1	4
Other oil-seeds	1888-89	81,224	2,23,674	367	1,055	79,507	2,18,952	3	9
	1889-90	5,802	15,883	65	187	4,456	12,350	6	17
Silk (raw)	1888-89	1,048	4,00,671	2,872	11,59,500	397	1,47,615	878	3,16,811
	1889-90	613	2,23,610	2,217	8,30,884	161	57,990	840	2,89,227
Silk (manufactured) ...	1888-89	131	74,248	1,461	9,82,319	96	54,342	628	4,39,096
	1889-90	189	1,16,935	1,147	8,96,131	168	1,04,175	397	2,96,645
Sugar (refined)	1888-89	10,501	1,02,413	58,216	5,96,714	2,627	25,613	34,147	3,50,007
	1889-90	10,113	1,12,510	58,696	6,52,993	2,462	27,391	25,551	2,84,255
Do. (unrefined)... ...	1888-89	19,191	76,757	2,78,371	10,09,095	7,294	29,176	18,427	66,798
	1889-90	76,382	3,43,135	3,94,337	17,74,517	48,089	2,15,942	3,767	16,951
Tea (Indian)	1888-89	17,857	7,81,044	2,200	89,650	17,649	7,63,879	2,076	84,596
	1889-90	13,760	5,31,554	1,503	59,932	13,510	5,24,070	1,216	48,488
Tobacco	1888-89	1,367	19,804	2,16,797	15,82,346	515	8,550	2,493	63,345
	1889-90	1,709	21,024	2,99,324	21,04,706	458	8,118	1,766	51,834

Internal trade of Bengal.

The following statement shows for the past two years the total quantity of the internal trade of Bengal which passed from one registration block to another within these provinces, exclusive of the local trade between one station and another within each block:—

		Into the Behar block.	Into the Western Bengal block.	Into the Eastern Bengal block.	Into the Northern Bengal block.	Into the Dacca block.	Into the Calcutta block.	Into Chota Nagpore block.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Exports from the—									
Behar block	1888-89	...	24,86,760	4,14,437	1,39,680	1,059	99,02,290	...	1,29,46,226
	1889-90	...	25,65,765	4,88,855	1,22,963	15,466	90,22,117	7,919	1,22,23,085
Western Bengal block...	1888-89	31,34,230	...	32,05,425	1,64,218	1,475	2,30,40,592	...	2,95,45,940
	1889-90	20,29,499	...	29,38,275	4,75,758	1,305	2,38,57,794	23,073	2,93,25,704
Eastern Bengal block...	1888-89	24,166	1,32,094	...	98,738	30,048	70,03,286	...	72,88,332
	1889-90	16,326	1,49,723	...	69,033	31,972	63,92,798	24	66,59,876
Northern Bengal block	1888-89	1,58,621	2,96,001	6,49,293	...	3,048	47,00,155	...	58,07,118
	1889-90	2,13,152	2,34,088	10,09,652	...	3,684	48,45,442	8	63,06,036
Dacca block	1888-89	1,547	4,684	1,62,749	1,056	...	9,83,954	...	11,53,990
	1889-90	493	447	1,67,569	1,013	...	18,66,037	...	20,35,559
Calcutta block	1888-89	38,93,760	15,35,745	14,34,695	17,57,667	3,01,071	...	...	89,22,248
	1889-90	36,51,735	15,60,227	13,34,736	19,09,868	3,55,540	...	39,219	88,51,325
Chota Nagpore block ...	1889-90	15,376	59,134	481	...	...	51,149	...	1,26,140
Total ...	1888-89	72,12,324	44,57,284	58,65,909	21,61,359	3,36,701	4,56,30,277	...	6,56,63,854
	1889-90	59,26,591	45,69,384	59,39,568	25,78,635	4,07,967	4,60,35,337	70,243	6,55,27,725

The net quantities carried downwards and upwards during the past two years, and the proportion of the Calcutta traffic to the total trade, were as follows:—

	Quantity.		Calcutta traffic.		Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Downward traffic ...	5,29,92,204	5,36,50,501	4,56,30,237	4,60,35,337	86·17	85·81
Upward „ ...	1,26,71,650	1,18,77,224	89,22,248	88,51,325	70·41	74·52
Total ...	6,56,63,854	6,55,27,725	5,45,52,525	5,48,86,662	83·08	83·76

The statement below shows the quantities and values of all the chief articles of trade during 1889-90, compared with the totals of the year preceding:—

		Down Traffic.		Up Traffic.		Proportion of the Calcutta traffic to the total trade.			
						Down.		Up.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal	1888-89	2,56,94,219	96,35,332	6,64,495	2,49,186	2,10,96,325	79,08,872	31,206	11,702
	1889-90	2,46,30,844	92,36,566	8,90,811	3,34,054	2,04,85,652	76,82,119	24,696	9,261
Cotton raw	1888-89	67,554	12,83,526	9,635	1,83,065	66,512	12,63,728	9,393	1,78,467
	1889-90	44,090	8,65,266	5,186	1,01,775	42,690	8,37,791	4,660	91,453
Cotton twist (European)	1888-89	28	1,694	90,324	54,64,602	27	1,633	90,281	54,62,001
	1889-90	67	4,095	1,07,820	65,90,497	52	3,178	1,07,682	65,82,063
Ditto (Indian) ...	1888-89	46,407	14,27,015	1,06,266	32,67,680	46,354	14,25,385	92,439	28,42,499
	1889-90	31,495	10,19,651	1,07,659	34,85,460	31,302	10,13,492	95,719	30,98,903
Cotton piece-goods (European).	1888-89	1,033	65,079	12,58,188	7,92,65,079	547	34,461	12,56,828	7,91,80,164
	1888-90	1,034	72,380	12,53,139	8,77,19,730	360	25,200	12,50,100	8,75,07,000
Ditto (Indian) ...	1888-89	6,813	7,49,430	2,796	3,07,560	3,429	3,77,190	2,444	2,68,840
	1889-90	6,831	8,74,368	6,131	7,84,768	3,281	4,19,968	5,770	7,38,560
Indigo	1888-89	87,056	1,80,20,592	740	1,53,180	87,037	1,80,16,659	738	1,52,766
	1889-90	87,497	1,63,83,813	218	40,820	87,377	1,63,61,343	187	35,016
Wheat	1888-89	22,45,067	58,93,300	7,643	20,063	21,55,773	56,58,904	3,268	8,579
	1889-90	7,70,225	20,21,840	3,807	9,993	7,28,953	19,13,501	1,888	4,956
Rice not in the husk ...	1888-89	23,90,485	59,76,212	26,38,032	65,95,080	22,87,321	57,18,302	1,06,053	2,65,132
	1889-90	34,26,818	98,52,102	15,54,559	44,69,357	30,45,129	87,54,746	51,192	1,47,177
„ in the husk	1888-89	3,50,489	4,81,922	1,72,160	2,36,720	2,29,672	3,15,799	2,608	3 586
	1889-90	8,38,879	13,63,178	1,45,640	2,36,665	4,04,200	6,56,825	7,493	17,176
Jowar and bajra	1888-89	4,646	10,453	36	81	3,326	7,483	21	47
	1889-90	4,509	10,709	43	102	3,597	8,543	14	33

		Down Traffic.		Up Traffic.		Proportion of the Calcutta Traffic to the total trade.			
						Down.		Up.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Gram and pulse ...	1888-89	18,79,946	42,29,879	1,54,457	3,47,528	15,83,552	35,62,992	48,674	1,09,516
	1889-90	14,24,647	35,61,617	1,43,224	3,58,060	13,33,185	28,32,962	56,202	1,40,505
Other food-grains ...	1888-89	1,89,361	3,31,382	6,595	11,541	1,86,277	3,25,985	1,956	3,423
	1889-90	2,05,926	3,60,370	5,817	10,180	2,02,611	3,54,569	1,540	2,695
Hides of cattle ...	1888-89	3,71,767	1,14,17,333	2,063	52,087	3,69,162	1,13,51,899	1,037	26,963
	1889-90	3,93,605	1,18,02,291	2,720	69,447	3,92,382	1,17,73,979	821	19,670
Jute, raw ...	1888-89	86,54,724	3,67,82,577	7,541	32,049	79,47,217	3,36,48,172	3,332	14,161
	1889-90	92,12,609	3,80,02,012	28,219	1,16,403	87,34,022	3,60,27,841	1,797	7,413
Gunny bags and cotton ...	1888-89	3,88,375	33,98,282	2,88,083	25,20,729	3,36,399	29,40,491	2,47,461	21,65,284
	1889-90	3,33,894	32,13,730	3,00,712	28,94,353	3,10,127	29,84,972	2,56,617	24,69,939
Stick-lac	1888-89	15,236	2,85,675	19,784	3,70,950	12,733	2,38,744	16,870	3,16,312
	1889-90	11,001	1,95,268	6,518	1,15,694	5,364	95,211	4,215	74,816
Shell-lac	1888-89	48,713	14,97,925	673	20,695	48,486	14,90,914	526	16,175
	1889-90	39,602	14,05,871	413	14,661	39,455	14,00,653	306	10,863
Beer	1888-89	56	756	26,014	3,51,945	48	648	26,012	3,51,162
	1889-90	86	1,086	23,084	2,91,435	61	770	23,052	2,91,031
Wines	1888-89	78	3,529	17,223	7,79,341	59	2,610	17,196	7,78,119
	1889-90	344	14,663	17,086	7,28,291	328	13,981	17,062	7,27,268
Spirits	1888-89	19	1,349	2,398	1,70,258	17	1,207	2,396	1,70,116
	1889-90	46	3,393	2,470	1,82,162	37	2,729	2,467	1,81,941
Copper, unwrought ...	1888-89	702	28,431	2,073	83,956	689	27,904	1,971	79,825
	1889-90	6,626	1,78,074	14,937	4,01,852	6,618	1,77,859	14,924	4,01,082
Brass, ditto ...	1888-89	626	14,085	4,749	1,06,852	182	4,095	4,660	1,04,850
	1889-90	982	22,095	11,073	2,49,142	231	5,197	10,889	2,45,003
Brass and copper, wrought	1888-89	28,293	11,66,573	51,054	20,57,383	26,690	11,02,004	48,329	19,47,575
	1889-90	18,837	7,74,920	80,415	27,14,006	17,290	7,12,469	76,760	31,15,417
Iron	1888-89	1,37,344	6,52,384	5,17,325	24,57,294	1,02,675	4,87,706	4,94,178	23,47,346
	1889-90	84,523	4,12,425	5,18,748	21,39,836	79,725	3,88,659	5,02,173	24,48,093
Other metals	1888-89	13,114	1,47,532	61,304	6,89,670	11,072	1,24,560	56,442	6,34,972
	1889-90	17,156	1,93,005	58,881	6,62,411	14,967	1,68,379	53,092	5,97,285
Oil, castor	1888-89	3,647	41,029	6,491	73,023	908	10,215	6,438	72,427
	1889-90	3,696	46,662	9,140	1,16,535	1,212	15,301	9,044	1,14,180
,, kerosine	1888-89	4,175	16,700	3,66,443	14,65,772	4	16	3,65,463	14,61,852
	1889-90	7,401	31,454	3,91,941	16,65,749	40	170	3,89,646	16,55,995
,, others	1888-89	3,692	42,773	96,411	11,82,763	1,637	18,927	95,512	11,71,579
	1889-90	7,510	86,477	1,08,968	13,58,652	5,631	64,469	1,08,530	8,08,185
Linseed	1888-89	42,60,200	1,65,08,275	1,752	6,789	42,53,763	1,64,83,332	165	640
	1889-90	35,88,882	1,52,52,748	4,093	17,395	35,84,616	1,52,34,618	1,216	5,168
Mustard and rape-seed ...	1888-89	7,29,453	31,00,175	91,915	3,90,639	4,95,209	21,04,638	89,492	3,80,341
	1889-90	18,24,400	77,53,700	1,42,730	6,06,602	13,64,056	57,97,238	40,962	1,74,088
Til or jinjili ...	1888-89	69,870	3,14,415	194	873	65,324	2,93,958	67	302
	1889-90	80,787	3,63,541	444	1,998	76,677	3,45,047	427	1,922
Castor-seed	1888-89	1,27,004	4,76,265	345	1,293	1,23,302	4,62,382	327	1,226
	1889-90	4,31,786	17,27,144	101	404	4,26,848	17,07,392	51	204
Poppy-seed	1888-89	2,75,424	11,70,552	492	2,091	2,59,641	11,03,474	490	2,083
	1889-90	1,46,002	9,57,009	700	2,975	1,24,412	5,59,854	612	2,754
Other oilseeds	1888-89	86,724	2,49,353	1,026	3,119	79,714	2,29,178	939	2,868
	1889-90	1,19,465	3,43,520	1,070	3,731	1,06,545	3,06,317	801	1,794
Opium	1888-89	86,226	1,89,69,720	764	1,68,080	86,171	1,89,57,620	753	1,65,660
	1889-90	45,199	1,13,44,949	1,961	4,92,211	45,144	1,13,31,144	1,957	4,91,207
Ghee	1888-89	68,606	21,18,210	6,707	2,07,079	53,388	16,48,354	6,564	2,02,664
	1889-90	74,896	24,52,844	6,078	1,99,054	54,856	17,96,534	5,635	1,84,546
Salt	1888-89	48,780	1,58,535	42,07,837	1,36,75,470	369	1,199	42,00,105	1,36,50,341
	1889-90	16,702	54,281	40,86,519	1,32,81,187	153	497	40,79,448	1,32,58,206
Saltpetre	1888-89	4,63,097	24,31,259	2,046	10,742	4,62,426	24,27,736	2,043	10,726
	1889-90	4,49,779	26,98,674	2,404	14,424	4,48,693	26,92,158	2,378	14,268
Silk, raw	1888-89	29,641	1,26,41,886	1,123	4,76,779	26,108	1,11,35,062	903	3,82,949
	1889-90	3,041	1,20,23,649	1,293	5,11,220	22,371	88,40,890	849	3,35,673
Silk, manufactured, foreign	1888-89	...	...	2	1,490	...	...	2	1,490
	1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, Indian	1888-89	3,170	20,63,670	201	1,30,851	3,011	19,60,161	141	91,791
	1889-90	2,401	19,20,200	142	1,13,564	2,295	18,35,426	123	98,369
Spices	1888-89	2,16,626	20,34,456	1,64,693	20,72,330	1,83,231	17,18,732	1,59,176	20,15,294
	1889-90	2,79,644	28,60,906	2,07,285	24,93,728	2,41,174	25,27,644	2,02,966	24,45,863
Sugar, refined	1888-89	13,310	1,36,427	38,052	3,90,033	10,236	1,04,919	31,280	3,20,620
	1889-90	36,629	4,07,498	52,861	5,88,079	21,619	2,40,511	52,354	5,82,438
Do., unrefined	1888-89	4,18,693	15,17,763	1,59,736	5,79,042	3,43,142	12,43,890	1,06,286	3,85,287
	1889-90	6,47,838	29,15,271	1,97,777	8,89,996	4,94,892	22,27,014	1,46,265	6,58,192
Stone and lime	1888-89	7,44,739	5,58,554	70,162	52,622	6,82,397	5,11,798	63,948	47,961
	1889-90	12,89,972	8,06,232	68,260	42,662	10,81,490	6,75,931	63,323	39,577
Tea, foreign	1888-89	...	...	5	235	...	...	5	235
	1889-90	...	...	1	40	...	...	1	40
Do., Indian	1888-89	3,13,719	1,23,41,588	1,412	57,539	3,13,683	1,27,82,582	1,348	54,931
	1889-90	3,30,268	1,31,69,437	707	28,192	3,30,164	1,31,65,289	628	25,041
Tobacco	1888-89	4,87,882	37,23,639	27,239	2,11,934	3,27,782	23,57,780	17,899	1,46,232
	1889-90	5,04,637	35,03,559	30,859	2,34,050	3,30,528	23,07,557	17,588	1,40,309

TRAFFIC ALONG THE STATE RAILWAYS.

The total weight and value of all articles of traffic carried by the different State Railways in Bengal during the past two years, are exhibited in the statement below:—

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Eastern Bengal State Railway	1,85,51,736	14,21,02,763	2,04,10,676	15,45,45,464
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway	12,32,563	38,23,495	13,15,259	39,78,379
Northern Bengal State Railway	90,17,737	6,54,72,446	1,04,89,655	7,79,43,218
Dacca State Railway	12,51,524	1,85,49,753	28,08,416	2,80,79,239
Nalhati ditto ...	6,01,088	93,03,553	5,60,848	92,76,491
Tirhoot ditto ...	74,16,572	6,22,92,385	1,05,98,793	7,47,91,642
Patna-Gya ditto ...	15,38,409	1,27,24,563	18,75,093	1,40,24,510
Assam-Behar ditto ...	11,63,833	96,53,220	10,45,663	97,92,584
Total ...	4,07,73,462	32,39,22,178	4,91,04,401	37,24,32,527

Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The total quantity and value of the downward and upward traffic along the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, were—

	Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1888-89 ...	1,44,83,487	40,68,249	1,85,51,736	14,21,02,763
1889-90 ...	1,63,60,463	40,50,213	2,04,10,676	15,45,45,464

The most important items of traffic carried by this route during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1888-89	12,04,906	54,942	12,59,848	4,72,443
	1889-90	16,03,279	3,29,165	19,32,444	7,24,666
Cotton, raw	1888-89	80,851	2,008	82,859	15,74,321
	1889-90	90,846	2,884	93,730	18,39,451
Cotton twist and yarn ...	1888-89	46,237	87,917	1,34,154	63,41,015
	1889-90	30,980	89,385	1,20,365	64,54,991
Cotton piece-goods, European	1888-89	333	5,89,494	5,89,827	3,71,59,101
	1889-90	357	6,11,871	6,12,228	4,28,55,960
Drugs and chemicals, not intoxicating	1888-89	1,885	4,822	6,707	1,07,041
	1889-90	736	3,219	3,955	43,505
Indigo	1888-89	8,645	623	9,268	19,18,476
	1889-90	12,175	88	12,263	22,96,247
Turmeric	1888-89	29,396	1,605	31,001	1,62,755
	1889-90	57,704	1,701	59,405	3,16,727
Wheat	1888-89	1,51,703	1,271	1,52,974	4,01,557
	1889-90	61,774	3,401	65,175	1,71,084
Paddy	1888-89	1,15,896	3,237	1,19,133	1,63,808
	1889-90	5,15,750	23,552	5,39,303	8,76,366
Rice	1888-89	9,18,498	20,047	9,38,545	23,46,362
	1889-90	8,00,049	72,851	8,72,900	25,09,588

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Gram and pulse	1888-89	6,72,486	92,343	7,64,829	17,20,865
	1889-90	4,11,315	83,673	4,94,988	12,37,470
Other food-grains	1888-89	48,080	11,042	59,122	1,03,464
	1889-90	4,801	840	5,641	9,872
Hides of cattle ...	1888-89	1,31,580	2,124	1,33,704	32,09,552
	1889-90	1,55,682	422	1,56,104	34,73,314
Jute, raw ...	1888-89	84,17,707	61,893	84,79,600	3,60,38,300
	1889-90	91,47,302	3,663	91,50,965	3,77,47,731
Gunny bags and cloth	1888-89	3,25,540	42,409	3,67,949	32,19,554
	1889-90	3,01,139	56,163	3,57,302	34,39,032
Liquors ...	1888-89	40	17,306	17,346	5,70,677
	1889-90	39	18,103	18,142	5,58,296
Copper (wrought and unwrought) ...	1888-89	40	2,277	2,317	1,14,269
	1889-90	79	5,110	5,189	1,63,867
Brass (wrought and unwrought) ...	1888-89	17,214	34,376	51,590	20,14,531
	1889-90	12,100	62,051	74,151	29,94,876
Iron ...	1888-89	22,935	2,24,449	2,47,384	11,75,074
	1889-90	29,674	2,27,830	2,57,504	12,55,332
Oils ...	1888-89	10,047	1,63,914	1,73,961	11,28,123
	1889-90	1,322	2,06,470	2,07,792	12,45,039
Linseed ...	1888-89	4,40,556	8,359	4,48,915	17,39,546
	1889-90	5,06,258	448	5,06,706	21,53,500
Rape and mustard ...	1888-89	1,70,059	38,965	2,09,024	8,88,352
	1889-90	3,53,058	28,710	3,81,768	16,22,514
Opium ...	1888-89	...	718	718	1,57,960
	1889-90	...	1,957	1,957	4,91,207
Provisions ...	1888-89	1,32,257	1,01,928	2,34,185	23,38,244
	1889-90	1,21,467	91,093	2,12,550	21,54,168
Salt ...	1888-89	39,195	10,26,629	10,65,824	34,63,928
	1889-90	577	10,99,837	11,00,414	35,76,345
Silk, raw, Indian ...	1888-89	12,936	234	13,170	56,17,005
	1889-90	8,892	136	9,028	35,69,456
Spices ...	1888-89	1,27,250	77,416	2,04,666	20,80,401
	1889-90	1,77,221	1,25,256	3,02,477	31,51,393
Sugar, unrefined ...	1888-89	2,98,167	1,50,381	4,48,548	16,25,986
	1889-90	2,83,873	1,45,628	4,29,501	19,32,754
Tea ...	1888-89	3,07,373	1,142	3,08,515	1,25,71,986
	1889-90	3,23,718	221	3,23,939	1,29,17,068
Tobacco ...	1888-89	3,26,997	13,603	3,40,600	23,92,802
	1889-90	3,30,640	13,369	3,44,009	23,30,854

Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

The total quantity and value of merchandise conveyed by the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway during the past year, exclusive of railway materials, is compared below with the figures of the preceding year:—

	Traffic towards Calcutta.	Traffic from Calcutta.	Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1888-89 ...	9,53,852	2,78,711	12,32,563	38,23,495
1889-90 ...	9,70,746	3,44,513	13,15,259	39,78,379

The following statement shows the quantities and values of all the chief articles of trade carried over this line during the past two years:—

Downward, or towards Calcutta.

	Quantity.		Value.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Jute, raw	1,556	3,752	6,613	15,477
Rice	2,27,164	1,94,850	5,67,910	5,60,194
Other food-grains ...	31,441	31,505	43,519	52,156
Hides and skins ...	716	922	17,175	20,467
Metals	189	1,224	4,967	...

Upward, or from Calcutta.

	Quantity.		Value.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1,45,697	1,33,554	54,636	50,083
Cotton piece-goods ...	1,105	700	69,615	49,000
Gunny bags and cloth ...	273	243	2,389	2,339
Iron	1,283	4,649	6,094	22,664
Oils	14,753	10,422	1,51,562	1,05,929
Ghee	8	7	247	229
All other kinds of provisions	9,931	2,757	94,344	26,191
Salt	3,276	975	10,647	3,169
Spices	4,954	2,240	41,735	19,283
Tobacco	3,750	4,389	26,250	33,001

Northern Bengal State Railway.

The following statement shows the total weight and value of the traffic, exclusive of railway materials, attracted to the Northern Bengal State Railway during the past two years:—

	Down traffic.	Up traffic.	Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1888-89 ...	61,64,795	28,52,942	90,17,737	6,54,72,446
1889-90 ...	73,76,648	31,13,007	1,04,89,655	7,79,43,218

The usual statement showing the quantities and values of the principal articles carried over this line during the past two years is subjoined:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Down traffic.	Up traffic.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke ...	1888-89	3,781	2,56,694	2,60,475	97,678
	1889-90	23,255	6,39,675	6,62,910	2,47,491
Cotton twist and yarn	1888-89	257	15,508	15,765	7,48,597
	1889-90	39	16,016	16,055	9,65,858
Cotton piece-goods, European ...	1888-89	660	2,50,776	2,51,436	1,58,40,468
	1889-90	1,248	2,71,538	2,72,786	1,90,95,020
Drugs and chemicals, not intoxicating ...	1888-89	907	2,374	3,281	69,355
	1889-90	463	1,582	2,045	22,495
Intoxicating drugs, other than opium ...	1888-89	1,257	622	1,879	25,836
	1889-90	3,603	1,053	4,656	66,930

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Down traffic.	Up traffic.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Jute, raw ...	1888-89	31,21,661	62,678	31,84,339	1,35,33,441
	1889-90	33,48,436	7,076	33,55,512	1,38,41,587
Gunny bags and cloth	1888-89	3,30,903	20,695	3,51,598	30,76,483
	1889-90	2,80,124	31,837	3,11,961	30,02,624
Gram and pulse ...	1888-89	33,663	43,897	77,560	1,74,510
	1889-90	18,478	1,17,224	1,35,702	3,39,255
Rice	1888-89	7,26,846	4,91,007	12,17,853	30,44,632
	1889-90	17,68,066	15,459	17,83,525	51,38,884
Paddy ...	1888-89	8,45,996	1,13,965	9,59,961	13,19,946
	1889-90	7,79,398	3,87,926	11,67,324	18,96,902
Other food-grains ...	1888-89	26,083	97,594	1,23,677	2,25,751
	1889-90	7,291	7,824	15,115	26,451
Hides of cattle ...	1888-89	18,188	2,579	20,767	4,98,408
	1889-90	27,695	931	28,626	6,36,929
Leather, manufactured	1888-89	111	2,944	3,055	6,47,660
	1889-90	126	2,426	2,552	8,02,604
Liquors	1888-89	31	10,869	10,900	3,56,014
	1889-90	43	11,089	11,132	3,28,462
Metals	1888-89	7,040	1,71,582	1,78,622	16,54,972
	1889-90	8,023	1,90,003	1,98,026	23,26,903
Rape and mustard ...	1888-89	1,25,751	6,901	1,32,652	5,63,771
	1889-90	1,68,778	859	1,69,637	7,20,957
Linseed	1888-89	28,055	49	28,104	1,08,903
	1889-90	32,150	180	32,330	1,37,102
Opium	1888-89	...	83	83	18,260
	1889-90	...	266	266	66,766
Ghee	1888-89	754	1,965	2,719	83,950
	1889-90	1,103	2,411	3,514	1,15,083
Other kinds of provisions	1888-89	42,294	82,099	1,25,393	11,92,286
	1889-90	46,774	86,043	1,32,817	12,61,761
Salt	1888-89	5,530	7,07,055	7,12,585	23,15,901
	1889-90	6,172	7,35,393	7,41,565	24,10,086
Spices	1888-89	61,108	40,271	1,01,379	10,91,584
	1889-90	44,967	57,279	1,02,246	13,91,249
Sugar, refined and unrefined ...	1888-89	4,845	85,127	89,972	3,77,346
	1889-90	13,537	67,485	81,022	3,76,088
Tea, Indian	1888-89	2,74,882	555	2,75,437	1,12,24,058
	1889-90	3,01,612	53	3,01,665	1,20,28,892
Tobacco	1888-89	3,68,734	7,870	3,76,604	26,43,377
	1889-90	3,65,663	8,222	3,73,885	25,30,181

Dacca State Railway.

The total traffic carried by this line during the past year as compared with the figures of the previous year, exclusive of railway materials, was as follows:—

	Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1888-89	8,10,420	4,41,104	12,51,524	1,85,49,753
1889-90	22,43,379	5,65,079	28,08,416	2,80,79,239

The principal staples comprising the downward and upward traffic during the past two years are exhibited in the following statement:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke ...	1888-89	10,797	58,759	69,556	26,083
	1889-90	2,625	79,115	81,740	30,652
Cotton, raw ...	1888-89	50,608	67	50,675	9,62,825
	1889-90	27,700	10,239	37,939	7,44,553
Cotton twist and yarn, European ...	1888-89	...	15,553	15,553	9,40,956
	1889-90	...	24,968	24,968	18,26,169
Cotton twist and yarn, Indian ...	1888-89	42	2,270	2,312	71,094
	1889-90	34	270	304	9,842
Cotton piece-goods, European ...	1888-89	33	1,40,811	1,40,844	88,73,172
	1889-90	14	1,61,016	1,61,030	1,12,72,100
Rice not in the husk	1888-89	20,325	732	21,057	52,642
	1889-90	13,947	2,258	16,205	46,589
Gram and pulse ...	1888-89	3,408	11,851	15,259	34,333
	1889-90	1,618	16,468	18,086	45,215
Hides of cattle ...	1888-89	1,01,419	1,633	1,03,052	24,73,463
	1889-90	1,07,005	406	1,07,411	23,89,895
Jute, raw ...	1888-89	5,61,927	54	5,61,981	23,88,419
	1889-90	20,22,838	4,071	20,26,909	78,54,272
Leather, manufactured ...	1888-89	66	3,692	3,758	7,96,696
	1889-90	66	3,703	3,769	11,85,350
Copper, wrought ...	1888-89	5	724	729	37,086
	1889-90	3	635	638	21,532
Brass, wrought ...	1888-89	686	4,208	4,894	1,93,313
	1889-90	387	12,222	12,609	5,21,697
Iron	1888-89	1,852	17,230	19,082	90,640
	1889-90	468	19,903	20,371	99,309
Linseed	1888-89	4,348	...	4,348	16,849
	1889-90	3,016	...	3,016	12,818
Rape and mustard ...	1888-89	25,048	...	25,048	1,06,454
	1889-90	22,374	169	22,543	95,808
Salt	1888-89	3	50,683	50,686	1,64,729
	1889-90	1	43,525	43,526	1,41,459
Sugar, unrefined ...	1888-89	28	23,646	23,674	85,818
	1889-90	97	48,114	48,211	2,16,949

Nalhati State Railway.

The amount of traffic carried by the Nalhati State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, is shown in the table below:—

	Nalhati to Azimgunge.	Azimgunge to Nalhati.	Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1888-89 ...	3,90,167	2,10,921	6,01,088	93 03,553
1889-90 ...	4,12,978	1,47,870	5,60,848	92,75,491

The chief articles of traffic carried each way during the past two years are shown in the statement below:—

Chief Articles of Traffic.		Nalhati to Azimgunge.	Azimgunge to Nalhati.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke ...	1888-89	2,35,648	...	2,35,648	88,368
	1889-90	2,31,913	...	2,31,913	86,967
Cotton, raw ...	1888-89	3,261	39	3,300	62,700
	1889-90	1,529	50	1,579	30,988
Cotton piece-goods (European and Indian).	1888-89	10,484	475	10,959	7,14,998
	1889-90	14,478	164	14,640	10,76,826
Jute, raw, and gunny bags and cloth ...	1888-89	4,668	799	5,467	35,535
	1889-90	7,071	3,900	10,971	89,063
Rice	1888-89	39,805	1,61,757	2,01,562	5,03,905
	1889-90	25,618	79,191	1,04,809	3,01,326
Hides and skins ...	1888-89	369	674	1,043	30,442
	1889-90	116	2,822	2,938	65,370
Liquors	1888-89	456	18	474	20,590
	1889-90	399	...	399	17,157
Metals	1888-89	4,784	1,031	5,815	94,175
	1889-90	5,529	863	6,392	1,31,066
Salt	1888-89	8,579	157	8,736	28,392
	1889-90	17,685	247	17,932	58,279
Oilseeds ...	1888-89	12,611	3,399	16,010	64,354
	1889-90	19,497	24,353	43,850	1,81,845
Oils.	1888-89	452	166	618	6,257
	1889-90	3,148	85	3,233	34,351
Silk, raw, Indian ...	1888-89	1,834	5,373	7,207	30,73,785
	1889-90	4,911	6,844	11,755	46,47,632
Silk piece-goods, Indian ...	1888-89	496	5,688	6,184	40,25,784
	1889-90	334	2,039	2,373	18,97,807

Tirhoot State Railway.

The gross weight and value of the traffic carried by this Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, are shown in the statement appended:—

	Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1888-89 ...	38,60,432	35,56,140	74,16,572	6,22,92,385
1889-90 ...	48,75,082	57,23,711	1,05,98,793	7,47,91,642

The chief articles of merchandise of which this traffic consisted during the past two years were as follows:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Traffic towards Ganges bank.	Traffic from Ganges bank.	Total. Quantity	Total. Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1888-89	5,992	5,66,304	5,72,296	2,14,536
	1889-90	11,943	5,85,639	5,97,582	2,24,093
Cotton, raw	1888-89	103	10,446	10,549	2,00,431
	1889-90	548	7,110	7,658	1,50,288
Cotton piece-goods, European	1888-89	617	2,25,849	2,26,466	1,42,67,358
	1889-90	969	1,99,643	2,00,612	1,40,42,840
Cotton piece-goods, Indian	1888-89	514	6,850	7,364	8,10,040
	1889-90	827	7,659	8,486	10,85,208
Drugs and chemicals	1888-89	17	518	535	21,355
	1889-90	741	4,405	5,146	2,01,980
Indigo	1888-89	55,425	20	55,445	1,14,77,115
	1889-90	52,670	313	52,983	99,21,067
Jute and gunny bags and cloth	1888-89	10,120	70,987	81,107	5,27,195
	1889-90	16,377	81,200	97,577	9,39,179
Wheat	1888-89	3,04,994	11,731	3,16,725	8,31,403
	1889-90	5,032	1,45,179	1,50,211	3,94,304
Gram and pulse	1888-89	2,358	20,903	23,261	52,337
	1889-90	34,725	3,57,417	3,92,136	9,80,340
Rice	1888-89	7,09,212	2,40,432	9,49,644	23,74,110
	1889-90	15,50,465	10,70,812	26,21,277	75,36,171
Other grains	1888-89	3,75,279	2,95,823	6,71,102	11,74,429
	1889-90	3,69,243	10,82,773	14,52,016	25,41,028
Hides and skins	1888-89	49,447	2,582	52,029	15,24,693
	1889-90	75,026	7,548	82,574	24,16,606
Lac	1888-89	204	14,867	16,071	3,97,757
	1889-90	335	10,570	10,905	3,87,127
Liquors	1888-89	15	2,596	2,611	1,12,926
	1889-90	316	8,008	8,324	3,57,932
Metals	1888-89	5,865	61,516	67,381	8,09,017
	1889-90	8,757	60,378	69,135	9,22,347
Ghee	1888-89	9,757	1,005	10,762	3,32,232
	1889-90	46,248	166	46,414	15,20,059
Salt	1888-89	15,340	8,40,662	8,56,502	27,83,631
	1889-90	16,144	8,37,404	8,53,548	27,74,031
Saltpetre	1888-89	1,98,969	650	1,99,619	10,48,000
	1889-90	1,96,403	1,365	1,97,768	10,87,724
Linseed	1888-89	10,85,625	9,339	10,94,964	42,42,986
	1889-90	6,67,725	38,326	7,06,051	30,00,717
Rape and mustard	1888-89	95,730	7,685	1,03,415	4,39,514
	1889-90	3,92,253	20,043	4,12,296	17,52,258
Spices	1888-89	11,601	62,407	74,008	8,20,421
	1889-90	17,398	56,464	73,862	7,82,313
Sugar	1888-89	26,026	41,806	67,832	4,85,066
	1889-90	36,307	56,266	92,573	4,56,529
Tobacco	1888-89	2,75,650	8,920	2,85,570	87,57,480
	1889-90	3,89,600	12,070	4,01,670	1,10,45,925

Patna-Gya State Railway.

The aggregate quantity and value of merchandise carried along the Patna Gya State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, are shown below:—

	Down traffic or towards Gya.	Up traffic or from Gya.	Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1888-89 ...	8,77,314	6,61,095	15,38,409	1,27,24,563
1889-90 ...	6,86,771	11,88,321	18,75,092	1,40,24,510

The chief articles of traffic carried each way during the past year, as compared with the trade of the previous year, are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Traffic towards Gya.	Traffic from Gya.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw ...	1888-89	8,356	969	9,325	1,77,175
	1889-90	6,633	271	6,904	1,35,491
Cotton twist and yarn	1888-89	7,322	19	7,341	2,35,553
	1889-90	10,560	.....	10,560	3,60,797
Cotton piece-goods, European ...	1888-89	19,333	33	19,333	12,17,979
	1889-90	27,402	8	27,410	19,18,700
Cotton piece-goods, Indian ..	1888-89	692	377	1,069	1,17,590
	1889-90	940	378	1,318	1,68,704
Gunny bags and cloth	1888-89	10,090	6,556	16,646	1,45,653
	1889-90	15,219	4,258	19,477	1,87,466
Wheat	1888-89	3,058	53,982	57,040	1,49,730
	1889-90	4,649	42,429	47,078	1,23,580
Gram and pulse ...	1888-89	2,21,320	16,962	2,38,282	5,36,134
	1889-90	1,45,948	34,111	1,80,059	4,50,147
Rice ...	1888-89	1,56,790	5,075	1,61,865	4,04,662
	1889-90	4,757	68,062	72,819	2,09,355
Other food-grains ...	1888-89	35,345	2,400	37,745	65,685
	1889-90	5,611	19,246	24,957	42,593
Hides	1888-89	15	8,684	8,699	2,57,345
	1889-90	3	9,152	9,155	2,73,755
Lac, shell and stick ...	1888-89	1,978	31,515	33,493	8,42,230
	1889-90	825	31,854	32,679	8,07,340
Metals	1888-89	13,042	2,957	15,999	1,32,756
	1889-90	14,966	2,634	17,600	1,67,470
Opium	1888-89	31	17,760	17,791	39,14,020
	1889-90	.....	10,714	10,714	26,89,214
Ghee	1888-89	33	8,675	8,708	2,68,860
	1889-90	868	8,956	9,824	3,21,736
Other kinds of provisions	1888-89	15,141	2,120	18,261	1,93,325
	1889-90	16,000	1,575	17,575	1,86,014
Salt	1888-89	1,41,288	2,788	1,44,076	4,68,247
	1889-90	1,85,771	216	1,85,987	6,04,458
Linseed	1888-89	4,230	1,46,784	1,51,014	5,85,179
	1889-90	777	2,73,695	2,74,472	11,66,506
Rape and mustard ...	1888-89	1,337	1,377	2,714	11,534
	1889-90	1,267	24,813	26,080	1,10,840
Tilseed	1888-89	.....	1,884	1,884	8,478
	1889-90	2	25,724	25,726	1,15,767
Other oilseeds ...	1888-89	1,311	40,061	41,372	1,70,661
	1889-90	149	57,062	57,211	2,29,009
Spices	1888-89	7,018	218	7,236	1,05,123
	1889-90	6,506	4,606	11,112	1,41,931
Sugar	1888-89	30,901	73,940	1,04,841	3,92,027
	1889-90	33,373	2,22,946	2,56,319	11,71,636
Tobacco	1888-89	42,782	2,816	45,598	3,48,469
	1889-90	39,283	3,643	42,926	3,89,562

Assam-Behar State Railway.

The total traffic attracted to the Assam-Behar State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, is shown in the subjoined statement:—

	Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1888-89	6,16,021	5,47,812	11,63,833	96,53,220
1889-90	6,49,832	3,95,830	10,45,662	97,94,584

The abstract below shows the quantity and value of the principal commodities carried both ways during the year 1889-90 as compared with the figures for the previous year:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke ...	1888-89	...	1,41,329	1,41,329	52,998
	1889-90	246	53,305	53,551	20,182
Cotton twist and yarn	1888-89	9	7,046	7,055	3,91,931
	1889-90	47	2,824	2,871	1,12,500
Do. piece-goods (European) ...	1888-89	79	47,701	47,780	30,10,140
	1889-90	178	48,590	48,768	34,13,760
Indigo	1888-89	5,837	48	5,885	12,18,195
	1889-90	3,429	37	3,466	3,01,542
Wheat	1888-89	32,525	483	33,008	86,646
	1889-90	4,231	1,723	5,954	15,629
Rice in the husk ...	1888-89	25,727	...	25,727	35,375
	1889-90	43,347	6,513	49,860	81,022
Do. not in the husk...	1888-89	1,27,438	36	1,27,464	3,18,660
	1889-90	1,11,021	13,783	1,24,804	3,58,812
Gram and pulse ...	1888-89	19,094	5,654	24,748	55,683
	1889-90	8,182	14,638	22,820	57,050
Hides of cattle ...	1888-89	15,047	5	15,052	3,61,248
	1889-90	13,729	...	13,729	3,05,470
Jute, raw ...	1888-89	2,21,632	302	2,21,934	9,43,219
	1889-90	1,00,179	319	1,00,498	4,14,454
Gunny bags and cloth	1888-89	5,877	3,253	9,130	79,888
	1889-90	24,132	4,632	28,764	2,76,854
Kerosine oil ...	1888-89	...	7,570	7,570	30,280
	1889-90	...	8,855	8,855	37,634
Linseed ...	1888-89	20,683	2	20,685	80,154
	1889-90	9,057	38	9,095	38,654
Rape and mustard ...	1888-89	41,024	742	41,766	1,77,505
	1889-90	2,18,320	1,148	2,19,468	9,32,739
Salt	1888-89	...	95,718	95,713	3,11,067
	1889-90	310	1,02,623	1,02,933	3,34,532
Sugar, refined ...	1888-89	...	385	385	3,946
	1889-90	104	12,681	12,785	1,53,358
Do., unrefined ...	1888-89	525	46,694	47,219	1,71,169
	1889-90	195	23,563	23,758	1,06,911
Tobacco	1888-89	82,670	279	83,949	5,87,643
	1889-90	90,629	659	91,288	6,16,194

EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL WITH NEPAL, TIBET, SIKKIM, AND BHUTAN.

During the year under report, no change was made in the system under which the trade of Bengal with Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim, and Bhutan is registered in these provinces The classification of commodities formerly prescribed by the Government of India also remained unaltered, but the number of registering stations was increased from 38 in 1888-89 to 40 in 1889-90, there being an increase of two posts for the registration of the Tibet and Sikkim trade.

The abstract below shows the total value of the trade to and from Bengal only during the past year, as compared with the previous year:—

	Imports into Bengal.			Exports from Bengal.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.		1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
From Nepal ...	93,97,491	1,03,92,153	To Nepal ...	74,30,836	79,06,026
„ Tibet and Sikkim	1,27,804	2,67,101	„ Tibet and Sikkim ...	79,904	2,32,528
„ Bhutan ...	1,48,708	1,79,649	„ Bhutan ...	1,53,044	1,84,111
Total ...	96,74,003	1,08,38,903	Total ...	76,63,784	83,22,665

The value of the registered trade with other provinces, which passed through Bengal during the past two years, is shown in the following statement:—

Years.	Imports into other provinces from Nepal.	Exports from other provinces to Nepal.
	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	1,94,334	2,01,527
1889-90	98,163	1,85,105

The gross value of these two sections of the registered trade during those years was as follows:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	98,58,337	78,65,311	1,77,23,648
1889-90	1,09,37,066	85,07,770	1,94,44,836

Trade between Bengal and Nepal.

The total value of the trade between Bengal and Nepal registered during the past two years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Years.	Imports from Nepal.	Exports to Nepal.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	93,97,491	74,30,836	1,68,28,327
1889-90	1,03,92,153	79,06,026	1,82,98,179

The aggregate value of the trade of the past year was 8·03 per cent. in excess of that of the previous year, but it was still 1·54 per cent. below the figures for 1887-88.

The usual comparative statement showing the total quantity and value of all the principal staples carried both ways during the past two years is appended. The figures shown here, however, are exclusive of the registered trade with other provinces which passed through Bengal.

The largest increase in the import traffic was under food-grains (7,38,174 maunds) and mustard seed, and the largest decrease under treasure (Rs. 5,31,371), linseed, and timber; while in the export traffic European cotton

piece-goods alone showed an advance of Rs. 6;17,501, against slight decreases under silk and woollen piece-goods:—

Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cattle	No. 1888-89	55,441	9,570	65,011	12,75,143	2,20,110	14,95,253
	1889-90	55,848	7,231	63,079	13,68,078	1,76,801	15,44,879
Sheep and goats ...	,, 1888-89	34,089	36,973	71,062	94,978	1,05,997	2,00,975
	1889-90	36,230	45,161	81,391	1,15,466	1,45,554	2,61,020
Cotton, raw ...	Mds. 1888-89	5,263	3,869	9,132	88,157	64,291	1,52,448
	1889-90	1,142	3,357	4,499	21,431	63,675	85,106
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	Rs. 1888-89	...	...	...	18,411	23,16,147	23,34,558
	1889-90	...	...	...	1,00,725	29,33,648	30,34,373
Ditto (Indian) ...	,, 1888-89	...	...	...	13,556	3,22,288	3,35,844
	1889-90	...	...	...	19,081	3,78,068	3,97,149
Other fibres than jute, raw	Mds. 1888-89	23,599	37	23,636	1,35,819	217	1,36,036
	1889-90	8,333	12	8,345	47,916	69	47,985
Fresh fruits and vegetables ...	,, 1888-89	26,485	22,373	48,858	3,49,418	2,98,743	6,48,161
	1889-90	26,667	22,764	49,431	1,53,532	1,25,615	2,79,147
Wheat	,, 1888-89	22,903	1,999	24,902	52,345	4,930	57,275
	1889-90	7,272	2,595	9,867	18,456	6,765	25,221
Gram and pulse ...	,, 1888-89	40,127	14,957	55 084	79,310	29,302	1,08,612
	1889-90	22,496	43,410	65,906	48,387	96,139	1,44,526
Other spring crops	,, 1888-89	38,460	2,020	40,480	65,111	3,204	68,315
	1889-90	14,179	5,061	19,240	22,343	8,679	31,022
Rice, husked ...	,, 1888-89	3,76,922	11,076	3,87,998	8,64,499	24,960	8,89,459
	1889-90	7,04,401	21,526	7,25,927	17,53,141	52,548	18,05,689
Do., unhusked ...	,, 1888-89	6,32,623	21,893	6,54,516	7,46,666	24,675	7,71,341
	1889-90	9,77,587	14,393	9,91,980	13,16,077	18,424	13,34,501
Other rain crops ...	,, 1888-89	1,52,745	15,786	1,68,531	2,48,212	25,653	2,73,865
	1889-90	2,76,019	12,253	2,88,272	4,82,366	20,802	5,03,168
Hides of cattle ...	No. 1888-89	57,788	...	57,788	2,06,242	...	2,06,242
	1889-90	63,973	...	63,973	2,34,829	...	2,34,829
Skins of sheep, goats, and other small animals ...	,, 1888 89	31,468	500	31,968	62,186	1,055	63,241
	1889-90	61,324	...	61,324	1,12,494	...	1,12,494
Brass and copper ...	Mds. 1888-89	468	17,828	18,296	14,932	5,67,606	5,82,538
	1889-90	670	20,388	21,058	23,240	7,40,580	7,63,820
Iron	,, 1888-89	937	15,792	16,729	5,044	87,014	92,058
	1889-90	571	14,635	15,206	2,837	70,455	73,292
Opium ...	,, 1888-89	288	...	288	3,67,488	...	3,67,488
	1889-90	135	...	135	1,82,250	...	1,82,250
Ghee ...	,, 1888-89	9,075	...	9,075	2,89,022	...	2,89,022
	1889-90	11,295	...	11,295	3,49,636	...	3,49,636
All other kinds of provisions ...	,, 1888-89	63,286	63,518	1,26,804	4,62,142	4,29,414	8,91,556
	1889-90	57,258	70,816	1,28,074	4,78,040	6,34,415	11,12,455
Salt	,, 1888-89	421	1,16,737	1,16,158	1,434	3,94,747	3,96,181
	1889-90	464	1,10,259	1,10,723	1,529	3,62,820	3,64,349
Saltpetre ...	,, 1888-89	13,411	...	13,411	1,09,954	...	1,09,954
	1889-90	11,731	...	11,731	67,239	...	67,239
Linseed ...	,, 1888-89	1,68,782	3	1,68,785	6,66,999	12	6,67,011
	1889-90	97,988	44	98,032	3,72,744	171	3,72,915
Mustard seed ...	,, 1888-89	1,18,804	140	1,18,944	4,47,395	557	4,47,952
	1889-90	2,79,801	65	2,79,866	11,75,570	276	11,75,846
Silk (manufactured)	Rs. 1888-89	...	...	...	4,176	65,932	70,108
	1889-90	...	...	...	7,219	38,514	45,733
Betelnuts ...	Mds. 1888-89	82	12,810	12,892	872	1,33,171	1,34,043
	1889-90	147	15,129	15,276	1,234	1,25,912	1,27,146

Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Imports.	Exports	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Spices ... Mds.	1888-89	8,165	20,194	28,359	2,64,058	6,52,856	9,16,914
	1889-90	8,756	22,593	31,349	1,51,666	3,72,532	5,24,198
Sugar (drained) ... „	1888-89	...	12,196	12,196	...	1,27,268	1,27,268
	1889-90	...	10,285	10,285	...	1,05,705	1,05,705
Do. (undrained) „	1888-89	544	43,206	43,750	2,201	1,79,790	1,81,991
	1889-90	603	42,267	42,870	2,298	1,55,834	1,58,132
Tobacco ... „	1888-89	51,559	44,219	95,778	3,93,138	3,37,169	7,30,307
	1889-90	53,344	41,125	94,469	3,96,656	2,91,917	6,88,573
Timber ... „	1888-89	1,75,178	...	1,75,178	4,94,719	...	4,94,719
	1889-90	1,39,323	...	1,39,323	3,05,611	...	3,05,611
Wool (manufactured) Rs.	1888-89	...	...	...	16,582	1,17,644	1,34,226
	1889-90	...	...	...	19,745	75,281	95,026
Silver ... „	1888-89	...	...	...	9,76,073	1,23,890	10,99,963
	1889-90	...	...	...	4,44,702	1,17,808	5,62,510

Trade between Bengal and Tibet and Sikkim.

In September 1889, the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling having reported that a new road had been opened direct from Pakyong to Pedong, by which traffic from Sikkim to Damdim could be carried without passing the registering stations at Rhenok and Kalimpong, a change in the existing stations for the registration of traffic with Tibet and Sikkim became necessary. Mr. Paul accordingly proposed to remove the registration station from Kalimpong to Laba, and that at Rhenok back to Pedong, the Runjeet station remaining where it was. This arrangement was approved by Government, and registration of trade was started at the new stations from the 1st January 1890. The total value of the trade registered during the past year is compared below with that of the previous year:—

	Trade with Tibet.		Trade with Sikkim.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into British territory ...	3,168	1,49,254	1,24,636	1,17,847
Exports from ditto ...	4,181	1,31,458	75,723	1,01,070
Total ...	7,349	2,80,712	2,00,359	2,18,917

It is apparent from these figures that the restrictions on trade across the Sikkim-Tibet frontier have now been partially, if not wholly, withdrawn. The subjoined statement shows the chief articles of merchandise imported from Tibet and Sikkim during the past year, as compared with the totals of the preceding year:—

Imports from Tibet.

	1888-89.	1889-90.		1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Yak-tails	842	37,394	Silver	...	15,920
Wool, raw	358	33,978	Silk, manufactured (Indian)	...	6,920
Horses, ponies, and mules	990	27,360	Musk	...	5,241
Wool, manufactured (Indian)	707	16,054	Tea, Foreign ...	271	4,393

Imports from Sikkim.

	1888-89.	1889-90.		1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Other rain crops ...	41,946	45,859	Hides of cattle ...	3,521	2,509
Brass and copper ...	6,954	14,500	Spices other than betel-nuts ...	4,107	2,489
Gram and pulse ...	7,030	13,417	Cotton, raw ...	3,664	1,551
Vegetable oil ...	...	9,650	Horses, ponies, and mules	2,070	1,530
Fresh fruits and vegetables	40,215	9,519	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	3,053	1,241
Silver	1,763	4,300			
Cattle	1,587	2,721			

The following statements show the total value of each of the principal articles in the export trade between Bengal and these two States:—

Exports to Tibet.

	1888-89.	1889-90.		1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European)	2,256	40,910	Silk, manufactured (Indian) ...		3,090
Indigo	...	19,872	Cotton twist and yarn (European)		3,026
Wool, manufactured (European) ...	1,862	14,817	Iron		1,565
Brass and copper ...	...	8,056	Chinese and Japanese ware ...		1,000
Tobacco	61	6,867	Jewellery		760
Earthenware and porcelain	...	5,790	Other kinds of dyeing materials		420

Exports to Sikkim.

	1888-89.	1889-90.		1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European)	28,020	33,775	Cattle	4,301	5,194
Rice, husked ...	10,233	13,477	Salt	3,782	4,799
Tobacco	10,287	7,271	Fresh fruits and vegetables	2,789	2,888
Intoxicating drugs other than opium. ...	...	6,480	Brass and copper ...	854	2,470
Provisions other than ghee	2,006	6,301	Other kinds of living animals	344	1,676

Trade between Bengal and Bhutan.

Last year the trade between Bengal and Bhutan was registered at Ambari, Buxa, and Hantupara, in the Julpigoree district, and at Rhenok, Kalimpong, Pedong, and Laba in the Darjeeling district. The following statement shows the total value of the trade registered during the past year as compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

	Imports from Bhutan.	Exports to Bhutan.	Total.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89 ...	1,48,708	1,53,044	3,01,752
1889-90 ...	1,79,649	1,84,111	3,63,760

These are unimportant fluctuations, but the general tendency of the traffic is to increase. The value of each of the principal articles of import trade was as follows:—

Imports from Bhutan.

	1888-89.	1889-90.		1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Wool, raw	45,765	65,732	Horses, ponies, and mules	10,710	12,330
Do., manufactured (Indian)	26,432	32,294	Cattle		4,850
Musk	15,192	20,903	Fresh fruits and vegetables	11,947	2,270
Wax	13,000	15,801	Ghee	2,240	1,858
Yak-tails	10,236	14,792	Caoutchouc	5,762	1,218

The following abstract shows the value of the chief items of export traffic:—

Exports to Bhutan.

	1888-89.	1889-90.		1888-89.	1889-0.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European)	33,062	40,754	Brass and copper ...	1,681	7,978
Betelnuts	31,065	36,790	Cotton twist and yarn (European) ...	835	7,066
Tobacco	45,561	32,876	Silk, manufactured (Indian)	3,357	3,378
Rice, husked ...	19,064	29,504	Sugar, undrained ...	4,602	3,117
Wool, manufactured (European) ...	9,204	13,824			

PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads and Buildings.

THE outlay of the year 1889-90 on Civil and Military works amounted to Rs. 78,61,872.

The expenditure under the various service heads is shown in the following table compared with the grants of the year:—

SERVICE HEADS.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		REPAIRS.		TOTAL.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military works—						
Works	3,300	3,736	15,600	14,619	18,900	18,355
Establishment	...	...	...	...	4,300	3,496
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	300	228
Total Military works ...	3,300	3,736	15,600	14,619	23,500	22,079
Civil works—						
Works	2,59,800	2,40,001	1,75,400	1,51,526	4,35,200	3,91,527
Establishment	...	...	...	...	1,18,700	1,11,726
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	6,000	5,473
Suspense accounts	...	...	...	...	....	—3,929
Expenditure in England and loss by Exchange.	...	...	...	...	—2,900	—2,679
Total Civil works ...	2,59,800	2,40,001	1,75,400	1,51,526	5,57,000	5,02,118
Total Imperial ...	2,63,100	2,43,737	1,91,000	1,66,145	5,80,500	5,24,197
Provincial.						
Civil works—						
Civil buildings	12,66,300	12,05,103	4,00,300	3,95,600	16,66,600	16,00,703
Communications	3,17,000	4,15,232	6,05,000	5,96,627	9,22,000	10,11,859
Miscellaneous public improvements.	82,000	41,339	58,000	55,909	1,40,000	97,248
Establishment	...	...	...	...	6,71,400	7,72,662
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	68,000	56,724
Profit and loss	...	...	...	...	...	5
Suspense accounts	...	...	...	...	—4,90,000	—4,15,193
Total Provincial ...	16,65,300	16,61,674	10,63,300	10,48,136	29,78,000	31,24,008
Local Funds.						
Incorporated local funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excluded ditto ...	7,256	1,194	...	...	(a) 9,034	(a) 1,486
District road funds	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 41,18,477*
Contribution—						
Civil works { Imperial ...	455	455	10,781	10,371	11,236	10,826
Civil works { Provincial ...	1,77,009	65,157	17,153	11,611	1,94,162	(a) 82,878
Total ...	1,77,464	65,612	27,934	21,982	2,05,398	93,704
Total Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	42,13,667
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	78,61,872

(a) Inclusive of establishment and tools and plant.

* Expenditure on road works in districts not subject to the operations of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act ... Rs. 2,35,084
Ditto ditto subject to ditto ditto ... 38,83,393
Total ... 41,18,477

NOTE.—In addition to the above expenditure, Rs. 2,62,919 were spent by the Public Works Department in 1889-90 on account of works connected with the military operations in Sikkim and on the Chittagong Frontier, and debited direct to the Military Department:—

	Rs.
In Sikkim ... ...

IMPERIAL WORKS.

The old block of offices known as Loudon's Buildings, Calcutta, occupied by some of the Departments of the Government of India, was condemned and dismantled, and on its site the erection of a new building for the Secretariat of the Government of India was commenced. The foundations were completed before the close of the year. An estimate, amounting, to Rs. 11,38,276, has since been sanctioned for the work.

New Secretariat building for the Government of India.

The buildings for the accommodation of the Survey of India Offices at Calcutta were practically completed during the year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,55,743.

Survey of India Offices.

The combined post and telegraph offices at Agiaon and Nasrigunge were completed during the year.

Postal.

A new post office at Chyebassa was nearly completed.

The post office at Dacca with its out-offices was completed during the year.

A new office and weighing shed was constructed at Ekdari, near the Nepal frontier, in the Chumparun district.

Opium.

The cantonment land and buildings at Berhampore were made over to the Local Government during the year.

Military.

The sum of Rs. 2,48,400 was spent during the year on works connected with the Chin-Lushai expedition. The road from Demagiri to Lungleh was improved. About 10 miles of it were widened, and a new alignment was made between the Saraul and the Phyrang rivers. Quarters for the officers were constructed in Fort Lungleh. A stockade was constructed at Lungsin. The Burkal Tramway was completed in December 1889. Quarters for the officers and troops and other works necessary to facilitate the advance of troops were constructed along the line of road.

An upper storey to the telegraph office at Dullunda was completed.

A telegraph office was constructed at Guntuk.

Telegraph.

Several alterations were made in the Telegraph Office at Calcutta.

The drainage of the Currency building premises at Calcutta was improved.

Currency building.

PROVINCIAL WORKS.

The table below shows the outlay that has been incurred under each Department of the Administration :—

		Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	CIVIL BUILDINGS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Provincial Services (Imperial).			
Administration.	Land Revenue. Court-houses, treasuries, and record-rooms ...	3,14,203	58,486	3,72,689
	Land Revenue. Circuit-houses ...			
	Excise buildings	37,618	8,936	46,554
	Residence for Local Government ...	45,721	32,825	78,546
	Secretariat offices	2,900	18,964	21,864
	Board of Revenue buildings ...	...	618	618
	Stamp and Stationery	2,202	193	2,395
Minor Departments.	Museum buildings	1,64,409	1,859	1,66,268
	Monuments and antiquities	1,072	229	1,301
Law and Justice.	High Court buildings	7,096	1,990	9,086
	Small Cause Court buildings ...	13,558	108	13,666
	District (subdivisional) Court buildings ...	2,43,669	72,192	3,15,861
Ecclesiastical.	Churches	1,578	7,460	9,038
	Burial-grounds	2,025	5,271	7,296
	Lord Bishop's Palace	...	201	201

	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Provincial Services (Provincial).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jails ... Central jails	44,789	15,514	60,303
Jails ... District do.	1,26,673	47,394	1,74,067
Jails ... Lock-ups	54,333	12,560	66,893
Police	1,85,002	36,057	2,21,059
Educational. Government colleges	8,780	15,481	24,261
Educational. Ditto schools	21,141	22,907	44,048
Medical. Hospitals and dispensaries	42,750	30,985	73,735
Medical. Medical colleges and schools	3,721	3,382	7,103
Medical. Lock-hospitals	...	1,267	1,267
Medical. Lunatic asylums	5,956	8,269	14,225
Customs buildings	953	1,891	2,844
Miscellaneous. Registration	2,044	1,053	3,097
Miscellaneous. Public works buildings	3,673	17,435	21,108
Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous or general	53,439	32,541	85,980
Total Civil Buildings	13,89,305	4,56,068	18,45,373

Police Court building at Calcutta.

The new Police Court at Calcutta was commenced in March 1889, and was roofed over before the end of the year.

Extension of Small Cause Court, Calcutta.

The extension of the Small Cause Court, Calcutta, was commenced in January 1890, and was in progress at the end of the year. Considerable difficulties were encountered in the foundations on account of the soil proving treacherous: several old walls and a large sewer were also met with. These works formed part of Calcutta as it existed 100 years ago.

Land Revenue and Magisterial.

Additional accommodation was provided for the Collector's court at Balasore.

The subdivisional court and the subdivisional residence at Somastipore were completed.

An additional building was completed at Arrah for the towji offices, and a treasure guards' house was commenced at the same place.

A new court-house for the Deputy Commissioner at Doomka was nearly completed.

The additions and alterations to the Deputy Commissioner's office at Julpigoree were completed. The Commissioner's Court at Julpigoree was also completed. The subdivisional court-house at Naraingunge was commenced, and more than half of the work was done. The khas tehsil office at Cox's Bazar was completed.

During the year the brickwork in the superstructure of the new public offices at Chittagong was all completed, except the domes and cornices and a portion of the north-east wing, and corresponding progress was made with the other portions of the work.

Circuit-houses.

The alterations to the old circuit-house at Julpigoree to convert it into a residence for the Commissioner were completed.

The new circuit-house at Pubna was completed. The work of converting the old Judge's court-house at Mymensingh into a circuit-house, dâk bungalow, and quarters to let, was completed.

Excise.

Improvements were made in the Russa distillery. The distilleries at Rajmehal and Godda, which were in progress during the previous year, were completed during the year under review.

An improved arrangement for cooling the liquor during distillation was introduced at the Mozufferpore distillery.

Improved arrangements for cooling the liquor during distillation were commenced in the Chupra and Arrah distilleries, and an extension of the still shed at the Kamraon distillery, near Bankipore, was also commenced.

A new distillery was commenced at Durbhunga, and some progress was made in sinking two wells and in the collection of materials.

Museum.

The extension of the Museum at Calcutta was continued from the preceding year, and the work was nearly completed.

Port and Shipping Office.

The new Port and Shipping Office at Calcutta was taken in hand towards the close of the year. Good progress was made with the foundations, which had to be taken down to an average depth of 14 feet on account of bad soil. In this case also remains of old Calcutta were discovered, and a number of cannon balls were found in the excavations.

Maidan.

On the Maidan, Calcutta, the two tanks north and south of the Presidency Jail were cleansed and deepened, the excavated silt being used to form two raised rides in the vicinity. Some paths were also provided for foot passengers.

High Court buildings.

Improvements were made in the sanitary arrangements of the High Court buildings at Calcutta.

Police.

Dead-houses at Durbhunga and Chupra were commenced, and the latter was nearly finished.

The new Police office at Cuttack was completed.

The additions and alterations to the Mill barracks at Dacca, to make them suitable for occupation by the Reserve Police, which were taken in hand in the previous year, were completed.

Judicial.

The additions to the Judge's court-house at Purneah were completed and the record-room fitted with iron record-racks. An additional record-room for the Judge's Court at Arrah was commenced.

The site for a new Judge's Court at Noakhally was cleared and the foundations were commenced.

Munsifs.

The subjoined statement shows the progress made during the year in providing improved accommodation for Munsifs' Courts:—

Name of place.	Number of Courts for which accommodation is provided.	Progress made.
Bishenpore ...	Double ...	Completed.
Katiyar ...	Single ...	Ditto.
Banka ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
Baraset ...	Double ...	Ditto.
Somastipore ...	Single ...	Ditto.
Gya ...	Double ...	Ditto.
Dinagepore ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
Gaibandha ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
Kishoregunge ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
Bongong ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
Raigunge ...	Single ...	Ditto.
Hajipore ...	Do. ...	Nearly completed.
Balarghat ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
Hathazari ...	Do. ...	Approaching completion.
Dantoon ...	Do. ...	In progress.
Satkhira ...	Double ...	Ditto.
Arrareah ...	Single ...	Ditto.
Kusba ...	Do. ...	Materials collected at site.
Nabinagar ...	Double ...	Ditto ditto.
Kurigram ...	Treble ...	Manufacture of bricks well advanced.
Nelphamari ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto.
Bogra ...	Single ...	Ditto ditto.
Naraingunge ...	Conversion from single to double.	In abeyance pending further orders.
Durbhunga ...	Double ...	Commenced.

Cast-iron railings were fixed to the gallery windows of St. John's Church, Calcutta.

Churches and cemeteries.

A new shed for the caretaker and a protective embankment, with some other minor works, were carried out at the Durbhunga cemetery, and similar improvements were effected in the Arrah cemetery.

The second barrack in the Central Jail at Bhagulpore was completed, and an overbridge was built to connect the roof of the woollen factory and the engine-house.

Jails.

The following works were done in the Presidency Jail:—Additions and alterations to the jail; building of two corrugated iron sleeping wards; erection of dacoit railing and gates; construction of a new civil debtors' ward; construction of new press sheds.

An upper floor was added to the workshop in the Reformatory School at Alipore, and an upper storey over the dormitory in that school.

An intermediate jail at Doomka was in progress when the year closed.

Certain additions and alterations to buildings in the Dacca Central Jail were completed, as also the additions and alterations to the intermediate jail at Khulna, which were commenced in the previous year.

The lock-ups at Deoghur, Gaibandha, Somastipore, and Pakour were completed. The hajut at Rajmehal was converted into a lock-up.

Lock-ups.

New gate buildings were erected for the lock-up at Cutwa.

The municipal water-supply was extended to the Government school at Bhagulpore.

Colleges and Schools.

A hostel for the Mahomedan students in the training school at Bankipore was commenced.

The reconstruction of the survey school in connection with the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, was completed.

The north-west wing to the school building attached to the Rajshahye College was completed. The additions to the zillah school at Julpigoree were commenced and nearly half done during the year. The gymnasium in the Dacca College was completed.

A Police dead-house with a lecture hall was added to the Medical College at Calcutta.

The new Medical School at Dacca, which was commenced in June 1887, was completed in July 1889. A dead-house was also constructed during the year.

The drainage and water-supply of the Campbell Hospital at Sealdah were improved.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

At the Eden and Medical College Hospitals servants' quarters and a steam laundry were erected.

The drainage of the grounds of the Presidency General Hospital was improved.

The alterations to the old Bhutia school at Darjeeling to convert it into a residence for the medical officer attached to the Eden Sanitarium, which were commenced in January 1889, were completed.

Some additions and alterations were made to the lunatic asylum at Cuttack, namely—

Lunatic asylums.

(1) The construction of two additional wards and two extra cells, with the object of enlarging the existing building; and (2) a change in the position of the wall at the front of the asylum, which was brought up to the margin of the public road, so as to increase the area of the enclosure.

Materials were obtained for improving the lightning-conductor of the light-house at Shortt's Island by the addition of a branch conductor, which was required in order to protect the flagstaff from injury.

Light-houses.

Materials were also collected for the purpose of adding iron gutters to the corrugated iron store-house to enable the rainfall to be utilised for drinking purposes, and a thermometer shed was constructed for the Meteorological Department.

Refuge-houses.

The most important work in progress at False Point during the year was the construction of a stone revetment on the slopes of the mound which surrounds the refuge-house. This work, which was found necessary in order to protect the slopes of the mound from erosion by the waves of the sea, was estimated to cost a sum of Rs. 11,313, and at the close of the year about seven-eighths of the work had been completed.

Bhagulpore Water-works.

The laying of the 10-inch pipe, which formed part of the original estimate for piping, was carried out as far as the pipes in stock admitted. A separate estimate for additional distributary pipes was sanctioned, and a supply of 4-inch, 3-inch, and 2-inch pipes was ordered.

Miscellaneous.

The trial coal-boring operations which were in progress in the Rajmehal Hills at the end of 1888-89 were completed. The results were reported by the Director of the Geological Survey, and it was decided to make one additional experiment of three borings taken down to a depth of 300 feet each. The position of the new bore-holes was fixed by the Director of the Geological Survey, and work was commenced. At the end of the year one bore-hole had been taken down to 145 feet and another had been commenced.

The work of constructing an embankment with a sluice gate along the banks of the Ichamutty river to protect the civil station of Pubna from floods was commenced, and two-thirds of the earthwork done, during the year.

Communications.

The construction of a causeway on the 46th mile of the Pooree road was sanctioned during the year, in order to avoid the inconvenience to the traffic which had been caused by frequent breaching of the road at this place during the flood season, and at the close of the year the work was nearly finished.

The earthwork, bridges and culverts, and the metalling of the Hazaribagh-Ranchee and the Ranchee-Purulia road were completed. There has been a large increase of traffic on the latter road; the only break now being at the Suburnarekha river near Thoolin, where a bridge is much required. The girders for this bridge are now at site.

The first section of the Ranchee-Chyebassa road was completed with the exception of five miles, and on the second section a good start was made with the bridges, six being well in hand at the end of the year: the metal collection was completed and the earthwork nearly finished. Metal collection was started on the third section during the year, and new alignments were being surveyed in view to reducing the road gradients. The only break in the fourth section is the Sungai river crossing near Chuckurdhurpore. The estimate for bridging the river was completed and the iron girders required were ordered and are being conveyed to site.

The earthwork and minor culverts on the Chass-Goolbera road were completed, and the estimates for five major bridges which are required are under revision.

The reconstruction of the Benajore nullah bridge on the 4th mile of the Raneegunge-Midnapore road was completed.

The extension of the Goompahar Cart Road from Sukrapokri to Jorpokri, commenced in November 1888, was completed during the year.

The first section of the Cart Road from Darjeeling bazar to Lebong was commenced during March 1890.

The demarcation of the Government lands alongside the Calcutta and Jessore road within the Jessore and Bongong subdivisions and the erection of cast-iron boundary pillars was in abeyance pending the preparation by the Collector of fresh plans showing the correct boundaries.

The iron girder bridge over the Mahanady river on the Hill Cart road near Silliguri was commenced, and the iron girders were received during March 1890. The other materials were being collected.

The Secretary of State having called for information regarding the length of road communication maintained by public authorities in Bengal, the following statement was drawn up and forwarded to the Government of India.

Statement showing the length of road communication maintained by public authorities in Bengal during the year 1888-89.

[This statement does not include roads and streets within municipal limits.]

Name of Division.	Name of District.	Length of metalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of metalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Total of metalled roads.	Total of unmetalled roads.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Burdwan	Burdwan	107 3/8	...	153 1/2	239 3/8	260 7/8	239 3/8
	Bankoora	62	...	196 5/8	221 1/4	258 5/8	221 1/4
	Beerbhoom	...	...	123 3/8	366 1/2	123 3/8	366 1/2
	Midnapore	128	1 1/2	256	426 7/8	384	428 3/8
	Hooghly	...	...	105 1/4	496 5/8	105 1/4	496 5/8
	Howrah	3	...	13 1/2	56 1/8	16 1/2	56 1/8
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs (Proper)	4 1/2	...	223 3/4	807 1/4	228 1/4	807 1/4
	24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	13 3/4	...	...	...	13 3/4	...
	Nuddea	...	...	129 3/8	547 1/2	129 3/8	547 1/2
	Jessore	...	...	115 3/4	827 1/2	115 3/4	827 1/2
	Khulna	...	...	8 3/8	370 1/8	8 3/8	370 1/8
	Moorshedabad	...	...	24 1/8	519 1/4	24 1/8	519 1/4
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	...	...	20 3/8	1,075 3/4	20 3/8	1,075 3/4
	Rajshahye	...	...	39 5/8	447 5/8	39 5/8	447 5/8
	Rungpore	...	28	8 3/4	1,300 3/8	8 3/4	1,328 3/8
	Bogra	...	...	...	366 1/2	...	366 1/2
	Pubna	...	...	7 5/8	516 7/8	7 5/8	516 7/8
	Darjeeling	90 5/8	236 3/4	...	320	90 5/8	556 3/4
	Julpigoree	...	85	...	458 1/2	...	543 1/2
Dacca	Dacca	1 3/8	...	6 7/8	166 1/8	8 1/2 3/4	166 1/8
	Furreedpore	...	...	...	147 1/8	...	147 1/8
	Backergunge	...	...	4 1/4	261 3/8	4 1/4	261 3/8
	Mymensingh	...	...	145	254 3/8	145	254 3/8
Chittagong	Chittagong	...	45 1/2	...	455 1/2	...	501
	Noakholly	...	14 3/4	4 5/8	258 1/8	4 5/8	272 7/8
	Tipperah	...	63 1/2	3	264 1/4	3	327 3/4
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	5/8	173 3/4	5/8	173 3/4
Patna	Patna	11	...	108 1/8	471 3/4	119 1/8	471 3/4
	Gya	67	...	122 3/8	1,159 1/4	189 3/8	1,159 1/4
	Shahabad	56	...	144 1/4	1,632 1/4	200 1/4	1,632 1/4
	Mozufferpore	...	...	28 5/8	1,447 5/8	28 5/8	1,447 5/8
	Durbhunga	...	...	48	846 7/8	48	846 7/8
	Sarun	...	...	99 3/8	981 3/8	99 3/8	981 3/8
	Chumparun	1 1/8	...	9 1/4	1,350 1/4	10 3/8	1,350 1/4
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	...	...	58 3/4	612 3/4	58 3/4	612 3/4
	Bhagulpore	...	...	56 1/8	1,566 3/4	56 1/8	1,566 3/4
	Purneah	...	...	107	867	107	867
	Maldah	...	...	2	539 1/2	2	539 1/2
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	182 3/8	557	182 3/8	557
Orissa	Cuttack	66 3/4	...	28	375 3/4	94 3/4	375 3/4
	Tributary Mehals	...	240	...	...	...	240
	Pooree	114	...	54	79	168	79
	Balasore	95 1/2	...	28 5/8	263 1/2	124 1/8	263 1/2
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebagh	194 1/4	6	43 1/4	636 1/2	237 1/2	642 1/2
	Lohardugga	73	28 1/2	1 3/8	698 5/4	74 3/8	727 1/4
	Singbhoom	...	...	...	461 1/2	...	461 1/2
	Manbhoom	130 1/4	...	...	453 5/8	130 1/4	453 5/8
	Total	1,219 12/4	749 1/2	2,711 7/8	26,345 3/4	3,931 3/8	27,095 1/4

Miscellaneous public improvements.

The slope of the river bank at Moorshedabad has been giving way for the last few years. It has been undermined and washed away in several places, all more or less in proximity to the Nawab's buildings at that

place. During the year under review the damage done to the slope was very great, and protective works had to be undertaken to prevent further erosion.

For the protection of the right bank of the river Bhyrub and the European quarter of the town of Khulna, an expenditure of Rs. 6,810 was incurred. The work embraced the construction of new spurs and repairs of the existing spurs.

The improvement of the civil station of Khulna, commenced in April 1888, was completed. The conversion of the Government brick-field at Khulna into a public garden, also commenced in April 1888, was completed during the year.

Floods, storms, accidents.

The Burrakur Iron Works, which had been under the management of the Public Works Department for some years, were leased to the Bengal Iron and Steel Company, which was formed with the object of acquiring them. The works were transferred to the Company on the 1st of October 1890.

The Akra Brick Factory, from which all the bricks required for works in Calcutta and its vicinity are obtained, was also leased out during the year on conditions by which the Government will obtain all the bricks it requires at fixed rates.

Owing to the limited expenditure on Public Works and the nature and situation of the works in progress, the Seebpore Workshops were not fully employed during the year. The damages caused by the earthquake of 23rd December 1888 were repaired during the year.

Owing to the heavy rain that fell in July and August 1889, several large slips occurred on the Teesta Valley and the Darjeeling Hill Cart roads, and the rise of the river caused great damage to some of the bridges and culverts, and revetment walls on the former road. The spur at the Reang Suspension bridge and the timber bridges over the Zakmoo, Ropee, and Simli Jhoras were washed away. Prompt measures were taken to restore the roads.

In the Dacca district the floods were also high during the year. The floor of the old Munsif's court at Manickgunge was about 6 inches under flood level. The flood lasted for about a month.

The flood of the year under review in the Brahmini river was higher than that of the previous year, and rose below the weir at Janapore to a height of only 6 inches below the flood of 1881, which is the highest that has occurred since the weirs were constructed.

The floods did some injury to the metalling of that section of the Orissa Trunk road which lies between the Brahmini and Byturni rivers, but the damage done was not extensive and was repaired at a small cost.

Exceptionally high floods occurred in the Boor Gunduck river in Mozufferpore on the 11th and 27th July and 25th September 1889, which did some damage to the crops and to the Tirhoot State Railway. High floods in the Gunduck also in July 1889 caused three extensive breaches in the Chumparun embankment of that river. The weir of the Madhubani canal on the Teur river was damaged by floods.

The Grand Trunk road from the Sone at Dehree to the Kurumnassa river, on the borders of the North-Western Provinces, was made over to the Sone Circle during the year.

During the year the Grand Trunk road from Chotekhund to Burrakar, 97¼ miles; the Raneegunge-Midnapore road from Raneegunge to the Damoodah river, 3 miles; the Lithoria road from the Damoodah river to the Grand Trunk road, 3½ miles, were transferred to the District Board of Burdwan. The Raneegunge and Midnapore road from the Damoodah to Kurkasole, and the Bishunpore Loop Line road, 4 miles, were transferred to the District Board of Bankoora.

The Grand Trunk road from Bhullua Chuttee to the Sone river was transferred to the District Board of Gya at the end of the year.

The surveys in connection with the Damoodah and Roopnarain rivers were almost completed at the close of the year.

The Chittagong Trunk road, passing through the districts of Chittagong, Noakholly, and Tipperah, was made over on the 1st April 1889 to the respective District Boards for future maintenance.

Irrigation.

THE actual transactions of the Irrigation Branch for the year 1889-90 are shown below in comparison with the budget and revised estimates of that year:—

	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXIX.—Major works—Direct receipts—			
Provincial	13,58,000	14,44,000	15,04,474
XXX.—Minor works and Navigation—			
Irrigation and navigation works—			
Provincial	8,92,000	7,91,000	7,79,218
Agricultural works—			
Provincial	8,000	9,000	9,007
Total ...	22,58,000	22,44,000	22,92,699
CHARGES.			
42—Major works—Working expenses—			
Provincial	14,20,000	14,36,500	13,38,765
43—Minor works and navigation—			
Irrigation and navigation works—			
Provincial	8,73,500	7,62,100	6,07,162
Agricultural works—			
Provincial	7,81,500	9,33,900	8,11,601
Contributions	...	22,723	12,362
49—Irrigation works—			
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue	6,60,000	*4,56,000	*4,28,513
Total ...	37,35,000	36,11,223	31,98,403

* Exclusive of expenditure in England.

In addition to the expenditure shown in the above statement, a sum of Rs. 1,15,465 was expended on embankments and drainage works, and was charged to the suspense head "Tuccavi." The expenditure under this head in the previous year was Rs. 24,873. The increase is chiefly due to an outlay of Rs. 76,419 incurred on the Churrial khal drainage project which was sanctioned during the year. Besides, the expenditure during the year on the Rajapore drainage project, chargeable in the civil accounts under the head "Local loans," was Rs. 2,36,200.

I.—MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Capital outlay.

The total capital outlay (direct charges) not charged against revenue to end of the year 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 5,93,18,586, against sanctioned estimates aggregating Rs. 6,93,53,626, leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 1,00,35,040 at the close of the year:—

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure during 1889-90.	Expenditure to end of 1889-90.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1890.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals	3,13,96,220	3,49,008	2,38,86,330	75,09,890
Midnapore Canal	82,96,010	14,122	82,80,132	15,878
Hidgellee Tidal Canal ...	17,72,699	.....	17,95,489	(—)22,790
Sone Canals	2,78,88,697	71,953	2,53,56,635	25,32,062
Total ...	6,93,53,626	4,35,083	5,93,18,586	1,00,35,040

The indirect charges (Capital expenditure not charged against revenue) to end of the year 1889-90 are compared with the sanctioned estimates in the table following:—

Major Irrigation Works.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Charges during 1889-90.	Charges to end of 1889-90.	Balance available on 1st April 1890.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals	9,19,625	8,035	5,39,516	3,80,109
Midnapore Canal	1,83,711	263	1,83,974	(—)261
Hidgellee Tidal Canal ...	44,807	.....	44,807	Nil.
Sone Canals ...	13,99,607	4,008	9,02,567	4,97,040
Total ...	25,47,750	12,306	16,70,864	8,76,886

The amount of simple interest during 1889-90 on the debt incurred on the abovenamed works was Rs. 23,64,042 against Rs. 23,39,849 of the previous year. The charges on this account to the end of the year under review amounted to Rs. 3,64,27,969.

Revenue Receipts and Expenditure.

The direct revenue receipts and working expenses (direct charges) of the Major Irrigation Works for the year 1889-90, compared with those of the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

Major Irrigation Works.	1889-90.			1888-89.		
	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals ...	3,04,124	4,31,597	(—)1,27,473	2,43,294	3,86,946	(—)1,43,652
Midnapore Canal ...	2,77,423	2,00,494	76,929	2,52,510	2,00,062	51,448
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	41,952	25,715	16,237	55,097	75,273	(—)20,176
Sone Canals ...	8,80,975	6,80,959	2,00,016	8,31,278	7,42,619	88,659
Total ...	15,04,474	13,38,765	1,65,709	13,81,179	14,04,900	(—)23,721

It will thus be seen that compared with the previous year there is an increase in the receipts of Rs. 1,23,295 and a decrease in the working expenses of Rs. 66,135, the net result being a profit of Rs. 1,65,709 in place of a deficit of Rs. 23,721 in the previous year.

In the operations of the year under review all the canals classed as major works show a profit except the Orissa project, the working expenses of which are in excess of the receipts.

II.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Irrigation and Navigation Works.

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

(1)—*Capital outlay.*

The capital outlay (direct charges) is shown in the table below:—

Works.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure during 1889-90.	Expenditure to end of 1889-90.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1890.
Canals in abeyance or abandoned.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tirhoot project	3,51,079	...	5,31,425	(—) 1,80,346
Damoodur project	1,43,974	(—)1,200	1,49,941	(—) 5,967
Canals under construction.				
Calcutta and Eastern canals	...	(—) 169	52,27,259	...
Orissa Coast canal	43,46,873	63,774	42,17,847	1,29,026
Remodelling Hidgellee Tidal canal	7,69,150	49,414	49,414	7,19,736
Canals completed.				
Sarun project	6,63,521	340	6,69,570	(—) 6,049
Total ...	...	1,12,159	1,08,45,456	...

The expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 1,12,159 against Rs. 1,44,473 expended during the year 1888-89. The credit expenditure of Rs. 1,200 shown against the Damoodur project represents the amount of rent realized annually from the Raghunathchuck estate, and treated as receipts on capital account.

(2)—*Revenue Account.*

The actual receipts and direct charges during the year 1889-90 compared with those of the previous year are shown below:—

	1889-90.	1888-89.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern canals	4,95,543	5,75,125
Orissa Coast canal	65,333	66,174
Sarun canals	23,113	20,814
Total ...	5,83,989	6,62,113
Charges.		
Calcutta and Eastern canals	2,66,968	2,81,948
Orissa Coast canal	68,011	74,568
Sarun canals	38,313	34,897
Total ...	3,73,292	3,91,413

The gross receipts from canals classed as minor works during the year under review fell short of those of the previous year by Rs. 78,124. The falling off in the toll receipts on the Calcutta and Eastern Canals, on which the revenue of the Minor Works mainly depends, is chiefly attributed to the unsatisfactory condition of the rice trade, but may also be to some extent due to the Bengal Central Railway, which competes with the canals between Khoolna and Calcutta.

The total charges were also less than those of the previous year by Rs. 18,121. The net revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 2,10,697 against Rs. 2,70,700 of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 60,003.

WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

	1889-90.	1888-89.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Nuddea rivers ...	1,85,823	1,91,888
Charges.		
Nuddea rivers ...	87,594	1,34,694

WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

	1889-90.	1888-89.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Eden canal ...	9,370	3,772
Madhuban canal ...	36	20
Total ...	9,406	3,792
Charges.		
Eden canal ...	24,780	17,498
Madhuban canal ...	9,337	4,194
Total ...	34,117	21,692

The net revenue for the year 1889-90 under these two heads is Rs. 73,518 against Rs. 39,294 for the year 1888-89.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The particulars in connection with this class of works are given below:—

	1889-90.	1888-89.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Government embankments	5,966	5,221
Tuccavi embankments under contract ...	3,145	4,512
Total ...	9,111	9,733
Charges.		
Government embankments	6,59,934	6,53,360
Tuccavi embankments under contract ...	1,51,667	1,29,796
Other works from contributions	12,362	9,773
Total ...	8,23,963	7,92,929

Of the total expenditure on Government embankments during the year, a sum of Rs. 5,22,086 was spent on works and maintenance and repairs against Rs. 5,38,805 expended during the year 1888-89. The balance was spent on establishment and other sub-heads of account. The share of establishment charges borne by Government embankments was Rs. 1,32,301 against Rs. 95,812 charged in the previous year; for tuccavi works the cost of establishment was Rs. 43,681 against Rs. 38,856, and the expenditure on works and maintenance and repairs was Rs. 1,04,112 against Rs. 1,00,269 of the previous year. The sum of Rs. 12,362 received from contributions was expended on village channels for the Sone canals, on sluices in the Moorshedabad, 24-Pergunnahs, and Sarun districts, and on sluice channels in Orissa.

The state of account of tuccavi works proper is explained below—

Division.	Opening debit balance.	Debits during year.	Total.	Credits during year.	Net debit balance at end of year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Drainage and Embankment ...	15,695	87,357	1,03,052	8,545	94,507
Cossye	4,318	8,705	13,023	4,339	8,684
Gunduck	17,747	14,370	32,117	18,298	13,819
Balasore	...	160	160	...	160
Burdwan	861	2,868	3,729	2,142	1,587
Eastern Sone	1,019	2,005	3,024	1,018	2,006
Total ...	39,640	1,15,465	1,55,105	34,342	1,20,763

The total credits during the year have amounted to Rs. 34,342, which is slightly less than those in 1888-89, so that the outstanding balances, Rs. 1,20,763, show a considerable increase. Some of them represent expenditure during the year and others incomplete expenditure, the certificates for which will be accepted by the Collector on completion of the works concerned.

The transactions of the three circles will now be described as in previous years.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

The following statement compares the expenditure in this circle under the different heads of account for the year 1889-90 with that of the year 1888-89 :—

	1889-90.	1888-89.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Expenditure not charged against revenue.		
Orissa canals (Imperial)	3,49,008	6,23,439
Working Expenses (direct charges):		
Orissa Canals (Provincial)	4,31,597	3,86,946
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Agricultural Works—Provincial.		
Orissa Embankments	2,01,623	1,98,896
Sluice channel in Orissa (contributions) ...	263	270
Total ...	9,82,491	12,09,551

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Capital expenditure not charged against Revenue.

ORISSA CANALS.

The expenditure (direct charges) by main heads of account charged to the capital account of these canals during the year 1889-90, compared with the year 1888-89, is shown below:—

	1889-90.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
—Works—		
(1) Head works	31	391
(2) Main canal and branches ...	1,64,902	2,73,485
(3) Distributaries	28,514	63,588
(4) Drainage and protective works ...	75,315	1,50,988
Total works ...	2,68,762	4,88,452
II.—Establishment	55,842	1,06,375
III.—Tools and plant	9,232	15,043
IV.—Suspense accounts	15,267	21,307
Grand Total ...	3,49,103	6,31,177
V.—Less receipts on capital account ...	95	7,738
Net total ...	3,49,008	6,23,439

The budget grant under capital originally amounted to Rs. 5,00,000, of which Rs. 3,90,000 was for works; but as it was found impossible to expend the whole of this amount during the year, a sum of Rs. 1,75,000 was surrendered to the Government of India, thereby reducing the total grant from Rs. 5,00,000 to Rs. 3,25,000, and that for works from Rs. 3,90,000 to Rs. 2,54,500. The actual expenditure on works, however, amounted to Rs. 2,68,762. The excess expenditure of Rs. 14,262 is entirely due to the increased outlay in the Mahanuddy Division upon the lock at Paradeep, the earthwork of the Taldundah extension canal, and the main drainage cut which forms the boundary between the irrigable areas of the Taldundah and Machgong extension canals, the expenditure in the Brahmini-Byturni and Aquapadda-Jajepore Divisions having fallen short of the grants made to them for the year.

The revised estimate of capital expenditure on the Orissa canals, exclusive of the grant for expenditure in England, amounted to Rs. 3,16,400, and the actual expenditure being Rs. 3,46,993, the excess over the total grant was Rs. 30,593, which is due partly to an actual excess of Rs. 14,262 over the grant for works as shown above, and partly to an increase of Rs. 15,267 in the suspense balances not provided for.

The following statement shows the state of the expenditure on "works" and other sub-heads of account as compared with the sanctioned revised estimate of the Orissa project:—

Name of Work.	Amount of estimate sanctioned by Secretary of State.	Expenditure.		Balance.
		During the year.	Total to end of 1889-90.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total "Works," Mahanuddy series ...	1,75,73,075	2,40,421	1,35,46,382	40,26,693
Total "Works," Brahmini-Byturni series	54,71,734	28,341	36,25,659	18,46,075
I.—Grand Total "Works" ...	2,30,44,809	2,68,762	1,71,72,041	58,72,768
II.—Establishmentt	57,86,354	55,842	43,59,512	14,26,842
III.—Tools and plan	23,79,528	9,232	20,10,787	3,68,741
IV.—Suspense accounts	.....	15,267	1,61,792	(—)1,61,792
Loss by exchange	2,94,089	.....	2,68,070	26,019
Total ...	3,15,04,780	3,49,103	2,39,72,202	75,32,578
V.—Less receipts on capital account ...	1,08,560	95	85,872	22,688
Net total ...	3,13,96,220	3,49,008	2,38,86,330	75,09,890

During the year under review the following works, chargeable to Capital, were carried out. In the Mahanadi series the only outlay under "Head works" was a sum of Rs. 31 spent upon the lock-keeper's quarters at Jobra. Work was still in progress upon the extension of the Taldundah Canal between the 27th mile and the outfall at Paradeep, at 51¾ miles from the head. The locks and weirs at Tirtole and Taldundah were completed. At the end of the previous year the excavations for the foundations of the outfall lock at Paradeep had been completed, the sheet piling had been driven, and of the Gyle piling 1,937 piles had been driven out of a total of 7,694 piles which were allowed for in the sanctioned estimate. At the end of the year under review the pile-driving had all been completed, and the whole of the concrete above the heads of the Gyle piling had been constructed. The quantity of earthwork executed upon the Taldundah Canal was smaller than that in the previous year, in consequence of less labour being available. As regards the state of the work at the close of the year under review, flood banks between Taldundah and Paradeep were nearly completed, berms had been made at all the river crossings, the gaps in the country bank between Munigunga and Taldundah had been closed, and the canal was then navigable by boats to within a quarter of a mile of the outfall lock at Paradeep.

The earthwork of the Machgong Extension Canal has been fully completed as far as its present termination at the 33rd mile, and the only work done upon it during the year consisted in the maintenance of the earthwork and turfing. The banks of the remodelled portion of the canal, near the site of the Boglah weir, still, however, remain to be brought up to proper section; but this cannot be done until a decision is come to upon the question as to where the weir is to be built. The regulating weirs at Nowada, Chattra, and Paddampore are now fully completed, as also the escapes at Nowada and Nalliah. The head sluices of the existing distributaries on the first 19 miles of this canal, as well as some of the syphons in the same length, had to be altered to suit the remodelled sections of the canal banks, and this work has now been fully carried out at a total cost of Rs. 5,298. The head sluice of No. 19 distributary,

and the earthwork required for the first reach of the same work, were completed during the year.

The surveys of all the distributaries which it is proposed to construct at present have been finished. The inspection bungalow at Nagpore has been fully completed, and small sums were spent during the year upon the bungalows at Panchpah and Alipingole. A sum of Rs. 32,447 was expended upon the main drainage cut, which has been completed.

The Daib embankment is now fully completed, with the exception of the short length of embankment which has still to be constructed at the outfall of the Tumpooah into the Daib river.

The only works in progress upon the High Level Canal, Range I, during the year were the minor drainage works between distributaries. At the close of the year the scheme had been fully completed, with the exception of a syphon under the Korai escape channel, part of which has to be rebuilt. No progress was made on the work of widening and deepening the head of the Kendrapara Canal. Distributary No. 15 from that canal and its branches, and also distributary No. 17, have been completed. There was an outlay of Rs. 170 on the Gobri Extension Canal during the year upon the construction of certain cattle crossings. On the Pattamoondi Canal some further progress was made with the raising and strengthening of the flood embankment on the left bank of the canal.

On the distributaries Nos. 2, 4, 5, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 from this canal, the work done consisted in marking out centre lines and boundaries of the permanent and temporary lands for a length of about 51½ miles out of a total length of 74 miles. No. 7 distributary is reported to be completed, with the exception of the boundary and mile-stones required. An outlay of Rs. 3,204 was incurred on account of the Gobri river improvements during the year under review. The work is now complete, except that some of the land which is occupied by spoil banks and cuttings has still to be demarcated and acquired.

In the Brahmihi Byturni series under High Level Canal, Range II, the Jajepore Canal is complete and in actual operation. The old marginal embankment at the village of Luckhanpore, in the second mile of this canal, was connected with the flood embankment of the main canal at its upper end, so as to prevent injury to the houses in the village by a rush of water between the old and new embankments during high floods. Quarters were also constructed at the Mullandpore lock, at the head of this canal, in order to accommodate the lock establishment at that place. The building was completed at a cost of Rs. 371. The surveys for the distributaries from the Jajepore Canal (which have a total length of about 113 miles) have been completed.

The whole length of the distributaries which have been sanctioned in connection with the High Level Canal, Range III, have now been practically completed, and are in use for purposes of irrigation. The work done during the year principally consisted in the completion of the dressing and turfing of the distributary banks and the fixing of irrigation pipes. During the year parallel channels have been laid out above and below the head sluices of Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 7 distributaries, and between the syphons at Bhandaripokree and Bansai. A proposed new distributary, No. 3½, and its branch, No. 3½A, have also been aligned.

Working expenses.

The expenditure on maintenance and repairs for the year 1889-90 compared with that for the previous year is shown below:—

Sub-head.	1889-90.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
IB.—Maintenance and repairs	2,31,068	2,36,694
II.—Establishment	1,80,807	1,29,096
III.—Tools and plant	19,722	21,156
Total ...	4,31,597	3,86,946

The revised estimate for the year under the head of revenue repairs amounted to Rs. 2,35,000, and the expenditure shown above being Rs. 2,31,068, there was

a short outlay of Rs. 3,932 only, which occurred chiefly in the Mahanuddy, Acquapadda-Jajepore, and Pooree Divisions. The grants for establishment and tools and plant being Rs. 1,92,500 and Rs. 16,000 respectively, there was a short outlay of Rs. 11,693 in the former and an excess expenditure of Rs. 3,722 in the latter sub-head of account. The total short outlay under working expenses was therefore Rs. 11,903.

The following statement shows the total lengths of canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year 1889-90, and the areas which were protected from flood, commanded, and provided with distributaries, as compared with those of the previous year:—

Name of Canal.	1889-90.						1888-89.					
	Length of canal open.		Length of distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Length of canal open.		Length of distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.
	For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.					For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.				
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara ...	39	...	357	129,421	101,110	92,982	39	...	354¾	129,421	101,110	92,582
Ditto extension ...	15	...	...	8,960	7,000	.....	15	...	...	8,960	7,000	.....
Gobri (including extension)	21	...	...	27,251	53,290	.....	21	...	...	27,251	53,290	.....
Pattamoondi ...	...	47	33¼	65,600	51,250	10,172	...	47	33¼	65,600	51,250	10,172
Taldundah ...	27	...	71½	19,520	15,250	15,250	27	...	71½	19,520	15,250	15,250
Machgong ...	4	28	122¼	44,928	97,057	41,600	4	28	122¼	44,928	97,057	41,600
High Level, Range I ...	33	...	131¼	80,128	48,815	48,815	33	...	131¼	80,128	48,815	48,815
Ditto „ II ...	12½	...	...	.....	10,000	.....	12½	...	...	.....	10,000	.....
Ditto „ III ...	19	...	49½	.....	57,500	44,047	19	...	47½	.....	57,500	42,500
Jajepore ...	6½	...	*...	.....	70,000	.....	6½	...	...	.....	70,000	.....
Total ...	177	75	764¾	375,808	511,272	252,866	177	75	760½	375,808	511,272	250,919

* In the return of distributaries for 1889-90 the Jajepore canal has been shown as the first section of Byturni distributary with a length of 6½ miles.

There was an increase of 4¼ miles in the length of distributaries and village channels from the Kendrapara canal and High Level canal, Range III, and of 1,947 acres in the area provided with distributaries. The length of the main canals was the same as last year.

Rainfall.—The rainfall at Cuttack during the year 1889-90 was 76·49 inches, or 29·03 inches more than that of the previous year. It was also in excess of the average fall at Cuttack for 30 years by 19·37 inches.

The following statement shows in detail the areas leased in 1889-90 as compared with those of the previous year:—

Name of Canal.	1889-90.				1888-89.			
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugar-cane.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugar-cane.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara ...	51,469	3,988	36	55,493	49,467	2,338	40	51,845
Gobri ...	2,390	215	3	2,608	2,000	22	...	2,022
Do. extension ...	2,101	7	...	2,108	1,499	...	...	1,499
Pattamoondi ...	11,222	543	...	11,765	10,541	8	...	10,549
Taldundah ...	10,483	384	12	10,879	10,049	222	14	10,285
Machgong ...	27,748	222	14	27,984	27,240	1	...	27,241
High Level, Range I ...	25,148	480	3	25,631	17,000	266	2	17,268
Ditto, „ II ...	2,392	61	...	2,453	1,834	60	...	1,894
Ditto, „ III ...	34,400	...	88	34,488	23,309	...	134	23,443
Total ...	167,353	5,900	156	173,409	142,939	2,917	190	146,046

Thus there is an increase of leased areas on each of the canals, being greatest on the High Level canal, Range III. Almost the whole of the irrigated area is under five years' lease, 167,230 acres being so leased against 142,815 acres in the previous year. The revision of the assessments carried out by the Deputy Revenue Superintendent has contributed to this increase.

The particulars of water-rates during the year 1889-90 compared with those of the previous four years are given below :—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realization.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	77,869	1,05,019	1,82,888	1,06,842	11,162	64,884
1886-87	64,884	1,25,676	1,90,560	96,976	6,126	87,458
1887-88	87,453	1,50,297	2,37,755	1,37,869	7,777	92,109
1888-89	92,109	1,96,765	2,88,874	1,51,365	22,912	1,14,597
1889-90	1,14,597	2,87,277	4,01,874	1,99,844	25,268	1,76,762

The assessment of the year therefore increased by Rs. 90,512 and the collections by Rs. 48,479. The actual realizations during the year (Rs. 1,99,844) are larger than those of the previous four years.

The following statement shows the particulars of traffic upon the canals for the last five years :—

Year.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
		Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	20,663	169,709	46,33,133	64,407
1886-87	14,406	136,119	41,81,650	57,120
1887-88	24,892	176,362	50,32,093	67,985
1888-89.	21,120	189,595	47,40,957	67,767
1889-90	25,765	186,020	48,68,255	77,650

The period during which the canals were closed for silt clearance was slightly shorter than in the previous year, and the receipts are better by Rs. 9,883. There was also an increase in the number of boats, tonnage, and value of cargo compared with the year 1888-89.

The revenue and working expenses of the Orissa Canals for the past five years are shown below:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,06,842	96,976	1,37,869	1,51,365	1,99,844
Navigation	84,012	67,048	71,004	77,908	89,236
Miscellaneous	16,496	15,587	14,171	14,242	15,143
Total ...	2,07,350	1,79,611	2,23,044	2,43,515	3,04,223
Less refunds of revenue ...	6	92	365	221	99
Total receipts ...	2,07,344	1,79,519	2,22,679	2,43,294	3,04,124
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	3,42,571	5,01,840	4,80,949	3,86,946	4,31,597
Indirect charges	14,101	18,703	21,501	18,073	25,313
Total working expenses ...	3,56,672	5,20,543	5,02,450	4,05,019	4,56,910
Balance net revenue ...	(—)1,49,328	(—)3,41,024	(—)2,79,771	(—)1,61,725	(—)1,52,786

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Under this head there was no expenditure in the Orissa Circle during the year under review.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The expenditure on the Orissa embankments is given below for the last two years:—

	1889-90.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	23,296	8,257
Maintenance and repairs ...	1,19,440	1,47,145
Establishment	51,955	37,681
Tools and plant	4,908	5,909
Suspense accounts ...	2,024	(—) 96
Total ...	2,01,623	1,98,896

Under the head of original works a sum of Rs. 18,490 was expended in the Mahanadi Division upon additions to the stone groynes constructed on the left bank of the Katjoori river at Boglah, and in the Brahmini-Byturni Division Rs. 4,406 was paid on account of the land ordered to be acquired for the Rahasurpara embankment on the left bank of the Brahmini river. The length of embankments maintained in the Orissa Circle is 793·82 miles.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

The expenditure in this Circle during the year 1889-90, compared with that of the year 1888-89, is shown in the following statement:—

	1889-90.	1888-89.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.		
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue.	Rs.	Rs.
Midnapore canal (Imperial)	14,122	2,665
Working expenses.		
Midnapore canal (Provincial)	2,00,494	2,00,062
Hidgellee Tidal canal (Provincial)	25,715	75,273
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Provincial.		
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Capital account.		
Damoodah project	(—) 1,200	(—) 1,200
Calcutta and Eastern canals	(—) 169	47,862
Orissa Coast canal	63,774	97,811
Remodelling Hidgellee Tidal canal	49,414	...
Revenue account.		
Calcutta and Eastern canals	2,66,968	2,81,948
Orissa Coast canal	68,011	74,568
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Nuddea rivers	87,594	1,34,694
WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Eden canal	24,780	17,498
AGRICULTURAL WORKS.		
Government embankments in the Burdwan estate	1,94 292	1,67,206
Other Government embankments in the Circle	2,26,441	2,87,268
Tuccavi embankments under contract	41,475	48,121
Howrah drainage works (local loans)	(—)165	315
Rajapore drainage project (ditto)	2,36,200	4,17,723
Sluices, village channels, &c. (contribution)	9,335	7,696
Embankments and drainage works (tuccavi)	96,222	4,748
Balisghye drainage channel	37,578	...
Total ...	16,40,881	18,64,248

Midnapore Canal.

The following statement shows under the different sub-heads of account the capital outlay (direct charges) on the Midnapore canal for and to end of 1889-90, compared with the sanctioned estimates:—

Particulars.	Amount of estimates sanctioned by Secretary of State.	Expenditure.		Unspent balance of estimate.
		1889-90.	Total to end of 1889-90.	
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	53,52,623	7,344	53,50,007	2,616
II.—Establishment ...	19,24,645	1,689	19,24,044	601
III.—Tools and plant ...	9,11,239	9,048	9,02,537	8,702
IV.—Suspense accounts ..	43,496	(—)3,959	39,537	3,959
Loss by exchange ...	94,800	.....	94,800	.....
Total ...	83,26,803	14,122	83,10,925	15,878.
Less receipts on capital account.	30,793	.....	30,793	.....
Net total ...	82,96,010	14,122	82,80,132	15,878

The sanction to the construction estimate for this canal was withdrawn by the Government of India as mentioned in last year's report, and a sum of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned by that Government for expenditure during the year on the submission by this Government of a revised schedule, such as that referred to in Public Works Code, volume II, Chapter XV, paragraph 156. Rupees 6,372 was spent on works for the relief of the drainage which crosses No. 1 distributary, and Rs. 971 on the improvement of the Jakpur drain. The dredging plant was increased by five new mud-boats constructed for Rs. 16,250, the same account being credited with Rs. 7,202, the proceeds of the sale of the launch *Midnapore* and of some miscellaneous tools.

The sub-heads of expenditure chargeable to working expenses are compared with those of the previous year in the following statement:—

	1889-90.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
IB.—Maintenance and repairs ...	1,10,060	1,03,696
IB.—Charges for Government steamers, &c.	3,447	2,443
II.—Establishment	59,375	69,588
III.—Tools and plant	27,612	24,335
Total ...	2,00,494	2,00,062

The increase over the expenditure of the previous year is chiefly due to the large quantity of silt taken from the main canal in the first five miles and distributaries. The excess of Rs. 3,277 over the expenditure on tools and plant of the previous year is due to the repairs of dredgers.

Rainfall.—The rainfall registered at Midnapore was 48·71 against 68·00 inches of the preceding year.

The total area irrigated by the Midnapore canal during the year under review was 68,810 acres, as compared with 65,865 acres of the previous year, showing an increase of 2,945 acres. No remarks have been offered by the Deputy Revenue Superintendent in regard to this increase in the area irrigated, but it is stated that the leased area received canal water fairly, and that if more water could have been supplied, a larger area would have been leased.

The following statement shows the balances, assessments, and recoveries of water-rates on the Midnapore Canal for the year 1889-90 as compared with those of the four previous years:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realizations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	1,11,212	1,10,868	2,22,080	1,08,709	43,399	69,972
1886-87	69,972	1,06,750	1,76,722	1,08,834	17,139	50,749
1887-88	50,749	1,02,532	1,53,281	90,837	6,951	56,493
1888-89	56,493	1,23,337	1,79,830	91,016	4,041	84,773
1889-90	84,773	1,17,202	2,01,975	1,16,424	34,907	50,644

The assessments show a decrease of Rs. 6,135 in comparison with those of the previous year, but are still in excess of the figures relating to the years 1887-88 and 1886-87. The cause of this decrease may be the fact that in 1888-89 there was a very scanty rainfall which caused a rush for canal water. Cash realizations show a marked improvement over last year's actuals, and are in excess of the revised estimate. The former have been exceeded by more than Rs. 25,000 and the latter by Rs. 1,424. A regrettable feature in the above table is the largeness of the amount which it was found necessary to remit. It was not, however, unexpected, for while the losses of crop in 1888-89 from floods and embankment breaches in the Cossye were known to have been severe, the supply available from the same river during the drought which occurred at the end of the kharif season was admitted to have been insufficient for the area leased.

The following statement shows the navigation earnings of the canal for the past five years:—

Year.	Number and tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	44,261	385,250	1,27,54,989	1,23,409
1886-87	45,799	360,927	95,95,779	1,13,228
1887-88	49,628	409,866	1,18,44,844	1,25,722
1888-89	54,214	470,806	1,31,70,269	1,47,689
1889-90	52,060	462,418	1,45,12,442	1,44,094

The small decrease in the navigation receipts as compared with those of the previous year is entirely attributable to slackness in the paddy export trade. The number and tonnage of boats show also a decrease, although the estimated value of the cargo carried is greater.

Portions of the canal were closed for nearly a month, viz. from 25th April to 20th May 1889.

The total revenue and working expenses of the Midnapore canal for the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Receipts.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,08,709	1,08,834	90,837	91,016	1,16,424
Navigation	1,37,578	1,09,693	1,26,574	1,46,760	1,45,356
Miscellaneous	16,197	15,658	16,967	14,019	15,824
Total ...	2,62,484	2,34,185	2,34,378	2,51,795	2,77,604
Less refunds of revenue ...	...	211	453	285	181
Total receipts ...	2,62,484	2,33,974	2,33,925	2,51,510	2,77,423
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	2,09,860	2,26,161	2,39,613	2,00,062	2,00,494
Indirect charges	8,267	8,877	10,783	9,742	8,312
Total ...	2,18,127	2,35,038	2,50,396	2,09,804	2,08,806
Balance net revenue ...	44,357	(—) 1,064	(—) 16,471	41,706	68,617

The net revenue of the year under review shows an increase of Rs. 26,911 over that of the previous year.

Hidgellee Tidal Canal.

There was a capital expenditure of Rs. 49,414 incurred on the remodelling of this canal during the year under review against the estimate, amounting to Rs. 7,69,150, sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

The expenditure is thus apportioned:—

	Rs.
(1) Works	48,642
(2) Establishment	(—) 1,742
(3) Tools and plant ...	2,514
Total ...	49,414

The traffic on the Hidgellee Tidal canal for the past five years is given below:—

Year.	Number and tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86 ...	19,316	163,535	32,74,961	52,476
1886-87 ...	17,542	149,747	30,86,680	51,704
1887-88 ...	13,503	124,903	27,03,307	40,047
1888-89 ...	16,481	165,635	33,01,123	55,420
1889-90 ...	13,785	124,605	27,29,720	39,459

The foregoing statement shows that the traffic on the Tidal canal during the year compares unfavourably with that of the previous year. The large reduction in the receipts is due to the closure of Range I for two months and 20 days in comparison with 26 days in the previous year. The loss of crops in Hidgellee in the rainy season of 1888-89 also doubtless affected the tollage returns of the earlier months of the year.

The following statement shows the receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of this canal for the past five years:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	52,143	51,904	40,406	53,910	40,338
Miscellaneous	312	2,500	1,452	1,260	1,614
Total ...	52,455	54,404	41,858	55,170	41,952
Less refunds of revenue	...	910	...	73	...
Total receipts ...	52,455	53,494	41,858	55,097	41,952
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	48,609	21,925	64,895	75,273	25,715
Indirect charges ...	1,538	810	2,081	2,767	1,007
Total ...	50,147	22,735	66,976	78,040	26,722
Balance net revenue ...	2,308	30,759	(—) 25,118	(—) 22,943	15,230

The net revenue of the year is Rs. 15,230 against a deficit of Rs. 22,943 in the previous year; this large increase is due to the marked decrease of Rs. 51,318 in the working expenses compared with the year 1888-89.

Orissa Coast Canal.

The capital outlay (direct charges) on this canal for and to end of 1889-90, compared with the sanctioned estimate, is shown in the following statement:—

Particulars.	Amount of revised estimate.	Expenditure.	
		1889-90.	Total to end of 1889-90.
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	33,86,609	38,076	32,57,179
II.—Establishment	7,36,203	(—) 1,362	7,24,759
III.—Tools and plant	2,24,061	31,756	2,06,572
IV.—Suspense accounts	...	(—) 4,696	32,615
Total ...	43,46,873	63,774	42,21,125
Less receipts on capital account ...	...	...	3,278
Net total ...	43,46,873	63,774	42,17,847

There has been a large lapse of grant under capital account; the budget estimate provided for expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1,20,000, which was increased to Rs. 1,32,800 in the revised estimate, whilst the actuals have amounted to Rs. 63,774 only. The short outlay was caused by some transfers and write-backs from "Works" and "Establishment," and postponement of certain expenditure expected. The original construction work done during the year comprised completion of minor works, such as toll collector's and khallasees' quarters, ferry ghâts, turfing banks, &c.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of the canal for the past four years:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	28,587	52,828	65,010	63,724
Miscellaneous	901	1,026	1,418	1,624
Total ...	29,488	53,854	66,428	65,348
Less refunds of revenue ...	...	17	254	15
Total receipts ...	29,488	53,837	66,174	65,333
Working expenses.				
Direct charges	59,704	80,868	74,568	68,011
Indirect charges	1,722	2,639	2,450	975
Total ...	61,426	83,507	77,018	68,986
Net revenue ...	(—) 31,938	(—) 29,670	(—) 10,844	(—) 3,653

The receipts for the year under review were almost the same as last year, but the working expenses were less by Rs. 8,032, hence there was a reduction in the deficit balance of Rs. 7,191.

Calcutta and Eastern Canals.

The capital account (direct charges) of these canals for and to end of 1889-90 is shown in the following statement:—

	Outlay during 1889-90.	Outlay to end 1889-90.
Direct charges—	Rs.	Rs.
Old outlay	...	24,91,012
I.—Works	(—) 157	20,35,156
II.—Establishment	(—) 800	3,84,396
III.—Tools and plant	2,420	3,48,236
IV.—Profit and loss	...	847
V.—Suspense accounts	1,269	12,066
Total ...	2,732	52,71,713
VI.—Less receipts on capital account ...	2,901	44,454
Net total ...	(—) 169	52,27,259

The original grant of Rs. 20,000 for expenditure on capital account was reduced to Rs. 14,000 in the revised estimate, and against this the actuals have amounted to Rs. (—) 169. The actual short outlay on works was Rs. 4,864, but a sum of Rs. 5,021, spent in March 1880 on the construction of mud barges, and erroneously debited to works, was written back during the year to Tools and Plant, thus reducing the expenditure of the year on works to Rs. (—) 157. The credit under Establishment is due to the credit under Works. There was an increase of Rs. 1,269 in the suspense balances, but this was more than counteracted by the sum of Rs. 2,901 credited to receipts on capital account on account of sale proceeds of land belonging to the canals.

The works under this head consisted of the following:—

1. Construction of two wrought-iron caissons for closing the Chitpore and Dhappa locks.
2. Inspection bungalow with out-offices at Bassirhaut.
3. Masonry ghât to the Bhangore bungalow compound tank.
4. Wreck godown at Soorkhally.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of the canals for the past five years:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	5,01,141	4,77,199	5,74,766	5,69,592	4,87,853
Miscellaneous	—21,657	6,455	5,168	5,552	7,768
Total ...	4,79,484	4,83,654	5,79,934	5,75,144	4,95,621
Less refunds of revenue ...	...	...	...	19	78
Total receipts ...	4,79,484	4,83,654	5,79,934	5,75,125	4,95,543
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	1,86,747	1,82,888	2,12,312	2,81,948	2,66,968
Indirect charges ...	9,462	9,376	12,344	11,853	12,165
Total ...	1,96,209	1,92,264	2,24,656	2,93,801	2,79,133
Balance net revenue ...	2,83,275	2,91,390	3,55,278	2,81,324	2,16,410

There was a reduction of Rs. 79,582 in the receipts during the year 1889-90 compared with those for the year 1888-89. This was partly caused by the competition of the Bengal Central Railway, which diverted a portion of the canal traffic, and partly by the unsatisfactory condition of the rice market.

The working expenses showed a decrease of Rs. 14,668 under all the sub-heads of charges except maintenance and repairs, where they were Rs. 1,659 in excess of those of the preceding year.

Under Tools and Plant only the reduction amounted to Rs. 15,544, and under Navigation Establishment it was Rs. 1,403, chiefly in the salary and commission of the supervisor, consequent on the decrease in the collections.

The traffic on the Calcutta canals during the year 1889-90, compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following statement:—

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage (assessed or earnings).	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Circular canal	90,068	77,425	2,005,703	1,797,810	5,48,68,336	5,15,10,525	4,32,288	3,76,607
Tolly's nullah	78,120	70,740	796,275	652,249	1,62,86,499	1,53,88,528	1,33,203	1,05,672
Total Calcutta canals ...	168,188	148,165	2,801,978	2,450,059	7,11,54,835	6,68,99,053	5,65,491	4,82,279

It will be seen from above that reduction has taken place in all the items of traffic. The causes of this general decrease have been mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

Nuddea Rivers.

The receipts and working expenses of these rivers for the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	1,83,382	2,02,707	1,98,318	1,91,749	1,85,982
Miscellaneous	399	543	357	139	61
Total ...	1,83,781	2,03,250	1,98,675	1,91,888	1,86,043
Less refunds of revenue ...	...	...	...	...	220
Total receipts ...	1,83,781	2,03,250	1,98,675	1,91,888	1,85,823
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	77,668	60,213	92,022	1,34,694	87,594
Indirect charges ...	...	...	...	6,075	5,395
Total ...	77,668	60,213	92,022	1,40,769	92,989
Balance net revenue ...	1,06,113	1,43,037	1,06,653	51,119	92,834

The receipts for the year 1889-90 have fallen short of those of the previous year by Rs. 6,065. In fact they continue to show a steady decline since the year 1886-87. The cause of this decline is stated to be the unfavourable condition of the Bhagiruthi and Matabhanga rivers during the dry months, and the reduction of rates for freight by the East Indian Railway, which has attracted a portion of the traffic formerly found on the rivers. The working expenses were also less than those of the previous year by Rs. 47,780.

The traffic on the Nuddea rivers during the last two years is shown in the following comparative statement:—

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage (assessed or earnings).	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nuddea rivers...	61,069	58,381	839,502	792,453½	3,67,98,548	3,59,73,315	1,94,751	1,85,982

It will be seen from above that, compared with the year 1888-89, the traffic during 1889-90 shows a general decrease in all the items.

Eden Canal.

During the year under review the total outlay on this canal amounted to Rs. 24,780 against Rs. 17,498 of the previous year. The following is a comparative statement by sub-heads of the expenditure:—

Sub-head.	1889-90.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	1,786	5,034
Maintenance and repairs	15,692	20,379
Establishment	7,032	(—) 304
Tools and plant	270	(—) 7,611
Total ...	24,780	17,498

The cold and hot weather supply in the canal was kept up by a sand dam across the Damooda at Joojooty. Four timber bridges and six pucca ghâts were constructed during the year. The supply of water to the Burdwan water-works was thoroughly maintained during the year.

Some irrigation was carried on in Burdwan district during the rainy season of the year, and 29,080 bighas, mostly of *amun* paddy lands, were irrigated. The fixed water-rate per bigha was 4 annas, and the actual demand for water for the area irrigated was Rs. 7,292, of which Rs. 6,171 was realized in advance during the year, and Rs. 591 had been realized after the surveys were made. The balance remaining, it is expected, will all be realized shortly.

The irrigation carried out was entirely from the excavated portion of the canal and not from the natural channels, and was adopted as an experimental measure which promises to be successful.

Agricultural Works.

(1)—Drainage.

The Baliaghye branch canal conversion into a drainage channel, recommended by the Drainage Committee, was pushed on vigorously during the year. Ten millions three hundred and twenty-one thousand six hundred and nine cubic feet of earthwork were executed at a cost of Rs. 30,539.

(2)—Government Embankments.

With the exception of the Bhagiruthee left embankment in Moorshedabad, the whole of the embankments in the South-Western Circle were maintained in good order, and no breaches occurred. Owing to the very extensive damage caused by the flood of the previous year, a good deal of extraordinary expenditure was incurred in repairing breaches in the Midnapore district, but no new expenditure on this account was incurred. In Moorshedabad, owing to an unprecedented flood in the Bhagiruthee, great strain was thrown on the left embankment. Considerable percolation occurred in places, and was with great difficulty stopped. There was much anxiety concerning the heavy retired line at Laltakoi, owing to slips and percolation. Three breaches occurred in the left embankment at Rampal, Berhamgunj and Plassey; the breaches in the two last-named places caused the flooding and destruction of crops over an area of about 160 square miles. The expenditure incurred on these embankments during the year was Rs. 4,20,733, of which Rs. 16,427 was on works and Rs. 3,32,384 on maintenance and repairs.

Tuccavi Embankments under contract.

These embankments are entirely in the Midnapore district. Their total length is about 242 miles 320 feet. The total outlay during the year was Rs. 41,475 against Rs. 48,121 of the previous year.

The Damoodah and Roopnarain Survey.

The surveys in connection with the floods in the Damoodah and Roopnarain rivers were almost completed with the close of the year, and a full report on the subject has been submitted by the Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle. The following are the drainage projects carried out in the Circle.

Dancoonee Drainage Works.

The whole system was efficiently maintained throughout the year.

HOWRAH DRAINAGE WORKS.

These works were maintained in good order throughout the year. The crops in the Howrah jullah were very good. Owing to a scanty rainfall the outfall sluice at Nazirgunge was extensively used for irrigation purposes. The outlets on the right bank of the Ballykhal were kept open throughout the year; and there was no complaint regarding damage to crops or imperfect drainage.

RAJAPORE DRAINAGE WORKS.

Most of the works comprised in this scheme were completed before the close of the year, and only some minor works still remain to be done. Although the outfall sluice and the channels were not completed before the last rains, the sluice was nevertheless opened for the drainage of the country, and much of the accumulated rain water of the Rajapore and Ampta basins was drained out through the sluice, which enabled the villagers to bring under cultivation nearly one-half of the waste lands in the swamps which used to remain permanently under water during the rains and the cultivating season.

Of the works proposed in the scheme, the following remain to be carried out:—

(1) Inspection bungalow at Rajapore.

(2) Sluicing the Howrah and Ampta road bridge over Surusuttee at Jhaporda, and the Jhaporda and Andool road bridge over the Sootee Khal at Bamonpara. The Burra jullah portion of this scheme was taken in hand in 1888, and all the works in connection with it were completed during the year under review.

CHURRIAL KHAL DRAINAGE WORKS.

To improve the drainage system of the country to the left bank of the river Hooghly, the Churial Khal Drainage Works were taken in hand during the year, and very good progress made with the works.

SONE CIRCLE.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

The Sewan and Basantapore subdivisions were amalgamated into one, called the Sewan subdivision.

The following statement shows the expenditure in the Sone Circle during the year 1889-90, compared with that of the year 1888-89:—

PARTICULARS.	1889-90.	1888-89.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue.		
Sone canals (Imperial)	71,953	1,48,443
Working expenses.		
Sone canals (Provincial)	6,80,959	7,42,619
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Provincial.		
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Revenue account.		
Sarun canal (Capital account)	340	...
Ditto (Revenue „)	38,313	34,897
WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Madhuban canal	9,387	4,194
Agricultural works.		
Sarun tuccavi embankments under contract ...	33,757	27,449
Tirhoot ditto ditto	18,891	18,719
Chumparun ditto ditto	57,544	35,507
Village channels, Sone canals (contribution) ...	2,596	1,807
Sluices in Sarun district	168	...
Embankments and drainage works (tuccavi) ...	...	19,264
Total ...	9,13,858	10,32,899

The outlay charged to the Capital account of the Sone canals during the year 1889-90, compared with that of the year 1888-89, is shown in detail below:—

	1889-90. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
I.—Works—		
(1) Head works	9,304	4,745
(2) Main canal and branches ...	42,525	54,243
(3) Distributaries	49,794	28,020
(4) Drainage and protective works	26,947	6,242
Total ...	1,28,570	93,250
II.—Establishment	28,179	20,691
III.—Tools and plant	9,301	21,776
IV.—Suspense accounts	(—) 31,693	12,770
Total ...	1,34,357	1,48,487
V.—Less receipts on capital account ...	62,404	44
Net total ...	71,953	1,48,443

Under "Head works" planting of waste lands at Dehree was continued, and some 26,600 trees were planted during the year at an expenditure of Rs. 9,304. Under the other heads the expenditure incurred was on docks at Baroon, Deegah, and Arwal, a post and telegraph office, a godown for dredgers, stores, &c., a toll-house at Baroon, and an office for the Executive Engineer at Bankipore. Rest-houses on the Sukla, Kuruth, and Koormoory distributaries were nearly completed. Considerable progress was made with permanent outlets. Some regulators, syphons, parallel channels, drainage cuts and several smaller works were constructed or under construction during the year.

45. The lengths of canal and distributaries in operation at the close of the year are shown in the tabular statement following:—

Division.	Miles of Navigable Canal.			Miles of Branch Canal.			Miles of Distributaries.		
	Completed at the commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total.	Completed at the commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total.	Completed at the commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total.
Eastern Sone ...	86¼	...	86¼	...	...	...	358	...	358
Arrah	74¼	...	74¼	71½	...	71½	467½	...	467½
Buxar	58	...	58	77½	...	77½	343	11½	354½
Government village channels in Buxar Division	....	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
Total ...	218½	...	218½	148¾	...	148¾	1,182½	11½	1,194

The statement below shows the area irrigated during the year and that preceding:—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugar-cane.	Five years' leases.	Hot weather crops.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1888-89 ...	69,628	69,817	4,600	200,102	11,762	355,909
1889-90 ...	41,917	20,336	5,004	224,268	13,757	305,282

The most noticeable feature in this table is the extension of area under long leases, brought about chiefly by the conversion of kharif into five-year leases.

The smaller total area irrigated was caused by the reduction in rabi irrigation, due to seasonable rainfall.

Rainfall.—The rainfall for the year under review compared with that for the previous year is shown below:—

	1889-90.	1888-89.
	Inches.	Inches.
Arrah Division, five stations ...	41·20	46·53
Buxar do., four do. ...	37·48	43·00
Eastern Sone Division, three stations...	39·26	44·44

In each of the three divisions the rainfall during the year was less, as the fall, which was fairly normal till the latter part of September, almost failed after that time.

The expenditure on maintenance of the works of the Sone canals (direct charges) during the year 1889-90, as compared with that of the previous year, was as follows:—

	1889-90.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
IA.—Extensions and improvements ...	4,712	10,426
IB.—Maintenance and repairs ...	2,91,352	3,27,605
IB.—Transport service	779	577
IC.—Compensation	861	...
II.—Establishment	3,49,795	3,70,091
III.—Tools and plant	33,460	33,920
Total ...	6,80,959	7,42,619

On several bridges on the Chowsa and Gurra Chowbey Branch Canals the existing wooden tops were replaced by masonry arches. The Western Main Series of the Sone Canals was closed from 1st to 11th May 1889, and from 27th November to 6th December 1889, and the Eastern Main Series from the 6th April to the 1st May 1889.

The repairs to these canals were executed as usual, and there was no particular work calling for notice. A much larger quantity of silt than usual was cleared during the year, and about double the quantity of weeds were taken out. The dredging was less owing to the large quantity of silt which was cleared by hand during the closures.

The following statement shows the progress made in the collection of water-rates on the Sone Canals during the past five years:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realizations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	6,95,208	8,07,702	15,02,910	9,78,323	1,26,266	3,98,321
1886-87	3,98,321	6,95,086	10,93,407	8,26,461	35,364	2,31,582
1887-88	2,31,582	7,25,810	9,57,392	5,19,586	26,525	4,11,281
1888-89	4,11,281	7,53,217	11,64,498	7,59,556	24,329	3,80,613
1889-90	3,80,613	7,52,788	11,33,401	8,16,394	35,225	2,81,782

The cash realizations (Rs. 8,16,394) are better than the revised estimate of the year and the realizations of the previous year by Rs. 33,394 and Rs. 56,838 respectively. The decrease in the assessments during the year is very trifling, less than Rs. 500, and is probably due to there being a larger number of long leases at lower rates than in any preceding year. The increase in remissions, amounting to Rs. 10,896, is accounted for by the sum of Rs. 11,071, which was sanctioned in Bengal Government No. 767J, dated 20th May 1889, for damages caused to a considerable area of ripe *dhan* by hail-storms in November 1888. The reduction in the outstanding balances is due to the increase in the realizations and in the remissions.

The traffic on the Sone Canals during the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
		Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86. ...	7,210	77,006	36,16,358	41,707
1886-87 ...	8,573	104,835	64,65,651	49,936
1887-88 ...	8,116	95,072	56,80,508	51,542
1888-89 ...	8,096	106,788	58,04,029	52,412
1889-90 ...	8,058	104,390	49,36,564	50,315

The revenue account of the past five years is shown below—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	9,78,323	8,26,461	5,19,586	7,59,556	8,16,394
Navigation	46,243	54,254	55,904	57,829	57,759
Miscellaneous	38,080	37,714	28,459	26,504	23,342
Total ...	10,62,646	9,18,429	6,03,949	8,43,389	8,97,495
Less refunds of revenue ...	10,657	15,737	15,331	12,611	16,520
Total receipts ...	10,51,989	9,02,692	5,88,618	8,31,278	8,80,975
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	5,41,713	5,65,724	7,01,979	7,42,619	6,80,959
Indirect charges (*a*)	31,632	32,097	50,369	51,813	48,971
Total charges ...	5,73,345	5,97,821	7,52,348	7,94,432	7,29,930
Balance net revenue	4,78,644	3,04,871	(—)1,63,730	36,846	1,51,045

The net revenue of the year under review shows an increase of Rs. 1,14,199 over that of the previous year. This is due to the decrease in the working expenses of Rs. 64,502 and increase of Rs. 59,697, mostly in the water-rate receipts. The navigation and miscellaneous receipts are almost the same as those of the previous year.

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

The only works coming under this head, for which capital and revenue accounts are kept in the Sone Circle, are the Sarun Canals, of which the capital account was virtually closed in 1886 at a total outlay (direct charges) of Rs. 6,69,230.

During the year under review, however, a sum of Rs. 340 was expended on tools and plant under the capital account of the canals against the provision of Rs. 1,000 made in the revised estimate. There was also an expenditure of Rs. 2,876 incurred on the collection of material for the Hirapookur regulator, chargeable to the grant of Rs. 3,000 under capital, but as the work has been stopped, the materials have been transferred to stock.

The revenue account of the canals for and to end of 1889-90 is given below :—

Heads of Account.	Receipts.		Heads of Account.	Charges.	
	During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.		During 1889-90.	To end of 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	22,990	1,75,141	Maintenance and repairs	24,900	2,17,684
Miscellaneous and other receipts	123	7,827	Establishment ...	12,422	66,333
			Tools and plant ...	991	(—) 5,840
			Total ...	38,313	2,78,177
			Indirect charges ...	1,739	10,000
			Total charges ...	40,052	2,88,177
			Balance net revenue ...	(—) 16,939	(—) 1,05,209
Total ...	23,113	1,82,968	Total ...	23,113	1,82,968

The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 23,113 against Rs. 20,814 of the previous year, while the expenditure was Rs. 40,052 against Rs. 36,332 of the year 1888-89. Thus the net revenue of the year was a deficit of Rs. 16,939 against a deficit of Rs. 15,518 of the previous year. The usual silt-clearing and maintenance operations in connection with the feeders were carried out, and eight new spurs were constructed as an additional protection to the Siswa head-works. The occurrence of a breach in the bank of the Roopunchap, a natural high level spill channel which feeds three of the four Sarun canals, and the formation of a diversion cut leading from the breach into the Gundak, caused great anxiety. A long embankment extending across the cut on to high ground on either side, and protected by flank embankments, was designed and commenced towards the end of the year. It is hoped that these measures may prove successful in restoring the old channel.

MADHUBAN CANAL.

The floods of 1889 were unusually severe and caused considerable damage to the Teur weir. An estimate amounting to Rs. 10,186 was sanctioned for necessary repairs to the same, and the work was in progress at end of the year. The usual repairs to the canal were executed during the year.

There were receipts of Rs. 36 only on account of sale of grass and rent of side pits, and an expenditure of Rs. 9,337 incurred on works and maintenance and repairs, establishment and tools and plant, against Rs. 4,194 expended under the same heads of account in the previous year. The area irrigated during the year was 9,134 acres as compared with 8,560 acres in the previous year.

Agricultural Works.

There are no D schedule (Government) embankments in the Sone Circle.

There are three embankments, classed as tuccavi and maintained at the cost of the zemindars, under contract, viz. the Sarun, Chumparun and Tirhoot :—

(1) The Sarun embankment. This embankment was maintained in good condition at a total cost of Rs. 33,757, of which Rs. 2,045 was expended on works and Rs. 17,320 on maintenance and repairs. An unusually high flood occurred in September, which breached a small inner embankment maintained by the civil authorities, and flooded the town of Sonepore.

(2) The Chumparun embankment. There were three high floods during the year, which breached the embankment in three places and washed away the Gobindgunge sluice and protecting spurs. The breaches were so wide that it was found necessary to construct retired lines,

and the works were in progress at the end of the year. The cost incurred in maintaining and repairing the embankment was Rs. 57,544.

(3) The Tirhoot embankment. This embankment was maintained in good repair at a cost of Rs. 18,891. It sustained no damage from the high floods. The total expenditure during the year on these embankments aggregated Rs. 1,10,192 against Rs. 81,675 of the previous year.

The tuccavi embankments not under contract in this Circle are—

(1) The Turki embankment on the right bank of the river Bagmati in the Tirhoot district.

(2) The Bazitpore embankment on the left bank of the river Ganges in the Durbhunga district.

(3) The Monghyr embankment on the left bank of the river Ganges in the Monghyr district.

(4) The Sukri embankment on the left bank of the river Sukri in the Gya and Patna districts.

All of the above embankments were maintained in good order during the year at a total cost of Rs. 16,375 against Rs. 19,264 of the previous year.

Floods.

There were floods in the rivers Ganges, Sone and Gunduck during the year. Those in the Ganges and Gunduck were higher than usual. In the Sone they were not so high as in the previous year. In North Behar the floods of the smaller rivers were not only unusually high, but also of unusually long duration.

Provincial Railways.

GENERAL REVIEW.

THE following Railways come within the Bengal Presidency:—

State Railways for which financial responsibility has been accepted.

			Miles.
Eastern Bengal State Railway System	....	broad gauge	231¾
Ditto ditto	...	metre „	478¼
Ditto ditto	...	2′ 6″ „	37
Tirhoot State Railway	...	metre „	273
Nalhati State Railway	...	4-feet „	27¼

Other Railways.

Bengal Central Railway	...	broad gauge	125
Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway	...	2-feet „	51
Deoghur Railway	...	metre „	4·79
Tarkessur do.	...	broad „	22
Patna-Gya do.	...	„ „	57

Railways coming partly within the Presidency.

East Indian Railway	...	broad gauge	729
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	...	„ „	118
Bengal and North-Western Railway	....	metre „	92½

New lines and extensions.

On the Eastern Bengal State Railway System new mileage to the extent of 74 miles was added to the Northern Section by the opening to traffic of the Katihar-Raiganj and Kasba-Forbesganj Sections of the Assam Behar State Railway. A few miles only now remain to complete the connection between the Eastern Bengal and the Tirhoot State Railways. Good progress is being made, and through communication should shortly be an accomplished fact.

The Budge-Budge extension of 13½ miles was also completed and passed for traffic during the year. The object of this extension is to free the town and shipping from the danger of the large and increasing river traffic in petroleum.

With a view of obtaining a permanent workable river station on the right bank of the Ganges, the extension to Rhyta was resurveyed. Surveys for a connection between the Dooars Tramway and the main line were also undertaken.

The construction of the Sitamarhi extension of the Tirhoot State Railway, which was only commenced during the year, made very satisfactory progress, and this branch, it is expected, will shortly be opened for traffic.

A survey for a project to connect Taki with the Bengal Central Railway was undertaken by that Railway.

The East Indian Railway, with a view of obtaining a shorter route to Calcutta, put a party in the field to examine the country between Mogul Serai

and Howrah. A second survey party, under the orders of the Director-General for Railways, examined a new southern route passing through Palamow, Purulia, and Tarkeshwar. The reports of these surveys have not as yet been received.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company added 118 miles to the lines open to traffic in this Presidency. The length is temporarily worked by the East Indian Railway. A reconnaissance of a route down the Mahanuddy valley to Poori was also undertaken by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Branch lines to Revilganj and Bahramghat were surveyed by the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

Financial results.

The results of the year's working have been extremely satisfactory, the amount credited to Provincial Funds being Rs. 29,87,100, as against Rs. 25,23,480 and Rs. 22,92,740 in 1887-88 and 1888-89 respectively. The details are—

		+ Rs.
Eastern Bengal State Railway	... ...	26,33,138
Tirhoot ditto	... ...	3,39,259
Nalhati ditto	... ...	14,703
Total	...	+29,87,100

Under the Provincial contract the Imperial Government gets credit for any increase over 30 lakhs gross revenue on the broad-gauge section of the Eastern Bengal System of Railways. For the year under review this excess amounted to Rs. 11,69,119, a fair advance over that for last year which stood at Rs. 7,85,152.

The net receipts for the broad and narrow gauge portions of the Eastern Bengal Railway System during the last three years have been—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Broad gauge (Eastern and Southern Sections) ...	32,09,936	37,85,152	41,69,119
Narrow gauge (Northern, Assam-Behar, Kaunia-Dharla, and Dacca Sections)	15,27,245	19,45,023	21,84,976

The prospects of the lines north of the Ganges are most hopeful. The Assam-Behar Section, though but recently opened, is already bringing in heavy receipts, and a traffic equal to that on the Northern Section will no doubt be obtained in a few years.

The Dacca line is now being worked without a loss and shows signs of a developing traffic.

The Tirhoot State Railway, towards the latter half of the year, showed enormous development in traffic receipts, and the net working for the year showed a surplus of Rs. 1,206,290. Great credit is due to Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Boughey, R.E., the Manager of the Eastern Bengal System of Railways, and to Major H. G. Kunhardt, R.E., Manager of the Tirhoot State Railway, and their respective staffs, for the able management of the Railways under their control.

Work done during the year.

On the Eastern Bengal Railway the accommodation for the staff was largely increased, new good-sheds were built at the principal stations on the Northern Section, and the important station-yards at Kooshtea, Damukdea, and Parbatipur were remodelled. Additional water-way and bridge protection works had also to be provided on the newly-opened section of the Assam-Behar State Railway.

On the Northern Section 1·85 miles were relaid with 50lb rails, making a total of 26·13 miles thus laid.

On the Tirhoot State Railway a new pier was built for the Dhanauti bridge in place of the old one, which showed signs of failing. Progress was also made in relaying the road with steel rails in place of the old iron ones.

On the Assam-Behar State Railway the section from Raiganj to Katihar, 37¼ miles, and from Kasba to Forbesganj, 36½ miles, were completed and opened to traffic on the 1st July and by the close of the year on the remaining 13 miles the rail-head was within two miles of Anchra, the ghât station on the Kosi river.

On the Nalhati State Railway the work of replacing the old 30lb iron rails by 40lb steel rails made satisfactory progress. Over 15 miles of the road has now been relaid. The traffic returns for the year in this small line were most satisfactory.

The traffic on the Bengal Central Railway shows signs of further improvement. This line is worked by the Eastern Bengal Railway at 40 per cent. of the gross receipts, but a question as to the charge for depreciation of rolling stock remains unsettled.

The Darjeeling line made satisfactory progress in relaying the Terai Section with 40lb rails, and several useful additions to the station buildings have been commenced. The result of the arbitration on the question of half profits over 5 per cent. was in favour of the Company, and the State will share the profits from 1st July 1889.

The Deoghur Railway showed a very satisfactory increase in receipts over last year.

On the Tarkeshwar Railway the traffic receipts showed the high average of Rs. 246 per mile per week.

The East Indian Railway have kept up to their usual high standard of working. By the failure of the Jynthee bridge on the Chord line in the middle of the monsoon, the whole of the up-country traffic for some months had to be passed over the single line of the Loop, but the excellent traffic arrangements of the Company allowed of the successful accomplishment of this feat. The Sahebgunge-Munihari ferry service was improved by the addition of the five cargo-boats and new landing-stages.

On the Patna-Gya State Railway, worked by the East Indian Railway Company, there has been an increase in traffic over that for the previous year. The gross earnings averaged Rs. 175 per mile per week.

The survey of the Western Bengal Railway was commenced in November 1888 and completed by the 15th May 1889 by Mr. J. Ramsay.

The work done was—

(1) A located line from Gya to near Hooghly on the East Indian Railway *viâ* Baidyanath and Soory.
(2) Alternative line from Gya, *viâ* Baidyanath and Soory, to Ranaghat.
(3) Branch line from Assensole to Soory.

Besides the above, a reconnaissance was made from Gya to Sasseram, and plans and estimates prepared.

The results of the survey show that a line from Mogul Serai *viâ* Gya, Soory and Mugra to Calcutta (Howrah) would be 458 miles, against 469 miles by the present East Indian Railway Chord line; while the alternative line *viâ* Ranaghat to Calcutta (Sealdah) would be 474 miles, and to Sealdah *viâ* Mugra 462 miles. The line *viâ* Soory to Mugra gives the most direct route, while the alternative line *viâ* Ranaghat appears to offer no advantages except that it would form a section of any line that may hereafter be constructed to Moorshedabad and Bhugwangola.

The estimated cost of the two lines is as follows:—

	Rs.
Mogul Serai to Mugra ...	5,11,42,430
Ditto to Ranaghat ...	5,20,69,204

Mr. E. J. Martin, M.I.C.E., F.R.I.B.A., was Secretary during the year. The office of Under-Secretary was held by Mr. T. E. Owen, A.M.I.C.E., and by Mr. H. B. Taylor, A.M.I.C.E., F.C.H., on the former officer taking furlough.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1889-90.

LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

The total length of line open on 31st March 1890 was as follows:—

LENGTH. From	To	Railway distance in miles.	Steamer Service distance in miles.
BROAD GAUGE, 5′ 6″.			
EASTERN SECTION.			
Calcutta	Damukdia ...	120¾	...
Poradaha	Goalundo (*viâ* Chord)...	47	...
Kooshtea Loop Line, including old Kooshtea.		5¾	...
Goalundo	Narayanganj ...	...	100
Canal Junction ...	Chitpore	2	...
	Total Eastern Section ...	175½	100
SOUTHERN SECTION.			
Calcutta	Diamond Harbour ...	38¼	...
Sonarpur	Canning	18	...
Diamond Harbour ...	Tumlook	...	23
	Total Southern Section ...	56¼	23
CENTRAL SECTION.			
Dum-Dum Junction ...	Khoolna	104½	...
Bongong	Ranaghat ...	20½	...
	Total Central Section ...	125	...
	Total Broad Gauge ...	356¾	123
METRE GAUGE, 3′ 3⅜″.			
DACCA SECTION.			
Narayanganj ...	Mymensing ...	86	...
	Total Dacca Section ...	86	...
NORTHERN SECTION.			
Main Line.			
Damukdia	Sara	...	3½
Sara	Siliguri	196	...
Branch Lines.			
Parbatipur ...	Rayganj	50¾	...
Rayganj	Katihar	37½	...
Katihar	Forbesganj ...	58¾	...
Ditto	Manihari ...	15¼	...
Parbatipur	Kaunia	34	...
	Total Northern Section ...	392¼	3½
	Total Metre Gauge ...	478¼	3½
2′ 6″ GAUGE.			
Teesta Ferry ...	...	...	1½
Teesta	Mogal Hât ..	13¾	...
Do.	Jatrapur	23¼	1
Jatrapur	Dhubri	...	45
	Total 2′ 6″ Gauge ...	37	47½
GRAND TOTAL, EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY SYSTEM		872	174

The line was divided into the following districts:—

A District, Broad Gauge.—Eastern, Southern and Central Sections.
B District, Metre Gauge.—Northern Section, including Assam-Behar line and Kaunia-Dharla Railway.
C District, Metre Gauge.—Dacca Section.

The following portion of the Assam-Behar line was opened for goods and passenger traffic on the 1st July 1889, and included as part of the Northern Section under B district:—

	Miles.
Katihar to Rayganj	37½
Kasba to Forbesganj	36½
Total ...	74

The following new stations on other sections were opened during the year:—

Eastern Section.—Banpur between Kissengunge and Ramnagar.
Northern Section.—Jamalganj between Nawabganj and Jaypur Hât for passengers only.
Nurpur between Kaliyaganj and Rayganj.

Capital Works.

The chief capital works in progress or completed during the year were the Budge-Budge extension, the extension of the Assam-Behar line from Forbesganj to Anchra on the river Kosi, and the provision of extra waterway on the newly opened extensions of the Assam-Behar line.

The extension to Budge-Budge was completed and passed for traffic, but not opened for passenger or goods traffic before the end of the year. The extension comprises the following lengths:—

	Miles.
Ballygunge Junction to Tolly's Nullah, completed in 1887	2·53
Tolly's Nullah to Akra Junction, constructed by the Port Commissioners, and taken over from them by the Railway	4·63
Akra Junction to Budge-Budge	6·46
Total ...	13·62

The earthwork of the extension of the Assam-Behar line from Forbesganj to Anchra Ghât, a length of 13·62 miles, was completed during the year, and the rails laid for 11 miles. The unusually high floods over the whole of the Assam-Behar line rendered it necessary to increase the amount of waterway originally allowed on this portion; some of the bridges which had been completed were endangered to such an extent that it became necessary to cut the bank in order to pass off the floods and save them. Additional waterway has since been provided.

Additional waterway and bridge protection works had also to be provided on the newly opened portion of line between Rayganj and Katihar, owing to many of the bridges between the 56th and 75th miles being in danger from scour on account of the high floods. The protection works have been vigorously pushed on during the year, and the substructures for a total additional length of 980 feet of waterway were in progress, and will be completed by the time the girders arrive from England.

The following is a list of other Capital works undertaken during the year:—

Staff-quarters.—Two double units for Guards at Narcaldanga. Quarters for Permanent-way Inspectors at Dinagepore and Sonarpur. House for Locomotive Superintendent at Kanchrapara. Quarters for native staff at Narculdanga, Chitpore, Dum-Dum, Ichhapur, Naihati, Kanchrapara, Sultanpur, Domar, and Jaydebpur. Permanent-way gang huts between Sealdah and Naihati. Institute at Kanchrapara.

Goods Sheds.—New goods sheds at Chitpore, Sara, Saidpur, Domar, Chilhati, Haldibari, Siliguri, Rungpore, and Julpaiguri. Additions to goods sheds at Chirir Bandar, Kaugaon, and Kaliyaganj.

Stations.—Extension of the station at Poradaha. Permanent station buildings at Sangrampur, Changripota, and Garia on the Southern Section. Brick platform walls at Basuldanga, Sangrampur, and Atrai. New delivery office at Chitpore over-bridge, and engine turn-table at Narayanganj.

Sidings.—Remodelling of yards at Kooshtea, Damukdia, and Parbatipur. Additional sidings at Sangrampur, Beliaghata, and Sealdah.

Bridges.—Bridge to replace level-crossing at Russapugla on the Budge-Budge Extension.

Revenue Works.

Relaying.—On the Eastern Section, 5·66 miles were relaid with 73lb steel rails; the length now relaid is 77¼ miles; on the Northern Section, 1·85 miles were relaid with 50lb rails, making a total length of 26·13 miles thus relaid between Sara Ghât and Sultanpur. Arrangements have been made to push on this work vigorously during the current year.

Renewal of rails.—On the Eastern Section, 3·01 miles were renewed, and on the Northern Section, 7·52 miles.

Repairs.—The way and works on the line were kept in good repair during the year, and a large number of new minor works were carried out at the cost of revenue.

Lines under survey.

There were no surveys of any great importance made during the year; the extension to Rhyta was re-surveyed and staked out with a view to its early construction, and a survey about ¾ mile in length was made from Julpaiguri to the Teesta in order to connect with the Dooars tramway, which is shortly to be constructed by a private Company on the opposite bank of the river.

The project for crossing the Ganges by a bridge or tunnel did not make much progress during the year; some erosion of the sandy bank south of Rhyta took place, and the proposed site for the bridge was altered slightly. Further progress in the matter is postponed for the present, pending the completion of the boring operations now about to be commenced.

Floods.

The line was severely tried by extraordinary floods during the year. The Laltikuri bund was breached, and the water rose to within 2 feet 7 inches of the rails at Bogoola. The breach in the bund was not of so serious a nature as that which occurred in 1885, but the immunity from danger secured, and the comparative lowness of the water-level, were no doubt due to the largely increased waterway provided on this section of the line in 1887-88.

On the Goalundo Extension, from mile 116 to mile 120, special precautions were taken to protect the line, and although at one time the rails were submerged for two miles near Kumarkhali, no damage was done, and the traffic was carried on without interruption. At mile 131, however, the abutment of a small culvert was undermined, but no interruption to traffic was caused. Several of the bridges were slightly damaged by the floods, and it has been decided to raise the line between miles 116 and 121, and also between 138 and 141¼.

On the Behar Section the floods were extraordinarily high, and almost all the bridges between miles 56 and 75, with the exception of that over the Mahanuddi, were badly scoured and for a time in danger; traffic for a time was interrupted at one of the bridges on the 67th mile, which was all but carried away, and was saved by a very liberal use of block stone; passengers and mails had to be transhipped for 10 days. The effect of the floods will in future, it is hoped, be lessened by the provision of 20 spans of 40 feet additional waterway, and by an efficient system of protecting the pier abutments of the bridges and the ends of the embankment near them.

The Kaunia-Dharla line was breached near Jatrapur, but the damage was repaired without great inconvenience.

Coal supply.

The coal used during the year on the different sections was obtained from the following sources:—

On the Eastern, Southern, Central, and Dacca Sections	Burrakur coal supplied by Bengal Coal Company at Rs. 3-2 per ton, delivered in wagons at Burrakur. Sanctoria coal supplied by the Bengal Coal Company at Rs. 3 per ton, delivered in wagons at Burrakur.
On the Northern Section	Seebpore coal supplied by Messrs. S. K. Daw and Company at Rs. 2-13 per ton, delivered in wagons at Assensole.
On the Behar Section	Madhubpore coal supplied by the Bengal Coal Company at Rs. 2-12 per ton, delivered in wagons at Babasole.
On the Dhubri Steamer Service and for smithy purposes	Makum coal supplied by the Assam Railway and Trading Company at Rs. 14 per ton, delivered stacked on the bank at Dhubri.

The coal supplied under all the contracts has been of good quality, and the arrangements for delivery were satisfactory. The substitution of Bengal for Makum coal on the Dacca Section has been tried with satisfactory results, and the latter will, unless a reduction is made in the price, only be used in future for the Dhubri Steamer Service and for smithy purposes: possibly only for the latter.

Working agreements.

The agreement with the East Indian Railway continued in force, and, with the exception of the coal traffic, which was satisfactory, very small quantities of goods were exchanged between the two lines at Nairati.

The revised agreement with the Bengal Central Railway was still under consideration during the year; the point remaining to be settled is the interest and depreciation charges due on stock lent by the Eastern Bengal Railway to the Company, or borrowed by the former from the latter. This matter is now before Government.

The revised agreement with the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway for the working of Siliguri station was executed during the year, and effected considerable improvements in the arrangements at that place.

The River Delivery Service between the Gouripore Jute Mills and Budge-Budge continued to be largely used; the arrangements made by the Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company were more satisfactory than in the previous year.

No alteration was made in the agreement with the Port Commissioners; traffic passing on and off the Port Commissioners' line continues to be dealt with by the Port Commissioners, though it is considered that it would be more proper, as well as more convenient to trade, to revert to the practice formerly in force of allowing this railway to deal with its own traffic on the Port Commissioners' line.

The agreement with the India General Steam Navigation Company for the combined steamer and rail service continued to work satisfactorily, and the contracts with Messrs. Bird and Company for handling goods at the riverside and metropolitan termini remained in force during the year.

Some experimental steamer services were run by the India General Steam Navigation Company in connection with the railway, but they were not, as a rule, pecuniarily successful, and were abandoned. The one from Khoolna on the Central Section to Madaripur, from which considerable results were expected as regards goods traffic, was abandoned after a brief season, when no further cargo could be obtained; and a passenger service from Chandpur on the Megna, the proposed terminus of the Chittagong Railway, to Chandipur, a station on the Goalundo-Dacca steamer run, was discontinued for want of support from the public.

With the approaching completion of the docks, a committee was appointed, consisting of official, mercantile, and railway members, to consider the arrangement for working the docks on their opening. The committee's labours were not ended at the close of the year.

TRAFFIC.

The year has been financially a most prosperous one for the railway, and the net earnings amount to nearly 6½ per cent. on the whole Capital expended on the system. The jute crop was again a good one, and the railway succeeded in obtaining more than its normal share of the total despatches by agreements made for the carriage of baled jute by the combined Railway and Steamer Service from Narayanganj. The uninterrupted prosperity of the line during the past few years cannot be counted on as a permanency, and should a failure of the jute crop occur, as was the case in 1883, the present high percentage of interest earned cannot be expected to continue.

There is also the danger of water competition, which at one time assumed a very serious aspect during the past year, when the mill-owners threatened to construct and place their own fleet on the river, and to carry down raw material for themselves from the jute-producing districts. An arrangement was come to between the River Companies and the Mill Directors, by which the jute for the mills is secured to the former, either direct to Calcutta or by the railway *viâ* Goalundo, for a term of years at special rates, and it is satisfactory to find that a severe competition for the traffic, with tonnage in excess of requirements, has for the present been avoided; at the same time it is to be feared that the eventual outcome of the negotiations effected will be a permanent reduction of the rates for the carriage of jute, and for a time, at all events, a shrinkage in the earnings from this traffic will result.

The difficulties experienced by the Traffic Department in carrying on the work of transhipment at the ferry stations were greater than in any previous year since the line has been taken over by Government. On the 1st July, owing to the state of the river at Damukdia, the transhipment work had to be transferred to Kooshtea; on the 16th August it was retransferred to Damukdia, and again back to Kooshtea on 2nd October. On the 6th November Kooshtea had to be closed as a transhipment station owing to the river Gorai being no longer navigable for steamers and flats; and Damukdia being almost unworkable, it became necessary to work the bulk of the through goods traffic from the Northern Section in steamers and flats from Sara to Goalundo. This diversion of the Northern Section traffic necessarily interfered with and delayed ordinary through traffic from Narayanganj and Serajganj, which at the time was considerable; but was preferable to confining transhipments to the small quantity that could be dealt with at Damukdia, and running the risk of a serious block and detention to rolling-stock on the Northern Section. The new goods yard at Sara was at one time partly under water, and some of the lines had to be taken up owing to the sudden rise of the river and consequent erosion of the bank; but the river fortunately fell again before any great damage had been done.

ACCIDENTS.

The most serious accident during the year occurred on 15th April 1889, at a bridge at mile 23, a short distance north of Madhnagar station on the Northern Section. An up mixed train consisting of engine and tender, 11 coaching vehicles, 1 low-sided and 18 covered goods wagons, and one brake-van, 31 vehicles in all, was caught, while crossing the bridge, by a tornado, and the whole of the vehicles, with the exception of one third class carriage and the rear brake-van, were derailed and overturned; 10 vehicles being blown off the bridge into the river, and 19 down the embankment. There were about 140 passengers in the train, of whom 89 were emigration coolies; there were no first or second class passengers. Seven passengers were killed and 80 injured. Considerable damage was done to the rolling-stock, the cost of repairing which was estimated at about Rs. 11,000.

On the 9th July, at 3-45 in the morning, two buffaloes were run over by a down passenger train between Forbesganj and Arariya stations

on the Assam-Behar Section. The speed of the train is said to have been about 15 miles an hour. The accident occurred near a bridge, between mileage 140 and 141, resulting in the derailment of three third class carriages attached next to the engine. The damages were slight, and the consequences of the derailment were far less serious than might have been expected; none of the passengers in the derailed carriages were injured.

On the 22nd July last, an East Indian Railway goods train from Assensole *viâ* Naihati was run into by the Easrten Bengal State Railway mail train from Khoolna, at the Dum-Dum Junction station, where the Eastern and Central Sections of the Eastern Bengal State Railway are connected. The result of the collision led to no serious injury to any passenger. The Eastern Bengal State Railway engine and three carriages were derailed. Some of the East Indian Railway vehicles were also derailed, but the injuries to them were slight. The permanent-way suffered considerably for a length of about 100 yards, and two timber trucks belonging to the Eastern Bengal Railway line were almost completely destroyed. The driver of the East Indian Railway was responsible for the accident; he came within the distant signal, which, as well as the home signal, was against him, and fouled the crossing over which the Khoolna mail was about to pass.

On the 26th October, flat No. AI, while being towed by the steamer *Soorma* together with another flat, grounded in the river Gorai, off Kooshtea, during a gale. The flat sank after a short time, in spite of efforts made to keep her afloat. The cargo on board, consisting partly of piece-goods, was a valuable one; salvage operations were commenced as soon as possible, and part has since been recovered; but the value of the flat has been charged off against revenue as a total loss.

Persons employed.

The total number of persons of all classes employed on the system during the year was 14,804 as against 13,426 in 1888-89, the increase being chiefly due to the opening of a further portion of the Assam-Behar State Railway.

Railway Police.

The total number of cases of crime dealt with by the Railway Police was 503 against 526 in the previous year, the decrease being principally under "Minor offences against property."

The general result of the cases dealt with, as compared with the previous year, is as follows:—

	1888.	1889.
Cases reported	526	503
Do. declared false	65	52
Do. sent up for trial	323	313
Do. in which conviction was obtained ...	266	246
Number of persons arrested	421	456
Do. do. tried	395	422
Do. do. convicted	309	310
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of property stolen	16,570	11,627
Do. do. recovered	6,734	6,679

The following are the chief cases of offences against property. A native passenger was robbed of property to the value of over Rs. 300 while asleep in a railway carriage on the Northern Section, and the robbery was traced by the police to a man who entered the same carriage as the complainant at Nattore. On enquiry into this man's antecedents, it was found that two other charges, one of drugging and the other of theft, were pending against him. He was sent up for trial, convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for the robbery on the railway.

In another case, a registration clerk in the Rajmehal post office extracted a railway receipt for some boxes of silk from a registered letter, and forwarded it to a friend in Calcutta, who obtained delivery of the silk at Calcutta and rebooked it over the railway to Dacca. Both men were sent up for trial, convicted, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

In two cases of offences against property committed during the previous year, clues were obtained during this year, which enabled the police to bring the cases to a satisfactory issue. Both offences were found to have been committed by the same man; the property stolen being valued in one case at Rs. 514, and in the other at Rs. 1,783, of which property to the value of Rs. 440 and Rs. 1,500, respectively, was recovered. Both cases were sent up for trial, and the accused was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment in the first case, and two years' in the second.

There were only nine cases in which railway servants were prosecuted for neglect of duty under the Railway Act, of which two only require notice: one, in which a driver was prosecuted for causing the death of a khalasie at Dattapukur, on the Central Section, by rash driving while shunting; the other, the prosecution of the assistant station-master of Halsa, on the Eastern Section, for negligently allowing a train to proceed on to a siding on which wagons were standing, thereby causing a collision and considerable damage to the rolling-stock. The driver was acquitted by the Magistrate, and the assistant station-master of Halsa convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 60.

The only other serious case in which a railway servant was concerned was the prosecution of a shunter, under section 302A of the Indian Penal Code, for tampering with the brake of an engine standing in the Sealdah yard, and thereby causing the death of a native fireman who was working underneath the engine. The shunter was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

SCHOOLS.

The following are the statements of the railway and district schools in the prescribed forms:—

Railway Schools.

RAILWAY.	Number of schools.	ATTENDANCE: Children. Number on the roll.	Children. Average daily attendance.	Apprentices and workmen. Number on the roll.	Apprentices and workmen. Average daily attendance.	ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION. Government grant.	Railway grant.	School fees.	Total.	Annual expenditure.
							Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Eastern Bengal State Railway System ...	6	21	17·68	180·5	58·19	...	1,147	...	1,147	1,147

Local and District Schools.

RAILWAY.	Number of schools.	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE. Children.	Apprentices and workmen.	Annual railway grant.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	
Eastern Bengal State Railway System ...	9	220·49	...	2,414	

Medical arrangements.

Nineteen thousand three hundred and fifty patients were treated at the various dispensaries on the line during the year, of which number 3,541 were Europeans and Eurasians, 11,335 Hindus, 3,817 Musalmans, and 657 other castes. The total number of patients admitted into the hospitals for treatment during the year was 329.

The general working of the Medical Department, under the supervision of the chief medical officer, whose appointment was confirmed during the year, was satisfactory, though the department is not yet up to the sanctioned strength owing to the non-appointment up to the 31st March 1890 of five out of the six apothecaries for whom posts were provided in the scale of medical establishment sanctioned for the system in December 1888. The absence of the apothecaries, whose places had to be filled by civil hospital assistants, entailed considerable extra work on the chief medical officer, who, at the expense of his own duties of supervision, has had to attend cases and look after details, which men with higher qualifications and greater experience could have been safely left to deal with. As there appeared to be no likelihood at the end of the year of apothecaries being available, application was made to fill the posts sanctioned for them by appointing assistant surgeons, and it is hoped that the department will be brought up to its full strength in this way during the next year.

Railway cholera hospitals have, as in former years, been opened for the admission of emigration coolies attacked with cholera while *en route* to Assam; the total number of coolies treated at these hospitals during the year was 159.

Stores.

Nothing in the administration of the Stores Department during the year calls for special notice; the ordinary work of the department has been carried out satisfactorily; the verification of stores has made satisfactory progress, and the surplus store lists of the various depôts have been considerably reduced. The construction stores of the Behar Section were collected at Katihar and verified during the year.

The transactions of the department for the year were as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Balance on 1st January 1889 (including Assam-Behar and Kaunia-Dharla Sections)		24,45,390
Add—Receipts by purchase—		
In England	10,52,345	
In India	13,79,083	
From returns to stores	1,41,210	
Writes-back, depôt transfers, and stores returned from Revenue	11,40,753	
		37,13,341
		61,58,731
Less—Issues during the year to—		
Capital works	12,97,902	
Revenue account (less stores returned to stock) ...	20,46,597	
Sales	68,745	
Rs.		
Writes-back, depôt transfers, and stores returned from Revenue 10,64,938		
Write-back to purchases 3,896		
	10,68,834	
		44,82,078
Balance at close of year		16,76,653

Capital transactions during 1889.

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.	
On main Construction head, including Establishment and Plant ...	28,53,285		
On rolling-stock and flotilla ...	7,09,385		
		35,62,670	
On Stores—			
English	10,52,345		
Indian (net)	13,79,063		
From returns to stores	1,41,210		
Writes-back, depôt transfers, and stores returned from Revenue ...	11,40,753		
		37,13,341	
Decrease in Suspense Account and increase in liabilities		1,45,844	
Gross outlay ...	...	74,21,855	
Credits.			
For stores used on Revenue works ...	20,46,597		
Ditto Capital works or sold...	13,66,647		
Writes-back, depôt transfers, and stores returned from Revenue Rs. 10,64,938			
Writes-back to purchases ... 3,896			
	10,68,834		
		44,82,078	* Eastern Section ... ... 86,39,07 Rs. Northern do. ... ... 5,35,891 Dacca do. ... ... 1,49,733 Kaunia and Dharia State Railway ... ... —58 Assam-Behar State Railway 13,99,305
Net outlay. ...	...	*29,39,777	Total ... 29,39,777

* made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Indian outlay (less receipts on Capital Account) ...	21,94,695
English outlay on stores	7,45,082
Total ...	29,39,777

Revenue transactions during 1889.

	Rs.
Gross receipts	1,11,76,674
Working expenses (44·60 per cent.) ...	49,85,048
Net earnings ...	61,91,626

Traffic and Working.

The following gives the comparison of earnings for the years 1888 and 1889:—

Main heads.	1888.	1889.	Difference. More.	Difference. Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching ...	34,10,103	36,43,839	2,33,736	...
Goods	62,21,155	64,46,104	2,24,949	...
Telegraph ...	26,789	27,850	1,061	...
Steam-boat earnings	6,72,064	7,65,492	93,428	...
Sundries ...	1,89,099	2,93,389	1,04,290	...
Total ...	1,05,19,210	1,11,76,674	6,57,464	...
		Increase	6,57,464	

Passenger traffic.—The most noticeable feature in the passenger traffic was a small decrease in the number of season ticket-holders during the second half of the year, though the earnings from season tickets showed a slight increase. This class of traffic has hitherto shown steady development, and the exact cause of the check it has now received is not known. When the automatic vacuum brake is fitted to the local trains, it will be possible to improve the local train service, and it is hoped that when this has been done the local traffic will recover.

Goods traffic.—The total quantity of jute carried over the railway was 356,809 tons, as against 334,431 during the previous year. At the most noticeable features in the jute traffic were the falling off in the despatches of drummed jute from the Goalundo and Pachooria local stations, and the very large increase in the despatches of baled jute from Narayanganj. There was a serious falling off in the rice traffic due to a partial failure of the crops from want of rain, and to the destruction caused to the crops later on by heavy floods; the total quantity of rice carried fell from 87,529 tons in 1888 to 53,727 tons in 1889.

Steamer traffic.—The increase in steamer earnings is due partly to the abolition of the off-day on the Goalundo-Narayanganj steamer service, the service having been made a daily one from the 1st January 1889, and partly to the large amount of traffic brought across the ferry from the Northern Section.

Locomotive, Carriage, and Wagon Departments.

The total train mileage on the different Sections was as follows:—

		1889.
1.	Eastern	1,294,544
2.	Southern	148,402
3.	Central	*303,444
4.	Northern	853,513
5.	Behar	161,381
6.	Dacca	181,745
7.	Kaunia and Dharla	27,256

On the broad-gauge portion of the line, three engines (H class, by Dubs and Company) were replaced at the cost of Revenue, making the total number on the line, at the end of the year, 92; the number of metre and 2 feet 6 inches gauge engines on the line was the same as in the previous year, viz. 74. The average mileage per engine of the total stock during the year, and the cost of repairs, were as follows:—

	Mileage per engine.	Cost of repairs per engine.
		Rs.
Broad gauge ...	23,914	2,857
Metre gauge ...	20,120	1,074

On the Northern Section the rolling-stock was increased by the addition of 320 metre-gauge covered goods wagons and 10 third class carriages, making the total number of metre-gauge coaching and goods vehicles on the Northern and Behar Sections (excluding Kaunia-Dharla Section) 241 and 1,367, respectively. The total number of vehicles on the line on the other sections was as follows:—

	Coaching.	Goods.
Eastern Section broad gauge ...	447	1,888
Kaunia-Dharla Section, 2′ 6″ gauge	28	67
Dacca Section, metre gauge ...	85	241

The Canadian lubricating oil which was received at the end of 1888 was used throughout the year for lubricating the axles of vehicles, but was found to be unsuitable for locomotives and machinery, for which castor-oil is still used. The high price of castor-oil, due to partial failure in the oil-seed crop, neutralized the saving effected by the introduction of the Canadian oil,

* Exclusive of 11,713 miles run by ballast trains.

and the cost of oiling is therefore considerably higher than in the previous year; naturally, however, the higher the price of castor-oil rises, the more economical is the partial substitution of the cheaper Canadian oil, and the saving during the year effected by its use has in reality been considerable.

Experimental trains fitted with the vacuum and Westinghouse brakes have been running on the local service throughout the year; both systems have worked satisfactorily; but as it has been decided to adopt the vacuum brake on all Indian railways, orders were issued at the end of the year to remove the Westinghouse brake. Estimates for fitting the Darjeeling and Goalundo mails, and the local service trains, with the automatic vacuum brake, were submitted for sanction shortly after the end of the year.

Steamer Service.

The total number of steamers on the list on the 31st December 1889 was 18, and the number of flats 34, including 1 cargo boat; of these 1 steamer and 10 flats are chartered to the India General Steam Navigation Company. Four flats, costing Rs. 1,34,080, were added during the year to the railway flotilla, two of which were built in the Government Dockyard, and two transferred from the Tirhoot State Railway. One flat (AI) was lost in the Gorai river, near Kooshtea, in October, and the steamer *Tara* was dismantled and her hull sold.

Traffic Department.

In spite of the very serious difficulties experienced by the Traffic Department in transhipping goods at the Sara-Damukdia ferry, there was at no time during the year such a serious block to the through traffic from the Northern Section as occurred in the previous year. At the time the transhipment had to be carried on between Sara and Goalundo, owing to the mouth of the Gorai silting up, despatches from stations on the Northern Section were necessarily limited, and goods waiting for despatch accumulated on the station registers; but though there were delays, there was no absolute block, and the traffic was gradually worked off as the difficulties of transhipment were overcome. The metre-gauge rolling-stock, with the addition of 320 new metre-gauge wagons which were put on the line during the year, was found to be sufficient for the requirements of the traffic on the Northern Section, and on the Eastern Section the 230 new wagons built in the previous year enabled the traffic to be disposed of without borrowing wagons from the East Indian Railway, as in former years. The jute from the Northern Section was later than usual, and the tea traffic thus obtained unusually prompt despatch.

On the Goalundo-Narayanganj Service, the railway steamers were able for the first time to run continuously by the Pudma route, thus securing to the railway the traffic at the intermediate stations throughout the year. The Dacca Ghât station, from which the India General Steam Navigation Company used to run a flat to Goalundo in connection with the railway, was finally closed during the year, and the combined service discontinued. This measure met with considerable opposition from some of the Dacca traders; but the service did not pay owing to the small amount of traffic they were able to contribute, and it was impossible for the railway to continue to keep it up, solely for their convenience, to deal with traffic which could be sent *viâ* Narayanganj; the river route from Dacca to Narayanganj running parallel to the railway line between those places. To minimise the inconvenience caused to the traders by closing the Ghât station, the Post Gollah sidings near Dacca, which were constructed to facilitate the transport of stores for the Dacca line during its construction, were opened for public traffic.

The branch parcel offices in the Strand road and at the north end of Chowringhee, which were established last year, continued to be largely used; but the earnings from the parcel traffic were less than in the previous year, owing to a falling off in the fish traffic from Goalundo.

Hire of rolling-stock.

Two hundred and fifty covered goods wagons were lent to the East Indian Railway in January 1889, and their return finally completed in March. No goods vehicles were hired from the East Indian Railway during the year.

RATES AND FARES.

The changes made during the year consist mainly of the usual alterations in the jute rates, which vary with the season, and the assimilation of the charges for grains and seeds and other staples with those in force on the East Indian Railway in cases of through-booking.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

METRE GAUGE.

I.—LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

The total mileage open for traffic was the same as that of last year, viz. 273 miles. Heavy floods occurred during the rains, which caused great damage to the line, especially between Jhanjharpore and Bhaptiahi, where, besides serious scour at many of the small culverts, a bridge at mile $\frac{64}{6}$ totally collapsed, which necessitated the erection at once of a temporary bridge to prevent the stoppage of traffic.

A new pier was built for the Dhanauti bridge at mile 118 in place of the old cast-iron cylinder pier, which also showed signs of giving way.

II.—STORES.

The Store Department was directly under the Locomotive Superintendent assisted by a Sub-Storekeeper; this arrangement has worked well and with economy.

There was one main depôt at Samastipur, under the direct charge of the Locomotive Superintendent assisted by a Sub-Storekeeper. For the construction work of the Durbhunga-Bairagnia Branch a store depôt was opened at Durbhunga, under the Store Department, in December 1889.

The balance of stores at the Samastipur and Durbhunga depôt at end of December 1889 amounted to Rs. 2,97,663 and Rs 10,973 respectively, as detailed below :—

	Samastipur depôt.	Durbhunga. depôt.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bridge work	4,151	...
Engineer's plant	10,320	396
Workshop machinery, &c.	14,313	...
Ballast and permanent-way	50,863	3,146
Rolling-stock—Locomotive	45,823*	...
Ditto— Coaching and goods stock, iron-works	21,255	...
Station materials and fencing	20,700	1,584
Tools	10,094	297
Hardware, copper, zinc, &c.	22,312	345
Lamps and lamp fittings	11,546	41
Leather and India-rubber goods	5,350	...
Metals	30,512	2,880
Painters' stores	7,061	337
Timber	3,947	...
Fuel	4,730	...
Furniture	1,233	...
Cloth, clothing, &c.	1,532	2
Miscellaneous	22,024	1,945
Stationery	4,025	...
Press and printing materials	136	...
Stores in transit	5,536	...
Total ...	2,97,663	10,973

* Represents value of spare parts of engines and not of complete engines.

The rolling stock on the line at the end of the year was as follows:—

	No.
Locomotive engines ...	45
Coaching vehicles ...	190*
Goods „ ...	889

The following additions to the rolling-stock were made during the year:—

	No.
Coaching vehicles ...	9

III.—Capital transactions.

	To end of the year.	For the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
The total capital expenditure to end of December 1889 amounts to	2,12,28,094	4,33,777
The following are the sections of the line under which it was expended:—		
1. Tirhoot State Railway open line (including Kunwa Ghât Extension) ...	2,10,61,923	2,83,671
2. Durbhunga-Bairagnia Branch	1,66,171	1,50,106
The interest for the year at 4 per cent. on the total capital outlay amounts to ...	8,41,932	.....
Net revenue for the year	9,78,246	.....
Showing a net gain to Government of ...	1,36,314	.....

IV.—Revenue transactions.

The following table compares the financial results of the year's working with those of the previous year:—

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of expenses on earning.	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay on open line
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.		
1888	262·5	18,07,283	10,08,408	7,98,875	55·80	3·84
1889	273	18,96,674	9,18,428	9,78,246	48·42	4·66
Difference more +, less—	+ 10·5	+ 89,391	− 89,980	+1,79,371	−7·38	+·82

Owing to the opening of the Bhaptiahi-Pertabgunge Section (14 miles) of the Kosi Extension for goods traffic during the fourth quarter of 1888, the mean mileage worked during 1889 was 10·5 more than that of 1888.

The gross earnings of the year show an increase of Rs. 89,391, or 4·95 per cent., in comparison with the previous year; whereas the working expenses show a decrease of Rs. 89,980, or 8·92 per cent. The net earnings of the year amount to Rs. 9,78,246, or Rs. 1,79,371 more than those of the previous year, and yield a return of 4·66 per cent. on the total capital outlay, against 3·84 of the preceding year. The percentage of working expenses on gross earnings is 48·42 against 55·80 of the previous year.

* Twenty-five vehicles are adapted for military purposes.

V.—Traffic and working.

Coaching traffic.—The number of passengers carried and the receipts realized therefrom compare as follows:—

	First class.		Second class.		Intermediate class.		Third class.		Total.	
	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.	No.	Earnings.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1889	8,781	26,137	10,003	16,266	10,123	7,952	2,149,947	7,02,821.	2,178,854	7,53,176
1888	8,300	26,090	9,504	16,790	9,191	7,518	2,080,099	6,67,835	2,107,094	7,18,233
Increase	481	47	499	...	932	434	69,848	34,986	71,760	34,943
Decrease	...	...	...	524	...	...	...	...	...	...

The general increase in coaching traffic is due mainly to large use of return journey tickets and to the development of third class passenger traffic, which suffered greatly in 1888 owing to scarcity in the district.

The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile amounted to 1·86 pies against 1·80 of the previous year. This increase is due to certain flag stations having been opened to public traffic during the year under review, which led to increase the receipts under third class, as a station-to-station rate is in force on this line for that class. The coaching receipts per train mile amounts to Rs. 3·18 against Rs. 2·71 of 1888.

Goods traffic.—The following is a summary of the number of tons lifted, and the receipts realized therefrom, during the year 1889 as compared with 1888:—

Year.	General merchandise.	Military stores.	Railway materials for construction.	Coal for the public, and construction.	Coal for Revenue only.	Revenue stores other than coal.	Live-stock.	Rents, miscellaneous, &c.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
1889 ...	299,223	18	6,024	12,230	6,002	7,978	59	...
1888 ...	272,909	17	9,592	13,234	8,699	8,485	20	...
Increase ...	26,314	1	...	...	...	...	39	...
Decrease ...	...	...	3,568	1,004	2,697	507	...	...

Receipts.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889 ...	8,04,519	167	20,847	22,985	4,261	9,159	137	10,672
1888 ...	7,53,007	146	31,032	27,625	5,931	8,947	224	17,067
Increase ...	51,512	21	...	...	...	212	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	10,185	4,640	1,670	...	87	6,395

From the above it will be seen that there is an increase under general merchandise, but all other heads show a decrease in comparison with 1888. The import of cheap rice, grain and other food-grains owing to the scarcity that prevailed in the districts during 1888 and the first portion of the year 1889, and the bumper rice crops during 1889 which led to a large export during November and December 1889, the export of mustard and other oil-seeds, and the import of salt in large quantities, accounts for the increase under general merchandise.

The decrease under "railway materials for construction" is due to less materials carried in consequence of the Kosi extension having been completed as far as Pertabgunge, and under "coal for the public" to a smaller quantity of coal being used by factories consequent on the enhancement of rates at collieries.

The average sum received for carrying a ton one mile amounts to pies 7·25 against 6·64 of 1888. This is attributed to the enhancement of rate on edible grains and salt.

Five miles of 50lb steel rails have been laid between Silout and Mozufferpore in place of the old 40lb iron rails. These 50lb rails are found to give a far better road than 41¼lb rails for the heavy trains now running, the greater depth of the rail making the road stiffer and causing less wear and tear to the rolling-stock running over it.

Besides several minor works, the following important works were completed:—

(1) New machine shop, Samastipur.
(2) Additional waterways on the Eastern Branch.
(3) Additional goods shed accommodation with a total area of about 15,000 square feet.

Mineral resources.—The coal used during the year for locomotives was obtained from the Giridih Union Coal Company at Rs. 3-4 per ton, and that for flotilla and workshop boiler from the Alipore Coal Company at Rs. 2-8 per ton, and was of very good quality.

The total quantity consumed by locomotives was 8,807 tons, costing Rs. 54,112, or about Rs. 6-2 per ton delivered into wagons at the colliery. The average consumption per engine mile was 24·57lb, and per train mile 30·93lb.

VI.—Rates and Fares.

With a view to encourage traffic, ordinary return journey tickets were issued in through booking with the East Indian Railway and the Bengal and North-Western Railway, the number of days for which they were available being reckoned according to the distance travelled; and on the Tirhoot State Railway return journey ticket-holders were allowed to travel with time-expired tickets on payment of the difference between one return and two single journey fares, provided they were used within a month from the date of expiry of the time. These concessions have been availed of by the public with benefit to the railway.

The reduced rate of 7 pies per 100 maunds per mile for salt booked through from Howrah to stations above 50 miles on this line *vid* Mokameh Ghât, introduced last year in order to compete with the boat traffic, was withdrawn and a 20 pies rate introduced; this has not only contributed largely to increase the receipts, but the quantity carried has also increased.

Edible grains and pulses of all kinds and seeds, except indigo seed, when tendered in quantities of not less than 140 maunds and carried 70 miles or more over this railway, all special class conditions being fulfilled, were charged at 25 instead of 20 pies per 100 maunds, and helped to increase the receipts.

During the monsoon the rates were not generally reduced over several stations on the line. The only stations it was considered advisable to reduce and compete with the boat traffic were Bettiah, Durbhunga, and Haiya Ghât. This somewhat increased the monsoon earnings.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

GAUGE 4 FEET.

I.—Lines open for Traffic.

The length of railway open for traffic on 31st March 1890 was the same as last year, 27·25 miles (exclusive of sidings) from Nalhati to Azimganj. The traffic was carried on throughout the whole year without interruption. No accident of serious nature occurred during 1889-90.

II.—Stores.

The procedure of obtaining ordinary small stores through the Port Storekeeper, by local purchase or from reserve stock, was maintained during the year. Castor-oil was not available from the Rajshahye Jail, and hence obtained from the local market through the Port Store-keeper, Calcutta.

There is no vehicle stock in this line adapted for military purposes.

The balance of stores in hand on 31st December 1889 was Rs. 14,848, as detailed below:—

Class.		Rs.
A.	Bridge-work	790
B.	Engineer's plan	977
C.	Workshop machinery and heavy tools ...	140
D.	Ballast and permanent-way	3,531
E.	Rolling-stock—Locomotive	1,597*
	Ditto Coaching and goods stock, iron-works, &c.	1,905
F.	Station materials and fencing	337
G.	(*a*) Tools ... ... }	561
	(*b*) Stores ... ... }	
	(1) Hardware, copper, tin and zincware ...	1,080
	(2) Lamps and lamp fittings	391
	(3) Leather and India-rubber goods ...	202
	(4) Metals	1,584
	(5) Painter's stores	358
	(6) Timber	469
	(7) Fuel	†—21
	(8) Furniture for stations, offices, and refreshment-rooms	4
	(9) Cloth, clothing, and equipments	54
	(10) Miscellaneous	753
	(11) Stationery	136
	Total ...	14,848

III.—Capital Transactions.

The capital transactions on this line for 1889 were as follows:—

	To end of the year.	For the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
The total capital expenditure amounted to	3,40,252	—670

Expenditure during the year 1889—	Rs.
Land (sale proceeds) ...	—108
Suspense transactions—	
(Reduction in balance) ...	—562
	—670

The interest for the year at 4 per cent. on the total capital outlay to end of December 1889 was Rs. 13,929, and as the net revenue for the year was Rs. 22,699, the net gain to Government was Rs. 8,770.

IV.—Revenue Transactions.

The following table shows the final result of the year as compared with the previous year:—

Years.	Mean mileage worked.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888	27·25	1,04,268	81,738	22,530
1889 ...	27·25	1,04,010	81,311	22,699
Difference ...	...	—258	—427	+169

* There are no engines in stock; the balance represents value of spare parts.

† Due to issue of coal at a higher rate than the purchase rate. This has been adjusted in account of January 1890.

V.—Traffic and Working.

The following table shows the earnings under different heads as compared with the previous year:—

Main heads.	1888.	1889.
	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching	62,035	64,426
Goods	39,479	34,422
Electric Telegraph ...	695	983
Sundries	2,059	4,179
Total ...	1,04,268	1,04,010

Coaching traffic.—There has been a small increase under all classes of passenger traffic, which may be attributable to the general improvement of traffic.

Goods traffic.—This traffic shows a decrease of Rs. 5,057, which is chiefly due to less export of rice owing to less demand in North-Western Provinces this year, and to piece-goods being partly carried by steamers plying between Jeagunge and Calcutta.

Sundries.—There was an increase of Rs. 2,120 under this head during 1889, and this was due to the sale of unserviceable revenue stores, viz. rails and sleepers, at a better rate.

Engineering Department.

The total expenditure on maintenance during the year was Rs. 30,625.

Relaying.—The total length of line renewed with 41¼lb steel rails during the year was 4 miles, bringing the total to nearly 15½ miles. The best of the old 31lb rails taken out of the road in course of relaying with 41¼lb rails were used for renewals and repairs where required on the rest of the line. The total number of sleepers renewed during the year was 8,115, out of which 984 were new iron wood sleepers and 7,131 old East Indian Railway sâl sleepers.

Earthwork.—208,013 cubic feet of earthwork executed for making up formation of embankment.

Repairs.—The stations and buildings on the line were kept in good repair throughout the year. The cart road at Sagordighi station has been diverted to admit a new station building with proper platform being built in place of old one decayed.

Sidings.—An additional coal siding at Azimganj, commenced at the latter end of the year, is in progress.

Locomotive Department.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 12,574. The total number of engines on the line was six, of which the two engines "Ada" and "Peterpiper" have had extensive repairs effected in the workshop at Kanchrapara. The remaining four engines have also undergone slight repairs. Engine "Peterpiper" has been transferred to the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the year, reducing the stock on the line to five engines.

Train and engine mileage.—The following table shows the number of train and engine miles performed by each engine:—

Year.	Number of locomotive engines on list.	Total engine mileage.	Average mileage per engine.	Total cost of repairs.	Average cost per engine.	Average cost per engine mile.
First half of 1888 ...	6	26,385¾	4,397·66	1,911	318·5	1·15
Second half of 1888 ...	6	25,790¼	4,298·33	7,419	1,236·5	4·60
First half of 1889 ...	6*	26,602½	4,433·75	5,052	842	3·03
Second half of 1889 ...	6*	26,854½	4,475·75	1,232	205·3	0·73

* The actual number of engines running on the line was four, and the average mileage per engine was 6,650·62 and 6,713·62 in first and second half of 1889 respectively.

The following statement will show the quantity of fuel consumed, and the cost incurred thereon, during the financial years 1887-88, 1888-89, 1889-90:—

Year.	Quantity.	Average rate per ton.	Consumption per		Cost per		Remarks.
			Train mile.	Engine mile.	Train mile.	Engine mile.	
	Tons. cwt. qr. lb.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1887-88 ...	433 5 3 0	7·25	21·32	19·64	1·10	0·90	
1888-89 ...	419 0 2 13	5·83	19·41	18·02	0·80	0·75	
1889-90 ...	450 16 0 0	4·65	20·80	18·72	0·67	0·62	

It will be observed that the cost of coal per train and engine mile in 1890 has fallen Rs. 13 per ton owing to a reduction in the freight over the East Indian Railway.

Carriage and Wagon Department.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,671. During the year under reference one-third class carriage was constructed and placed on the line. The following statement will show the vehicle stock on 31st March 1890:—

Particulars.	Coaching.						Goods.	
	First class carriages.	Composite carriages.	Second class carriages.	Third class carriage.	Horse-box.	Passenger brake.	Covered goods wagons.	Open low-sided wagons.
Total stock on line on 31st March 1889	2	2	1	5	...	2	15	13
Additions during the year 1889-90	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	2	1	6	...	2	15	13
Reductions during the year 1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total stock on line on 31st March 1890	2	2	1	6	...	2	15	13

The following statement will show the cost of repair to vehicle stock:—

	Per total train mile.		
	1888.	1889.	
Repairs to coaching vehicles ...	0·40	1·23	
Ditto goods ditto ...	0·31	1·73	
Cleaning carriage and wagons, &c. ...	0·09	0·11	
Total ...	0·81	3·08	Increase due to the construction of one-third class carriage and four low-sided wagons.

The ordinary repairs to engines and vehicles were executed in the Nalhati workshops.

Traffic Department.

The gross expenditure on this department during the year was Rs. 13,909 against Rs. 11,304 in 1888, being an increase of Rs. 2,605, principally due to a portion of Manager's pay and allowances being fairly debited to this department which were formerly charged wholly to Abstract E—"General Charges." There were also minor increases under "Fuel, lighting, and water, &c.," owing to thorough renewal of lamps in 1889, and under "Miscellaneous" to watches purchased for guards.

VI.—Rates and Fares.

There was no alteration in rates and fares either in coaching or goods traffic during the year.

With a view to tap the grains, seeds, and salt carried over the Bhagirutty river by steamer and boats, efforts are being made in communication with the East Indian Railway to reduce the existing through rate between Azimganj and Howrah.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

GAUGE, 5 FEET 6 INCHES.

I.—Works completed.

On Ranaghat Branch.

There has not been any work of importance completed on this branch during the year.

Main Line.

The work for ballasting 30½ miles of line (reckoning from Dum-Dum Junction onwards) has been completed.

The ballasting under the estimate for ballasting 10 miles of the line at worst places in the Khoolna Division has also been completed.

Works in progress.

The survey of a route from Maslandapur or Habra station to Taki *viâ* Baduria is being carried out with the object of ascertaining whether a light steam tramway could be laid with advantage as a feeder to the railway.

The construction of a permanent station building, platform and station-master's quarters at Maslandapur has been sanctioned and the work was commenced; but owing to information having been received from the Chairman of the Local Board, 24-Pergunnahs, that the construction of a feeder road from Maslandapur to Baduria had been deferred, the work has not been proceeded with further.

Jadubpore Nabharan.—The construction of a goods-shed and an approach road to it is in progress.

Feeder Roads.

At Majergram the road having been carried round past the front of the station building, an approach road and gate have been provided by the Company within railway limits.

General.

Goods Traffic.—The goods traffic of the Bengal Central Railway did not come up to expectation this year owing to the unfortunate falling off which occurred during the jute season, viz. in the autumn of 1889. The cause of this falling off in the carriage of jute over the railway was due in a great measure to the state of the Calcutta market, the rates having fallen to such an extent (as the result of over-speculation) that dealers in jute did not find it to their advantage to incur the expense of forwarding jute by rail to Calcutta.

The total amount of receipts for the carriage of jute over the line during 1889 is Rs. 89,130, whereas in 1888 the amount received was Rs. 1,07,156.

There has also been a considerable falling off in rice, the revenue from that commodity having sunk from Rs. 7,730 in 1888 to Rs. 2,008 in 1889.

Sugar shows a fair increase, as also seeds and coal; but the total receipts on account of principal commodities during the whole of 1889 are only Rs. 2,06,870 as against Rs. 2,20,705 in 1888.

II.—Lines under survey or projected.

There are at present two lines under survey, viz.—

(1) The extension from Singhia to Madaripur.
(2) The feeder tramway to connect Takee with one of the stations of the Bengal Central Railway (not yet decided upon).

The proposal of the Board to construct a broad-gauge line of railway from Chittagong to Cachar, with a branch from Laksham to Chandpur, in order to effect a junction with the Bengal Central Railway's Madaripur extension, has not been definitely disposed of, no reply as to the Government of India's ultimate decision in the matter having as yet been received.

III.—Mineral resources.

"Nil."

IV.—Lines open for traffic.

The Bengal Central Railway continues to be worked by the administration of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The maintenance of the line, all engineering works, and the Company's stores, are in the charge of the Company's Agent and Chief Engineer.

V.—Persons employed.

The Government Railway Police.

There are no schools or volunteers connected with the Bengal Central Railway Company's own staff.

The medical staff is maintained under a joint arrangement with the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The total number of persons in the permanent employ of the Company during the year was 576, including the Agency, Engineering and Stores Departments. Out of this number, three were Europeans and one East Indian.

VI.—Stores.

There has not been any transaction or circumstance of importance in connection with stores.

The purchase of 8,000 sâl sleepers was sanctioned by the Board for renewal purposes in preference to creosoted pine sleepers, which were exclusively used hitherto on the line.

The grand total at debit of stores in general books up to 31st December 1889 is Rs. 99,794.

The Company's rolling-stock remains in the hands of the Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the depreciation charges on which stock from 1st July 1888 being now the subject of negotiation between the administrations of the two railways.

VII.—Capital transactions to 31st December 1889.

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
Expenditure—	Rs.	Rs.	
On final heads of capital account	93,47,969		
By suspense account ...	99,785		
Total Capital Outlay ...	...	94,47,754	

VIII.—REVENUE TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1889.

	Rs.
Gross revenue	7,37,191
Working expenses	4,41,203
Net earnings ...	2,95,988

IX.—TRAFFIC AND WORKING.

The following is the comparison of the earnings for the years 1888 and 1889:—

MAIN HEADS.	1888.	1889.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching ...	4,80,035	5,15,070	35,035	...
Goods ...	2,25,744	2,10,440	...	15,304
Telegraph ...	1,790	1,903	113	...
Steam-boats ...	...	...	...	...
Sundries ...	5,332	9,778	4,446	...
Total ...	7,12,901	7,37,191	39,594	15,304
Increase ...			24,290	

The Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon, and Traffic Departments are under the management of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, who work the traffic of the Bengal Central Railway under a working agreement with the Company.

X.—RATES AND FARES.

There has not been any important alteration of the rates and fares during the year.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY.

GAUGE 2 FEET.

WORKS IN PROGRESS.

The relaying of 6½ miles of line on the Terai Section with 40lb iron rails has been finished.

A new station building, partly of brickwork and partly of timber work, is in progress at Sukna to replace the old timber structure.

An extension of the ladies' waiting-room at the Clarendon Hotel, Kurseong, has been sanctioned, and will shortly be put in hand by the Company.

Diversion of the cart road at Panchkhella to avoid the overhead bridge has been sanctioned by Government, and the work will be started at an early date.

The work of improving the line at the points of sharpest curvature is in progress and will be carried out when practicable.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

The Company obtained its supply of steam coal for the first nine months of the year from the Bengal Coal Company and the Damuda Coal Company at Rs. 15-12 and Rs. 15-6 per ton delivered at Siliguri, and for the remaining three months from the State Railway at Rs. 16-2 per ton delivered at Siliguri station.

Lines open for traffic.

With the exception of a few days in July last, the passenger and goods traffic throughout the year was worked without interruption.

The revised working agreement with the Eastern Bengal State Railway for the joint working and interchange of traffic at Siliguri station has been brought into effect on and from the 1st July 1889.

Persons employed.

The total number of persons in the permanent employ of the Company during the year was 532. Of these 16 were Europeans, 5 East Indians, and the remainder natives.

Police.—No Government or Railway Police is maintained. The railway staff do the necessary watch and ward duties on the station premises.

School.—There is no railway school in connection with this railway.

Medical arrangements.—The Company maintains a hospital and dispensary at Teendharia station, and a staff consisting of a European consulting physician, one native medical officer, and a compounder at a monthly cost of Rs. 155.

Provident Fund.—This Fund has been introduced, under certain rules and regulations, on and from the 1st January 1890, and the number of subscribers to the Fund is about 68. The Fund is under the management of a committee of officers under the control of the Board of Directors.

Volunteers.—The Company maintains no separate volunteer corps; but the major portion of the European and East Indian staff have joined the Northern Bengal Volunteer Corps.

Stores.

At the close of the year 1889 the balance of stores in hand was Rs. 1,26,189, including Rs. 22,360, value of permanent-way materials in store.

The receipts and issues of stores during the year were Rs. 2,24,797 and Rs. 1,66,780 respectively.

A statement showing in detail the value of stores in hand on 31st December 1890 is appended below—

Class of Stores.	Opening balance this year.	Receipts this year.	Issues this year.	Balance at close of this year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Permanent-way ...	11,851	52,031	39,021	24,861
Building materials ...	5,944	10,810	8,966	7,788
Stores, General, including Locomotive ...	48,365	94,095	56,161	86,299
Fuel (coal) ...	1,016	58,334	55,838	3,517
Miscellaneous ..	1,056	3,290	562	3,784
Total ...	68,232	2,18,560	1,60,543	1,26,249

Engines and Rolling-stock.

Four engines of a more powerful type have been obtained from England during the year.

The following is a list of engines and rolling-stock in hand on the 31st December 1889 as compared with the previous year:—

	Number on 31st December 1888.	Added during the year 1889.	Withdrawn during the year 1889.	Total on 31st December 1889.
Engines	12	4	...	16
Rolling-stock.				
Saloon carriage ...	2	...	...	2
Invalid „ ...	1	...	...	1
First class ...	3	...	...	3
Composite ...	1	...	...	1
Second class ...	7	1	...	8
First class trollies ...	8	...	...	8
Second „ „ ...	7	1	...	8
Third „ „ ...	12	...	...	12
	41	...	...	43
Miscellaneous coaching vehicles ...	5	...	1	4
Goods vehicles ...	105	26	...	131

The following vehicles have been adapted for military purposes:—

C Cars, Nos. 5, 8, 14, 20, for carrying mules.

C goods, Nos. 75, 85, 86, 125, 126, 127, 128, 132, 133, 141, 142 and 143 for carrying troops.

Capital transactions.

The total paid up capital, including debenture stock, was Rs. 27,94,000 on the 31st December 1889.

The total capital outlay to the 31st December 1889 is Rs. 28,14,234, or an average cost per mile of Rs. 55,181.

The expenditure on capital account during the year under review was Rs. 1,10,480.

Revenue transactions.

The following table shows the revenue transactions for the year as compared with the preceding year:—

Years.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure, including debenture interest.	Net earnings.	Percentage of expenditure to gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings to total capital outlay.	Train mileage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1888	6,14,893	3,81,566	2,83,327	53·92	10·22	141·323
1889	5,74,293	3,45,177	2,29,116	60·10	8·13	126·258

The gross earnings as compared with the previous year show a decrease of Rs. 40,600, or 6·60 per cent., and the expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 13,611, or 4·10 per cent.

The net earnings have decreased by Rs. 54,211, or 19·13 per cent.

The total weight of goods carried has decreased by 11·00 per cent.

The details of the gross earnings and working expenses for the year 1889, as compared with the previous year, are appended on the other side:—

	1888.		1889.		Remarks.
	Amount.	Per train mile.	Amount.	Per train mile.	
Earnings.	Rs.		Rs.		
Coaching	2,14,442	5·55	2,18,364	5·69	
Goods	3,93,872	4·30	3,47,832	3·95	
Telegraph	3,202	...	3,092	...	
Sundries	3,377	....	5,006	...	
Total ...	6,14,893	....	5,74,293	...	
Expenditure.					
Maintenance	65,382	·46	59,727	·47	
Locomotive	1,11,170	·79	1,16,204	·92	
Carriage and wagon ...	26,858	·19	32,293	·26	
Traffic	45,414	·32	45,547	·36	
General charges ...	67,454	·48	66,156	·52	
Special and miscellaneous...	15,288	·11	25,250	·20	
Total ...	3,31,566	2·35	3,45,177	2·93	

Traffic and Working.

The passenger and goods traffic for the year under review compares as follows with that of the previous year:—

Traffic.	1888.		1889.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Units.	Receipts.	Units.	Receipts.	Units.	Receipts.	Units.	Receipts.
Coaching ...	Passenger. 42,825½	Rs. 2,14,442	Passenger. 45,610	Rs. 2,18,364	Passenger. 2,784½	Rs. 3,922	Passenger. ...	Rs. ...
Goods ...	Maunds. 6,71,174	Rs. 3,93,872	Maunds. 5,97,495	Rs. 3,47,832	Maunds. ...	Rs. ...	Maunds. 73,679	Rs. 46,040

Rates and Fares.

There have been no important alterations in the rates and fares during the year.

Six-monthly return tickets have been introduced with effect from 1st January 1890 in through booking with the Eastern Bengal State and the connected railways.

The period of ordinary return tickets between Calcutta and Darjeeling has been extended to 11 days in lieu of 9 days as heretofore.

DEOGHUR RAILWAY.

METRE GAUGE.

Line open for Traffic.

The number of miles open on the 31st March 1890 is 4·79. There is no branch, nor has any new line been opened during the year, nor is any under construction; also no agreement was entered into for working branches or other lines.

STORES.

There is no important information worth giving about the administration of this department. The detailed balance in hand is as under—

Class of stores.	Balance at the close of the year. Rs.	A.	P.
Permanent-way	320	1	10
Rolling-stock	688	5	4
Tools	20	0	0
Hardware, &c.	79	3	6
Lamps, &c.	64	7	3
Metals	9	0	3
Painters' stores	11	5	11
Fuel	238	0	0
Furniture for stations, &c.	186	4	6
Miscellaneous	79	1	3
Total ...	1,695	13	10

There are no vehicles adapted for military purposes.

CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Share capital	2,75,000	0	0
Revenue expended on capital account ...	43	0	0
Reserve fund expended on ...	6,136	12	0

REVENUE TRANSACTIONS.

The revenue of the year was as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Traffic earning	28,331	6	7
Miscellaneous receipts	201	13	6
Total ...	28,533	4	1

Revenue expended as follows:—

Maintenance of way, works and stations ...	2,999	5	9
Traffic expenses	4,418	5	3
Locomotive expenses ...	5,333	6	7
Carriage and wagon expenses ...	345	1	6
Stores Department, salaries and expenses...	178	8	0
Charges, general	2,564	0	8
	15,838	11	9

TRAFFIC WORKING.

The traffic has been conducted without delay or obstruction during the year. It shows an increase of 10 per cent. over last year.

	1st January to 31st December. 1888.	1st January to 31st December. 1889.
Number of passengers ...	180,765	213,024
Weight of goods, maunds ...	1,61,701$\frac{2}{4}$	2,13,816$\frac{3}{4}$

Fares and Rates.

There was no alteration made in the fares and rates, which are as follows :—

	1st class.	3rd class.	Return.	
			1st class.	3rd class.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Baidyanath Junction to Baidyanath ...	0 8 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	0 3 6
Baidyanath to Baidyanath Junction ...	0 8 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	0 6 3

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Gauge 5 feet 6 inches.

PART II.

I.—Works completed.

Increased shed accommodation on the south side of the boat dock, Howrah.
Accommodation for guards at Asansol station.
Bungalow for District Traffic Superintendent at Sahebgunge station.
Additions and alterations at Bankipur station.
Accommodation for Traffic staff at Dinapur station.
Hospital and out-houses at Dinapur.
Extension of Mokameh Ghât branch line.

II.—Works in progress.

Extension of Coal Jetty No. 2 at Howrah station.
Junction with Hooghly bridge line, loop line, viaduct, station, and flag station at Gorifa on the Naihati side.
Extension of siding at west end of Burdwan station.
Permanent station at Chattra at mile 146.
Additions and alterations at Madhupur station.
Protection of river bank at Monghyr.
Landing-stages and cargo boats for Sahebgunge-Munihari Ferry Service.
Additions and alterations at Sahebgunge Ghât station.
Building additional piers and adding new triangulations to the Jynthee, Puthroo, and Adjai bridges in the Chord line district.
Junction arrangements with Bengal-Nagpur Railway at Asansol station.
Ganges branch line at Bankipur.
Extension of goods-shed and wharf accommodation at Bankipur station.
Transhipment accommodation at Digha Ghât station.
Additions and alterations to the station yard at Mokameh station.
Screen walls and enclosures to native quarters of stations.

Patna-Gya State Railway.

Constructing a bridge at mile 10½ in place of bridge No. 30.

Collieries.

Sinking two pits south of Bhadna.
Increased pumping power at 23 D shaft.

III.—Lines under Survey and Construction or which have been opened during 1889.

Surveys have been made of the Grand Chord Line from Moghal Sarai passing south of Gya to Barrakar; also from Moghal Sarai through Purulia to Howrah. Survey has been made of a branch line 13 miles in length from the main line into the Jherriah coal-fields.

IV.—Mineral Resources.

The fuel used on the East Indian Railway and on the branches worked by it consists solely of coal from the Kurhurbaree and Serampore collieries, which are the property of the undertaking.

The extension of the Barrakar Branch of the East Indian Railway has been put off for the present. The proposed line will cross the river Barrakar, and will be carried in a westerly direction for a distance of five miles. The new Barrakar coal is reported to be of very good quality, and the thickness of the seam varies from 60 to 70 feet.

During the year the working of the Sanctoria Coal Branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was undertaken by the East Indian Railway Company in consideration of receiving 47 per cent. of the gross earnings. About 4,000 tons of coal were loaded weekly.

The following statement exhibits the results of the colliery operations during the year:—

	Kurhurbaree.	Serampore.
	Tons.	Tons.
Stock on 31st December 1888—		
Steam	8,660	4,000
Rubble	1,200	1,000
Smithy	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Slack	29,916	15,328
Coke	220	390
Total ...	39,996	20,718
Outturn during 1889—		
Steam	1,22,923	57,309
Rubble	14,482	12,074
Smithy	29,664	20,167
Slack	18,047	21,044
Coke	10,716	18,184
Total ...	195,832	128,778
Issues during 1889—		
Steam	1,29,308	60,459
Rubble	15,603	12,841
Smithy	22,409	19,557
Slack	25,173	21,971
Coke	10,378	16,584
Total ...	202,871	131,412
Stock on 31st December 1889—		
Steam	2,275	850
Rubble	79	233
Smithy	7,255	610
Slack	22,790	14,401
Coke	558	1,990
Total ...	32,957	18,084

The quantity of serviceable coal (steam, rubble, and smithy) in stock on the 31st December 1889 was as follows:—

	Tons.
At Kurhurbaree	9,609
„ Serampore	1,693
Making a total of	11,302
Against a stock on the 31st December 1888 of ...	14,860

The outturn (excluding coke) was about 11,600 tons less than the consumption, reducing the balance on 31st December 1889 by about 9,700 tons. The quantity of coal raised was 295,710 tons against 308,796 tons in 1888.

The average cost of raising, including slack, was Re. 1-11 per ton against Rs. 1-11-10, the average cost in 1888.

The average issue price of coal to departments during the past year has been as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Steam	1	14	1
Rubble	2	0	0
Smithy	2	4	0
Soft coke	3	8	0
Hard coke, foundry and locomotive ...	3	8	0

The fire in 11A has become very troublesome. Dams have been built, and water arrangements are to be started as soon as sanctioned.

V.—Lines open for Traffic.

The length of railway open for traffic on the 31st of December (exclusive of sidings) was as follows:—

	Miles.	Feet.
East Indian Railway, including Dildarnagar-Ghazipur Branch	1,525	2,309
Tarakessur Railway	22	1,214
Patna-Gya State Railway	57	1,056
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	55	...
Rajputana-Malwa line, Agra	3	323
Eastern Bengal Railway	23	1,290
Total ...	1,686	912

Fifty-five miles of the Asansol-Purulia Section (Bengal-Nagpur Railway) were added to the length of the lines worked by the undertaking.

The total length of railway open for traffic, and of sidings maintained by the undertaking, at the end of the years 1888 and 1889, compare as follows:—

Years ending	Length of railway open for traffic.	Length of single track exclusive of all sidings.	Length of siding.	Total length of single track, inclusive of all sidings.
	Miles. Feet.	Miles. Feet.	Miles. Feet.	Miles. Feet.
31st December 1888 ...	1,679 3,982	2,153 4,694	409 2,788	2,563 2,202
31st December 1889 ...	1,604 4,579	2,079 11	407 2,208	2,486 2,219

The above table excludes 23 miles of the Eastern Bengal State Railway and 55 miles of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway worked, but not maintained, by the undertaking; 75 miles, Sindia State Railway, have been excluded only from the statement of the year ended December 1889, the line having been given over to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Company during March 1889.

The following is a list of the more serious accidents which occurred during the year:—

Statement of Accidents to Life and Limb during the year.

Particulars of persons injured or killed.	Total.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
Passengers	91	29	62
Company's servants ...	60	16	44
Labour-contractors' and ballast coolies	20	5	15
Trespassers and others ...	67	49	18
Suicides	43	40	3
Total ...	281	139	142

During the year there has been an increase by 50 in the number of accidents happening to passengers, while the number of fatal accidents has risen from 89 to 139.

Derailments.

There were 14 serious derailments during the year, the most serious being that on 16th December, when a down mixed train was turned into the catch siding at Bakulia Block hut, Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The engine travelled 96 feet beyond the end of the siding, and was embedded in the sand. The damage to rolling-stock was estimated at Rs. 2,000.

Collisions.

On 27th October the down mail, when leaving Hathras Junction, was turned into a dead siding. The dead buffers were knocked down and the foremost carriages telescoped, with the deplorable result that 17 passengers were killed and 29 injured. The jemadar to blame was prosecuted and imprisoned.

VI.—Persons employed.

The following is a statement of the number of employés of different nationalities in the service of the Company in India during the past year:—

Nationality.	Number.
European	972
East Indian	548
Native	38,258
Total ...	39,778

The details of the reduction of 4,260 employés from the figures of last year are—

Decrease in Engineering Department employés	4,542
Ditto General administration, &c.	130
	4,672
Increase in Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon, and Traffic Department employés	412
Net decrease ...	4,260

The following table shows the numbers of drivers, shunters, and firemen employed in the Locomotive Department on 31st December 1889:—

	European and East Indian.	Native.	Total.
Drivers ...	203	100	303
Shunters ...	25	125	150
Firemen ...	91	723	814
Total ...	319	948	1,267

Schools.—English schools aided by the Company and receiving grants-in-aid from Government have been established at Raneegunge, Asansol, Madhupur, Nawadih, Jamalpur, Dinapur, Buxar, Moghal Sarai, Mirzapur, Cawnpur, Tundla, Aligurh, and Ghaziabad. Of these the report of the school at Jamalpur was not favourable.

The average daily attendance during the year was 258 against 322·5 in 1888 and the same number in 1887. A number of children of European employés are now sent to the hill school at Mussoorie.

Native schools, similarly aided by the Company and Government, have been established at Burdwan, Raneegunge, Asansol, Rampore Haut, Rajmehal, Sahebgunge, Jamalpur, Moghal Sarai, and Tundla. The daily average attendance at the schools during the year has been 662 as against 616 in 1888 and 804 in 1887.

In addition to the above, there are 20 Native adult schools established at locomotive stations. These schools have been favourably reported on.

There are night schools for apprentices at Allahabad and Jamalpur. The daily attendance was 41 during the year. The result at Allahabad school is much the same as in 1888, while that at Jamalpur school is not at all encouraging.

The English and native schools at Howrah, though receiving a railway grant, do not, according to the Government circular No. 11 Railway, of 13th April 1885, come under the category of the railway aided schools, but are classified as district schools. The average daily attendance of the English school was 82, and that of the native school 242, during the year under review. The amount of the Railway Company's grant was Rs. 50 per mensem, or Rs. 600 for the year.

In addition to the five schools opened in 1888, two schools for boys and one for girls have been started at the Company's collieries.

Rupees 300 per annum in aid of these schools have been granted by the Board of Directors, and a Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 600 has been obtained for the year ending 31st March 1890.

Eleven boys were sent up for the lower primary examination.

Hill School.—The construction of the new school-house at Mussoorie was commenced at the end of the financial year 1885-86, and the work completed, and the boys' portion was opened in June 1888, at a cost of Rs. 1,11,592, including the cost of the land. The school is open to the children of East Indians as well as Europeans.

The financial position of the hill school shows Rs. 7,034 receipts in excess of expenditure.

There were at the end of the year 160 children on the rolls—115 boys and 45 girls.

Excluding rent of room allowed free (Rs. 8,755), the total receipts during the year from all sources were as follows:—

	Rs.
Grant from railway revenue ...	14,622
Government grant ...	12,042
Income from school-fees ...	23,652
Receipts from other sources ...	4,206
Total ...	54,522

Of the above, the sum of Rs. 2,393 was contributed from the Fine Fund.

Medical Department.—The line is divided into 12 medical districts.

The Consulting Physician to the Company reports that the health of employés has been on the whole satisfactory. The expenditure on this department for the East Indian Railway and branches during 1889 amounted to Rs. 1,29,615 against Rs. 1,40,978 for 1888.

Police.—The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,14,368, which is Rs 9,379 less than the expenditure of the previous year. This is mainly due to the transfer of the Sindia State Railway and recoveries from Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, of a portion of the salaries of the Assistant Inspector-General and of his office establishment, on account of police supervision of railways in those provinces from 1st October 1886 to 30th June 1889. The amounts paid as compensation for loss of goods were, for the two years 1888 and 1889, respectively, Rs. 10,317 and Rs. 9,239.

Volunteers.—During the year 1889-90 capitation allowance has been drawn for 1,071 extra efficients and 87 efficients, or 1,158 in all.

The number of members who have during the year either resigned, died, been dismissed the Company's service, or struck off the roll for non-attendance at drill, was 166 against 148 in the previous year.

The number of recruits enrolled during the year was 176.

The enrolled strength of the corps was 1,201 against 1,191 in 1888.

The number of non-efficients for the past season was 43, a decrease of 8 on the year 1888-89.

The attendance at the annual inspection was 529.

In the annual musketry course the figure of merit for the battalion was 183·07, and the percentage of marksmen 21·39 against 21·41 for the previous year.

There are 24 ranges belonging to the corps, and a band is maintained at the head-quarters, Jamalpur.

In the capitation cash account there was a credit balance of Rs. 6,907.

Provident Fund.—The number of subscribers to the Provident Fund on the 31st of December 1889 was 5,965, as compared with 6,153 on the 31st December 1888.

The total subscriptions amounted to Rs. 4,29,598 against Rs. 4,28,000 in 1888. The amount standing at the credit of the subscribers at the end of the year was Rs. 80,45,017.

The amount contributed by the undertaking for the year was Rs. 2,99,365. A bonus at the rate of cent. per cent. was credited on all compulsory desposits, and at Rs. 33 per cent. on voluntary subscriptions. The interest realized from investments allowed of a dividend of Rs. 1-12-6 per cent. on the balances at credit of the members at the end of the first half-year, and a dividend of Re. 1-14-6 per cent. on the balances at the end of the second half-year.

The valuation of the securities held by the institution on the 30th of June 1889, at their market value, resulted in a net gain of Rs. 2,78,780, or Rs. 3-8-6 per cent. on members' balances. There was a net loss on valuation on the 31st December of Rs. 2,53,535, which necessitated a proportional reduction of Rs. 3-1-3 per cent. on members' balances; so that, taking the two half-years together, the net gain has been Rs. 0-7-3.

Fine Fund.—The balance in hand on the 31st of December 1889 was Rs. 36,471. The amount realized from fines during the year was Rs. 3,773. The disbursements during the year amounted to Rs. 4,076.

VII.—Stores.

During the year under review the establishment of this department was worked at a reduced cost, which brought about a saving of about Rs. 17,000.

The Engineering and the Locomotive branch depôts at Jamalpur have been amalgamated, resulting in a monthly saving of Rs. 130. The depôt at Rampore Haut is also in the course of being abolished.

The total value of stores, excluding balance of charged-off stores (unused stock), English stores in transit, and items adjustable, &c., which are not in the custody of the Controller of Stores, and which represent Rs. 23,45,065, amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 46,88,323. Of this sum, Rs. 43,20,726 represents the value of serviceable stores, and Rs. 3,67,596 that of condemned stores and scrap.

The serviceable stores consist of—

			Rs.
Permanent-way	Class	I	10,66,636
Tools ...	,,	II	66,698
Metals ...	,,	III	2,62,097
Fittings ...	,,	IV & V	21,00,613
Miscellaneous ...	,,	VI	8,24,682
		Total ...	43,20,726

The Stores balances and the interest paid thereon for the seventeen half-years from 1st July 1881 to the 31st December 1889.

Date.	English stores in transit.	In India. New stores.	In India. Returned stores.	In India. Scrap.	Sales outstanding.	Total.	Interest at 4½ per cent. per annum.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
31st December 1881	...	Details incomplete.			...	1,19,48,613 2 11	2,68,843 12 9
30th June 1882 ...	17,70,269 15 0	75,89,200 11 8	13,41,533 8 6	4,57,517 12 10		1,11,58,522 0 0	2,51,066 1 11
31st December 1882	6,71,218 0 0	71,12,665 12 9	12,84,667 10 9	3,77,758 14 1	Included	94,46,310 5 7	2,12,541 15 9
30th June 1883 ...	11,03,835 5 0	59,06,316 9 7	18,19,209 8 0	4,82,879 9 4	under new	93,12,241 0 8	2,09,525 6 9
31st December 1883	4,29,182 6 7	62,56,834 8 10	15,37,467 12 4	4,23,669 3 1	stores.	86,47,153 14 10	1,94,560 15 5
30th June 1884 ...	5,82,419 15 7	56,68,158 9 6	12,34,998 15 3	4,92,745 11 8		79,78,323 4 0	1,79,512 4 4
31st December 1884	9,97,739 0 6	59,40,779 11 6	10,74,051 2 2	4,57,937 1 6	1,40,021 12 0	85,70,528 11 8	1,92,836 14 4
30th June 1885 ...	11,85,309 14 8	45,75,239 8 5	8,63,867 13 10	3,70,200 7 9	2,19,017 10 0	72,13,635 6 8	1,62,306 12 9
31st December 1885	4,45,020 14 9	53,21,521 2 10	12,75,577 3 10	3,09,265 8 11	81,459 1 0	74,32,843 15 4	1,67,238 15 10
30th June 1886* ...	5,30,544 12 1	45,93,583 9 11	10,02,470 9 10	3,12,806 4 10	13,584 6 10	62,89,797 5 5	1,41,520 7 0
31st December 1886*	5,25,982 9 6	59,35,686 9 1	5,81,124 4 4	2,86,027 9 7	16,035 6 6	73,43,866 10 11	1,65,237 0 0
30th June 1887* ...	2,07,872 1 4	49,88,107 6 7	8,32,215 4 9	2,92,560 1 10	2,508 9 3	62,46,699 10 5	1,40,550 11 10
31st December 1887	8,29,547 7 1	52,53,950 2 5	8,31,369 6 4	1,76,887 1 0	7,556 7 0	70,99,310 8 8	1,59,734 7 10
30th June 1888* ...	2,61,251 2 1	49,30,375 10 5	8,83,398 13 11	2,27,143 2 1	*Nil.*	62,15,996 5 11	1,39,859 14 0
31st December 1888	7,18,463 9 0	51,07,986 0 1	8,70,840 9 8	2,43,816 13 9	369 3 2	67,82,759 15 9	1,26,603 0
30th June 1889 ...	9,59,502 8 10	51,41,908 14 9	9,47,520 2 4	2,58,021 3 5	10,272 2 7	68,68,978 8 2	1,43,864 3 9
31st December 1889	4,22,382 12 3	54,54,649 11 9	8,59,795 1 6	3,67,595 11 7	18,065 2 11	70,41,574 0 3	1,61,979 10 11

* Include cost of stores in transit remaining unpaid on the last day of the half-year.

It will be seen that the reduction in the stores balances in the eight years from the 1st of January 1882 to the 31st December 1889 amounted to Rs. 47,07,039, and represented a saving on interest to the last-mentioned date of Rs. 15,50,561.

Surplus Stores belonging to Government.—All these having now been got rid of, either by transfer to other lines or by sale, the account has been finally closed.

The following statement exhibits the store transactions for the year:—

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Statement showing Stores Balances on the 31st December 1889.

Heads of Accounts.	Balance on 1st January 1889.	Stores added to stock during 1889.	Total.	Stores issued during 1889.	Balance on 31st December 1889.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
General Stores ...	15,60,272 14 11	63,24,932 5 11	78,85,205 4 10	64,93,927 9 4	13,91,277 11 6
Details Stores — Carriage and Wagon...	*36 4 7*	7,55,085 5 3	7,55,049 0 8	7,55,043 9 1	5 7 7
Details Stores — Locomotive	22,86,186 9 4	54,89,238 0 7	77,75,424 9 11	54,95,321 0 11	22,80,103 9 0
Details Stores — Collieries...	1,25,501 3 11	8,05,242 9 0	9,30,743 12 11	8,17,124 9 2	1,13,619 3 9
Details Stores — Engineering	20,39,242 9 4	54,87,866 4 11	65,27,108 14 3	39,32,306 1 5	25,94,802 12 10
Total Detail Stores ...	44,50,894 2 0	1,15,37,432 3 9	1,59,88,326 5 9	1,09,99,795 4 7	49,88,531 1 2
Locomotive Coke and Coal Account	75,462 4 5	4,89,721 3 1	5,65,183 7 6	5,02,120 9 9	63,062 13 9
Stationery Stores ...	71,551 9 5	3,60,812 6 3	4,32,363 15 8	3,57,192 1 5	75,171 14 3
Workshop Manufactures and Suspense	2,02,577 10 11	30,33,450 7 0	32,36,028 1 11	29,71,740 15 5	2,64,287 2 6
London Stores ...	7,18,463 9 0	41,95,270 7 6	49,13,734 0 6	44,91,351 4 3	4,22,382 12 3
Sales Account ...	369 3 2	9,97,090 6 2	9,97,459 9 4	9,79,394 6 5	18,065 2 11
Total ...	10,68,424 4 11	90,76,344 14 0	1,01,44,769 2 11	93,01,799 5 3	8,42,969 13 8
Grand Total ...	70,79,591 5 10	2,69,38,709 7 8	3,40,18,300 13 6	2,67,95,522 3 2	72,22,778 10 4
Less Credits—Purchase Account ...	*10,733 11 2*	14,72,367 14 4	13,65,054 3 2	14,26,588 14 9	*61,534 11 7*
,, ,, Sundry Accounts ...	*1,89,517 10 11*	49,36,701 3 3	47,47,183 8 4	48,75,039 11 3	*1,27,8 2 11*
Total Credits ...	*2,96,831 6 1*	64,09,069 1 7	61,12,237 11 6	63,01,628 10 0	*1,89,390 14 6*
Net Total ...	67,82,769 15 9	3,33,47,778 9 3	4,01,30,538 9 0	3,30,97,150 13 2	70,33,387 11 10

From the above statement it will be seen that the receipts have exceeded the issues by Rs. 2,50,628, and that the balance on the 31st December 1889 is therefore more than the balance at the end of the previous year by the same amount.

Returned Stores, 1889.

Particulars.	By whom returned, and value.			Total.
	Engineering Department.	Locomotive Department.	Stationery Department.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Serviceable ...	13,87,367 0 10	4,19,899 4 4	48 14 8	18,07,315 3 10
Unserviceable ...	3,90,135 2 7	2,35,481 12 5	.....	6,25,616 15 0
Total ...	17,77,502 3 5	6,55,381 0 9	48 14 8	24,32,932 2 10

Rolling stock.—The following is a list of the rolling-stock belonging to the undertaking on the 31st December 1889 :—

	Number on the list.	Actual number running.
Locomotives—		
Tank mail	5	4
Passengers	96	72
Tank goods	2	1
Goods	473	380
Total ...	576	457
Coaching Vehicles—		
Family carriages	23	22
Saloon (Royal)	4	4
First class	91	79
Composite	30	29
Second class	105	98
Intermediate class	61	56
Third class	748	706
Post Office vans	21	20
Through luggage vans ..	21	19
Horse boxes	75	74
Carriage trucks	39	37
Passenger brake-vans ...	132	122
Total ...	1,350	1,266
Goods Vehicles—		
Covered goods wagons ...	5,930	5,722
High-sided „ } Open-sided „ } ...	1,662	1,616
Cattle vans	18	18
Sheep „	5	5
Powder „	31	31
Timber trucks	127	106
Coal hoppers	1,151	1,148
Coke wagons	12	11
Miscellaneous	18	16
Goods brake-vans	209	194
Total ...	9,163	8,867
Grand Total ...	10,513	10,133

VIII.—Capital transactions.

Capital of the Undertaking.—The old capital account of the East Indian Railway having been closed on the 31st December 1879, the transactions since that date may be thus stated :—

	£
The capital stock on 1st November 1879	26,200,000
25 per cent. added thereto by the Purchase Act	6,550,000
Debenture stock on 31st December 1879	1,500,000
Debenture debt	2,950,000
	37,200,000
or excluding the terminable annuity	27,623,386
	9,576,614.
Deduct—	
Value of stores received from the old Company on 31st December 1879 766,534	
and cash and other assets of the old Company on 31st December 1879 82,217	
	848,715
	8,727,863
Add—	
Amount of overdrawn capital on 31st December 1879	264,527
	264,527
Total on the 1st January 1880	8,992,390

Since January 1880 £2,950,000 of debentures have been paid off, costing Rs. 3,54,66,835-7-1, on which sum the undertaking pays interest at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Additional expenditure.—The expenditure from Capital and Capital Advance Accounts from the 1st of January 1880, the date on which the Railway was taken over by Government, to the 31st December 1889, and during the year 1889, has been as follows :—

Heads of Charges.	1st January 1880 to 31st December 1889.	1889.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Preliminary expenses	82,784	64,879	
II.—Land	5,23,573	40,308	
III.—Construction of line	42,98,065	3,12,610	
IV.—Ballast and permanent-way	58,83,830	4,72,576	
V.—Stations and buildings	49,99,970	3,57,977	
VI.—Plant	9,26,071	17,935	
VII.—Steam ferries	1,13,937	Cr. 20,549	
VIII.—Rolling-stock { Locomotive Rs. 8,70,034 / Vehicles Rs. 40,72,732 }	49,42,766	51,696	{ 1,276 / 50,420
IX.—Establishment	7,13,445	58,537	
X.—Collieries	7,48,041	21,520	
XI.—New minor works	36,799	1,101	
XII.—Loss by exchange	120	120	
Total	2,32,69,404	13,78,713	

Expenditure on the Hooghly Bridge.—The expenditure on this work up to the 31st December 1889 was Rs. 51,41,568, which is in excess of the sanctioned amount by Rs. 1,84,888. The excess, however, has been sanctioned by Government of India in February 1890, and the account has been finally closed.

IX.—Revenue transactions.

The annexed statement exhibits the Revenue transactions of the East Indian Railway (exclusive of State branches) during the years 1885 to 1889.

East Indian Railway.

Years.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
	Capital Expenditure.			Earnings.						
	Capital advance account.	Capital account.	Stores balances (half-yearly).	Coaching.	Goods.	Others.	Total.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Fixed charges.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885 ...	15,55,458	22,90,584	1st half, 72,13,635 2nd half, 74,32,844	1,32,21,118	3,22,87,256	8,78,540*	4,63,86,914	1,63,51,238	3,00,35,676	1,88,07,273
1886 ...	9,05,257	11,34,472	1st half, 62,89,797 2nd half, 73,43,867	1,38,50,498	3,19,25,862	8,94,493	4,66,70,853	1,61,44,628	3,05,26,225	1,98,37,808
1887 ...	Cr. 21,21,290	29,65,682	1st half, 62,46,700 2nd half, 70,99,319	1,40,63,917	3,12,20,728	7,81,017	4,60,65,662	1,46,02,513	3,14,63,149	2,01,13,333
1888 ...	Cr. 4,01,603	4,27,920	1st half, 62,15,996 2nd half, 67,82,760	1,45,24,861	3,01,86,940	7,25,100	4,54,36,901	1,51,06,225	3,03,30,676	2,12,96,47
1889 ...	Cr. 1,85,492	15,53,694	1st half, 68,68,978 2nd half, 70,33,388	1,48,26,514	2,94,64,255	6,67,131	4,49,57,900	1,55,48,840	2,94,09,060	2,19,41,818

Years.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.
	Interest on		Provident Fund.	Total preference charges.	Surplus profits.		Traffic train mileage.	Number of passengers carried.	Number of tons lifted.	Miles open.
	Additional capital.	Stores.			Government share.	Company's share.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
1885 ...	24,50,988	3,29,546	3,00,357	2,18,88,164	65,18,010	16,29,503	9,228,577	11,838,608	4,638,422	1514·99
1886 ...	25,90,018	3,06,758	3,05,262	2,30,39,846	59,89,103	14,97,276	8,970,692	12,760,354	4,799,074	1514·86
1887 ...	26,48,602	3,00,285	4,64,632	2,35,26,852	63,49,038	15,87,259	8,593,201	13,670,067½	4,813,289	1516·68
1888 ...	26,38,972	2,83,463	3,03,306	2,45,07,212	46,58,771	11,64,693	8,316,982	13,653,101	5,020,480	1513·45
1889 ...	27,10,592	3,06,828	2,94,090	2,52,52,328	33,25,386	8,31,346	8,218,511	14,096,275	4,834,749	1524·43

* This includes Rs. 25 outstandings realized in the first half year of 1885.

The fixed preference charges consist of—

I.—The interest on debenture stock and on debentures paid off at 4½ per cent per annum.

II.—The annuity on the purchase-money, less the amount deferred in respect of £6,550,000 capital.

III.—The interest on this £6,550,000 at 4 per cent. per annum.

IV.—The interest on the overdrawn capital to the 31st December 1879.

The interest on the additional capital sunk in the construction of the line since the 1st January 1880, and on the store balances, is reckoned at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.

The rates per open and train mile of the earnings, expenses, preference charges, and surplus profits, also the percentages of the three last upon earnings, may be thus shown—

Years.	Earnings.		Working Expenses.			Preference Charges.			Surplus Profits.		
	Per mile open.	Per train mile.	Per mile open.	Per train mile.	Per cent.	Per mile open.	Per train mile.	Per cent.	Per mile open.	Per train mile	Per cent.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1880 ...	28,527·46	5·40	9,408·67	1·78	33·04	13,222·54	2·50	46·32	5,892·01	1·11	20·64
1881 ...	30,117·55	5·45	9,580·08	1·73	31·85	13,691·04	2·47	45·43	6,848·73	1·24	22·72
1882 ...	31,251 20	5·20	11,532·72	1·92	36·94	13,785 87	2·29	44·08	5,933·46	0·99	18·98
1883 ...	32,739·84	4·76	12,085·84	1·76	36·95	14,038·84	2·04	42·84	6,624·03	0·96	20 21
1884 ...	29,024·71	4·99	10,906·78	1·87	37·61	14,235·70	2·45	49·02	3,883·27	0·67	13·37
1885 ...	30,618·40	5·02	10,792·83	1·77	35·25	14,447·72	2·37	47·18	5,377·93	0·88	17·57
1886 ...	30,785·86	5·20	10,644·78	1·80	34·59	15,209·22	2·57	49·37	4,941 96	0·83	16·04
1887 ...	30,354·38	5·35	9,536·85	1·68	31·70	15,512·07	2·74	51·07	5,232·68	0·92	17·23
1888 ...	29,992·88	5·46	9,935·53	1·81	33·24	16,198·08	2·95	53·95	3,842·73	0·56	12 80
1889 ...	29,443·07	5·46	10,155·44	1·88	34·58	16,554·13	3·07	56·17	2,724·94	0·50	9·25

N.B.—Earnings and expenses are exclusive of steamer traffic; but it has been included in working out the percentage of working expenses upon total earnings.

The earnings during 1889 from—

		Rs.	
Coaching traffic amounted to	...	1,48,26,514, or 32·98	per cent.
Goods „ „	...	2,94,64,255, or 65·54	„
Other sources „	...	6,67,131, or 1·48	„

The details of the passenger traffic may be thus exhibited :—

Details of Passenger Traffic.

Classes.	Number conveyed.						
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
First ...	48,199	52,570	48,634	48,150	51,678	46,910	46,612
Second ...	158,134	154,066	157,130	160,308	159,079½	154,805	158,338
Intermediate	431,389	463,319	537,933	576,526½	631,714	592,353	638,859
Third ...	10,678.315	11,058,999	11,094,911	11,975,370	12,827,596	12,859,039	13,252.466
Total ...	11,316,037	11,728,954	11,838,608	12,760,354½	13,670,067½	13,653,107	14,096,275

Classes.	Receipts.						
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First	5,18,539	5,05,368	4,85,486	5,14,906	5,08,211	5,04,258	4,82,352
Second ...	6,51,197	6,26,026	6,74,256	7,31,269	6,48,480	6,75,122	6,69,562
Intermediate	4,32,157	4,68,782	4,69,726	5,09,474	5,33,017	5,39,266	5,62,225
Third ...	95,99,839	99,99,971	97,92,029	1,02,77,592	1,07,85,077	1,11,60,790	1,14,69,645
Total ...	1,12,01,732	1,16,00,147	1,14,21,497	1,20,33,241	1,24,74,791	1,28,79,442	1,31,83,784

Classes.	Mean distance each passenger travelled.						
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
First	139·14	125·39	133·09	141·40	129·77	140·07	135·48
Second	144·60	144·62	164·61	186·23	143·69	145·91	145·51
Intermediate ...	50·88	51·97	45·73	46·83	45·18	49·39	48·23
Third	69·16	69·59	67·89	65·96	64·61	66·74	66·56
Total ...	69·82	70·13	68·43	66·81	64·88	67·28	66·84

There was an increase of Rs. 3,04,342 in the earnings from passenger traffic during the year, as compared with the earnings from the same source during the previous year. This sum is made up as follows:—

			Rs.
From intermediate passenger traffic ...	...	...	22,959
„ 3rd class ditto ...	...	...	3,08,849
		Total ...	3,31,808
Decrease, 1st class passenger traffic ...	...	21,966	
Ditto, 2nd ditto ditto ...	...	5,660	
			27,466
		Net increase ...	3,04,342

The following table of exports shows the relative importance of the trade of the ports of Bombay and Sind, as compared with that of Calcutta:—

Table of Exports of Wheat, Cotton, and Seeds from India, Bengal, Bombay, and Sind.

Years.	Wheat.				Cotton.				Seeds.			
	Total export from India.	Export from Bengal.	Export from Bombay.	Export from Sind.	Total export from India.	Export from Bengal.	Export from Bombay.	Export from Sind.	Total export from India.	Export from Bengal.	Export from Bombay.	Export from Sind.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1885	1,102,725	213,759	565,376	322,503	183,523	18,583	136,709	5,459	922,110	333,577	465,416	73,889
1886	1,098,740	339,395	606,864	151,692	257,603	25,915	196,095	7,185	825,329	341,635	358,642	53,577
1887	786,262	231,715	468,861	85,621	288,956	42,856	204,391	7,668	751,599	302,035	322,297	57,822
1888	792,940	149,445	489,823	153,629	218,182	20,098	161,035	4,488	778,750	320,370	347,359	65,556
1889	739,609	78,899	310,565	350,998	311,287	20,061	239,371	8,257	817,936	341,735	347,174	54,175

The details of the goods traffic are shown in the following table. The average load in tons of each—

	1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.	
	Gross.	Freight.	Gross.	Freight.	Gross.	Freight.	Gross.	Freight.	Gross.	Freight.	Gross.	Freight.	Gross.	Freight.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Goods train was	386·84	163·92	394·67	167·17	410·69	179·68	437·54	194·76	449·18	198·88	467·92	207·57	470·20	208·79
,, wagon ,,	13·40	5·71	13·64	5·78	13·62	5·96	13·32	5·93	12·22	5·99	11·91	5·95	11·91	5·93

Details of Goods Traffic.

Description.	Weight carried in tons.							Receipts.		
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Merchandise.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the public ...	2,396,570	1,973,190	2,285,043	2,571,962	2,561,977	2,511,430	2,435,545	2,86,09,490	2,26,44,228	2,51,87,348
Military stores ...	9,820	9,815	12,734	9,321	9,229	10,196	10,083	4,29,356	4,38,213	5,84,922
Railway materials ...	1,353,751	1,137,167	1,191,966	1,052,613	993,240	1,067,965	788,885	9,59,769	8,27,274	8,08,714
Minerals.										
For the public ...	920,762	980,523	933,508	962,483	1,072,159	1,240,157	1,406,990	51,74,801	54,44,015	50,29,149
,, Railway ,,	257,116	212,371	215,170	202,695	176,684	199,732	193,246	6,23,718	5,09,071	5,29,841
Total ...	4,938,019	4,313,066	4,638,421	4,799,074	4,813,289	5,029,480	4,834,749	3,57,97,134	2,98,62,801	3,21,39,974

Details of Goods Traffic.

Description.	Receipts.				Mean mileage each ton carried.						
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Merchandise.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
For the public	2,49,49,651	2,40,85,407	22,84,539	2,11,62,122	341·45	299·90	310·59	283·25	274·65	265·71	260·65
Military stores	4,22,374	4,04,372	4,41,338	4,47,707	481·45	489·71	472·47	507·98	459·31	451·54	469·61
Railway materials ...	7,05,547	5,99,852	6,68,435	6,74,583	51·72	53·99	56·09	55·62	61·37	54·60	63·21
Minerals.											
For the public	52,24,266	55,42,750	59,77,447	55,81,921	210·69	210·12	218·26	218·23	203·97	197·27	188·91
,, railway	4,72,687	4,15,697	4,50,252	4,02,482	226·83	228·54	234·96	228·37	240·63	231·73	219·51
Total ...	3,17,74,525	3,10,48,078	3,01,22,011	2,92,68,815	231·95	211·58	223·54	218·40	213·98	203·04	206·35

From the foregoing tables it will be seen that the average paying load of a train has increased since 1883.from 163·92 tons to 208·79 in 1889, and the wagon load from 5·71 tons to 5·93 tons. These results are due to the introduction of 1,000-ton trains and to the increase in the carrying capacity of wagons.

The following statement shows the traffic which may be ascribed entirely to the Jubilee bridge:—

Half-year ended	Coaching.				Goods.			
	Up.		Down.		Up.		Down.	
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
June 1889 ...	52,467	3,067	54,679½	3,185	4,82,240	2,914	16,81,524	7,659
December 1889...	46,496½	2,712	33,243	1,911	3,19,828	2,381	19,57,032	9,230
Total ...	98,963½	5,779	87,922½	5,095	8,02,068	5,295	36,38,556	16,887

The above statement excludes coal traffic of 75,30,545 maunds, and miscellaneous of 2,14,420 maunds which have not been distinguished as up and down.

From the scrutiny of the returns it appears that the bulk of the goods traffic is in the down direction. Minerals form fully 61·5 per cent. of the whole traffic; coke 25·96 per cent.; hemp, flax, and jute, 8·82 per cent.; lime 14·83 per cent.; linseed 4·36 per cent.; stone 8·57 per cent, and salt 5·09 per cent. of the general merchandize.

X.—Traffic and Working.

Engineering Department.—The expenditure on maintenance has been, during the year, as follows:—

	Rs.
East Indian Railway proper ...	54,43,285
Tarkessur Railway	34,435
Patna-Gya State Railway ...	64,115

Rails.—The total length of road renewed and relaid with iron and steel rails was 152·72 miles. The total length of steel rails put into the road was 116·44 miles and of iron rails 36·28 miles. The amount credited to maintenance for value of permanent-way materials taken out and returned to stock was Rs. 8,77,095, against Rs. 9,67,682 in the previous year.

The iron rails put into the road are not new rails, but those in good order taken out of the road in course of relaying with steel rails.

Sleepers.—The total number of sleepers put into the road, in renewing and relaying during the year, was 382,415, against a total of 337,238 during 1888. Of these, 206,433 were iron and the rest wooden.

Stone ballast.—The quantity of stone ballast put into the road on Revenue and Capital account was 4,764,682 cubic feet.

Locomotive Department.—The expenditure during the year was Rs. 36,31,047, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,04,837. This is accounted for as follows:—

In the first half-year of 1889 there was a decrease of about Rs. 1,35,000 in the total expenditure, while in the second half-year there was an increase amounting to about Rs. 30,000, leaving at the end a net decrease of about Rs. 1,05,000.

The increases in the first half-year were chiefly due to—

1. Increased train mileage run in consequence of the diversion of traffic during the failure of the Jynthee bridge.
2. Higher price of coke and castor-oil.
3. Working of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
4. Change of procedure of workshop accounts.

The decreases in the second half-year were as under—

1. Office expenses, due to reduction of establishment.
2. Coal, due to reduction in price and to a very large gain in 1889. resulting from the adjustment of the colliery working and coal stock accounts.
3. Materials due to large sums having been charged to this head for replacement of engines and tenders condemned.

Ten new engines were received during the first half of the year in full complement of the number indented.

Condemned Engines.—Ten engines and ten tenders were condemned during the year. The condemned engines were replaced by the new engines issued from stock. The condemned tenders were replaced by nine altered tenders and one new tender issued from store. There are yet left 25 new engines and the same number of new tenders in stock on 31st December 1889 available for replacement of condemned ones.

Repairs of Engines.—The outturn of repaired engines and tenders was as under—

	Engines.	Tenders.
Thorough repairs	123	118
Moderate ,, ...	10	5
Slight ,, ...	14	13

The following table shows the number of train and engine miles performed by each engine daily (including those running on the line, under repair, and waiting repair):—

Half-year ending.	Number of train-miles.	Number of engine-miles.	Total number of train-miles during the half-year.	Total number of engine-miles during the half-year.
30th June 1889 ...	42·75	49·50	7,733	8,971
31st December 1889	37·75	43·75	6,911·25	8,027·25

The consumption of fuel was as follows :—

	1st half of 1889.	2nd half of 1889.
	lb.	lb.
By passenger engine per train-mile	41·65	42·02
Ditto ditto engine-mile	41·21	41·52
By goods ditto train-mile	55·09	55·78
Ditto ditto engine-mile	44·90	45·03
Ditto and passenger engine per train-mile ...	51·78	52·20
Ditto ditto per engine-mile ...	42·12	42·25

The average number of native drivers employed per month was 105·83. The average number of shunters employed was 124·75 per month.

The saving in wages effected during the year through the employment of native drivers and shunters was Rs. 4,49,473, and the total saving to date has been Rs. 60,55,591.

Manauri Oil Mills.—The outturn was as follows:—

	Gallons.
Castor oil, first quality	355,783
Linseed oil, raw	15,963¼
Ditto, boiled	5,117

Carriage and Wagon Department.—In addition to 175 wagons having been fitted with wooden wainscotting at a capital cost of Rs. 5,604, the conversion of 43 platform trucks into open-sided wagons has been finished. The number of vehicles in running order at the end of the year was 10,133.

The cost of repairs and oiling per train mile was 2·37 annas, which is 0·24 annas more than that in the previous year.

During the year 108·45 carriages and 291·45 wagons, or about 3·80 per cent. of the total stock, was constantly under repairs, and 305 vehicles were renewed at a cost of Rs. 5,46,560.

The damages to stock from accidents are estimated at Rs. 42,174.

Traffic Department.—The gross expenditure on this department during the year was Rs. 29,35,250 against Rs. 29,46,783 in 1888, being a decrease of Rs. 11,533.

The net decrease is thus made up—

	Rs.
1. Traffic Manager, &c.	7,446
2. Station staff	31,395
3. Guards and Assistant Guards	12,472
	51,313
Less increases in—	
4. Fire, lights, &c.	20,746
5. Credit for cost of working Sindia State Railway ...	16,765
6. Net increase of sundry items	2,270
	39,781
Net decrease ...	11,532

The decrease in item 1 is due to a bonus paid to the District Traffic Superintendent, Allahabad, on the termination of his engagement in 1888, and to the reduction of staff in 1889 in consequence of the surrender of the Sindia State Railway. The decreases in items 2 and 3 were occasioned chiefly by the transfer of the Sindia State Railway and by the general falling off of traffic.

The increases are accounted for (item 4) by the enhanced issue rate of castor-oil and larger issue of other stores in 1889; item 5, chiefly by the amount recovered for working State Railway branches being less owing to the surrender of the Sindia State Railway and amalgamation of the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway with East Indian Railway.

Gross Earnings.—The gross earnings (coaching and goods) were Rs. 4,42,90,769 against Rs. 4,47,11,802 in 1888, being a decrease of Rs. 4,21,033.

Taking the East Indian Railway proper, we find that—

	In 1888. Pies.	In 1889. Pies.
The cost of a ton-mile was	2·01	2·11
The "earnings" per ton-mile were ...	5·68	5·67
The average paying load of a train was ...	20·757	208·79
Ditto ditto wagon was	5·95	5·93

The earnings from coaching traffic was considerably increased. In the first half-year of 1889 the number of ordinary third class passengers carried exceeded by 100,000 the highest figures previously recorded, and brought to the Company Rs. 66,000 more than ever received from that class. In the second half-year there was also a considerable increase of the ordinary third class passengers, the figures being 239,541 in number and Rs. 1,44,895 in earning. During four years the proportion of coaching receipts to total earnings has advanced from 30 to 35 per cent.

In the merchandise traffic the result was not so encouraging. The falling off in earnings were chiefly noted in the traffic in linseed, rapeseed, rice, wheat, and iron. The decline in these important staples more than counterbalanced numerous increases in other staples.

Coal traffic in the first half-year was unprecedented, and brought a revenue of Rs. 6,64,528. In the second half-year there was a loss in this traffic, but this deficit was more than recovered by the credit of Rs. 1,50,000 on account of the increased rates to be allowed for the carriage of State Railway coal.

Kerosine oil appears to be still growing in favour.

XI.—Rates and Fares.

In coaching traffic there was no alteration of fares.

In goods traffic there were changes in many of the items.

Owing to the opening through of the Indian Midland Railway, strong measures were found necessary in many instances in the endeavour to prevent the diversion of traffic at competing points. The whole scale of charges between Cawnpur and Jubbulpur to and from stations on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway beyond Itarsi has been reduced.

To assist wheat and seeds from far-off stations to reach Calcutta, reduction in rates for 100 maunds from Sehora Road, Katni and Sutna stations was found necessary.

A reduced through rate of $\frac{1}{8}$ pie per maund per mile was agreed to with the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway for grain and seeds to Howrah from stations Bareilly and above. The kerosine oil rates received continued attention, and reductions were made in the quotations to Jubbulpur, to Delhi, and to other stations. In order to assist wholesale trade a charge was introduced, for wagon loads of the oil, of 10 per cent. below the charge of small consignments.

The charges for machinery, for water-works and for water-pipes were reduced, and special rates for the conveyance of the permanent-way material of the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway were agreed to by the Board of Directors.

The Great Indian Peninsular Railway having further withdrawn the specially reduced charges hitherto quoted between Jubbulpur and Bombay for grain and seeds from the North-West Provinces, the East Indian Railway, in order to maintain an equality of rates by the two routes, has been forced to reduce to the same extent, as the rates have been enhanced between Jubbulpur and Bombay.

On and from 1st November 1889 a minimum mileage charge, being an additional charge of Re. 1-8 per 100 maunds over and above tariff rates for all descriptions of goods, has been levied on goods booked from or to and *viâ* all junctions with foreign lines, when carried over the East Indian Railway for distances under 75 miles. The charges *viâ* Ghaziabad for Kheora rock salt were somewhat raised. This was possible, as the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway management withdrew their very low competitive rates between Saharunpur and Mogul Serai.

A wagon mile rate of 3 annas was quoted for bones.

In connection with the opening through of the Assam-Behar State Railway, rates were quoted from and to *viâ* Sahebganj, with the object of attracting traffic of the new line *viâ* the East Indian Railway, where distances are in its favour.

TARKESSUR BRANCH (22·23 MILES).

The receipts of this line from all sources were as follows:—

	Rs.
Coaching	2,68,420
Goods	16,051
Others	424
Gross Receipts ...	2,84,895

As compared with last year, there has been an increase in earnings from passenger traffic of Rs. 2,144, and in goods earnings of Rs. 2,980.

Out of the total receipts for the year, Rs. 2,43,868 were due to third class passenger traffic. The average earnings per mile open per week amounted to Rs. 246.

PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY (57 20 MILES).

YEARS.	Receipts from Coaching.	Receipts from Goods.	Total Coaching and Goods.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
1885 ...	3,38,465	1,74,354	5,12,819
1886 ...	3,73,093	1,59,276	5,32,369
1887 ...	3,70,691	1,53,919	5,24,610
1888 ...	3,68,123	1,26,557	4,94,680
1889 ...	3,85,774	1,31,089	5,16,863

The earnings from both coaching and goods traffic have increased, and the earnings per mile open per week were Rs. 175.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

METRE GAUGE.

I.—Works in Progress.

Digha Transhipment Yard.—A third goods shed, 240 feet long, and an engine-shed with ash-pits were built and completed during the year, as also a coal-platform for the transhipment of coal from the standard to the metre gauge wagons.

Rolling-stock.—The addition of spiral springs to all the bogie wagons has been completed, and since then the running of this stock has been quite satisfactory.

Four road vans were converted during the year into third class carriages.

Ganges Ferry.—The new flotilla commenced to work on the 1st April 1889, and has since worked uninterruptedly and satisfactorily. It is likely to be able to cope with the requirements of the traffic, and its use enables goods to be transferred across the river without loss or damage in handling. It should thus greatly help the development of the traffic.

II.—Lines under Survey.

A branch line to Revilganj, 7 miles long, and a line between Gonda and Bahram Ghât, 31½ miles long, were sanctioned during the year, and both have been surveyed. The land plans for the Revilganj Branch have been submitted to Government, and those for the Bahram Ghât Branch are under preparation and nearly ready.

III.—Mineral Resources.

The fuel used is Bengal coal from the Giridih collieries, and costs, delivered at Sonepore, Rs. 11·47. The consumption per train mile averaged in the first half-year 29·95lb, and cost 2·43 annas. In the second half-year the consumption was 27·29lb per train mile, and cost 2·26 annas.

The consumption per 1,000 gross ton miles in the first half-year was 139·67lb and cost Rs. 0·71, and in the second half was 147·35lb and cost Rs. 0·76.

Wood fuel has been used with satisfactory results on the Uska Branch, and it is now proposed to use it between Gorakhpur and Naipalganj.

IV.—Lines open for Traffic.

Sonepore to Bahraich	...	273·58 miles.
Ajodhya Branch	...	20·10 „
Ganges Loop Line	...	9·34 „
Uska Branch	...	39·25 „
Naipalganj Extension	...	33·52 „
Total	...	375·79 miles.

Accidents.—Nine accidents occurred to the staff, of whom three were killed and six injured, owing to their own carelessness. Of trespassers on the line, 20 were killed and nine injured. Of the trespassers killed, six were suicides; two were village chowkidars sent to protect the line during the flood, but instead of going to their destination they stopped half-way and went to sleep with their heads on the rails and were run over. Three others were unlawfully grazing cattle on the railway during the night and went asleep, and were run over.

One passenger was killed whilst crossing the rails at Sahjanwa station during the night.

Thirteen deaths of passengers from natural causes occurred in the trains.

There have been 19 cases of vehicles leaving the rails, chiefly at stations whilst shunting; and 29 cases of cattle being run over.

The total accidents of all kinds during the year amounted to 103 against 113 in the previous year.

Flood damages.—On the night of the 8th August the villagers in the vicinity cut the line on the loop between the Ganges and Bunwar Chak, but the breach was noticed in time before much damage was done, and stopped.

Again, on the evening of the 9th August a body of villagers, estimated to number from 500 to 1,000, assembled on the railway, mobbed the police and

the railway guards, and cut the bank at the site of the bridge which has been blocked up near Bunwar Chak. This was a serious breach, and it took nine days, with large gangs of men working night and day, to repair. It was the 18th August before trains could be sent over the line to the Ganges ferry. Whilst the breach was open the trains ran *viâ* Soneporé.

Some 37 villagers have been prosecuted and punished for being ring-leaders in this riot and cutting the railway bank.

On the 22nd September a villager made a small breach in the line near Campierganj station. He was found out and punished.

The floods during the year were high and abnormal, and continued for an unusual length of time. The rainfall was upwards of 50 per cent. more than the average.

V.—Persons employed.

The police restrict their duties to keeping a watch on the general behaviour of the public, and give no other assistance, such as checking or collecting tickets, to the railway.

School.—The railway school for the children of European and Eurasian employés at Gorakhpur was attended by 16 children. The school was inspected by the Government Inspector, who recommended that it should get a grant from Government of Rs. 273 for the year. The expenses of the school during the past year were Rs. 821-11, of which the Railway Company contributed Rs. 589, and Rs. 221 were obtained from fees.

Volunteers.—The Railway employés who are volunteers number 75, of whom 67 belong to the Gorakhpur Rifles, and 8 to the Oudh Rifles.

Medical.—The medical and sanitary arrangements have continued the same as previously reported.

Provident Fund.—At the end of December 1889 the number of depositors was 453 against 434 in the previous year.

The following table shows the progress of the Fund :—

Period.	Number of staff depositing.	Depositors.		Amount at credit on the 31st December.			
		Voluntary.	Compulsory.	Voluntary.	Compulsory.	Bonus.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On 31st December 1886	438	16	438	2,300	36,923	21,932	61,155
Add during 1888 ...	15	...	15	—875	13,614	9,025	21,764
Total on 31st December 1889 ...	453	16	453	1,425	50,537	30,957	82,919

Staff employed.—A memorandum of the staff employed on the open line on the 31st December 1889 is given below:—

	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Natives.	Total.	Number of miles open.	Number of stations.
General Administration, including Agency, Audit, Accounts, Pay-masters, Stores, Medical, Printing and Stationery, and Police establishments ...	7	7	246	260	376	61
Traffic and Telegraph Departments ...	16	19	649	684		
Engineering Department ...	7	1	1,433	1,441		
Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Department, including Steamboat Service ...	21	8	701	730		
Total ...	51	35	3,027	3,115	376	61
Total number employed on 31st December 1888 ...	63	56	3,422	3,541	376	65

VI.—Stores.

Balance of Stores.—The value of stores in hand on the 31st December 1889 amounted to Rs. 5,08,078 as against Rs. 5,24,487 in the previous year. The reduction of the store balances to a minimum is being steadily kept in view.

Rolling-stock.—The following is a memorandum of the rolling-stock on the line. No additions have been made during the year, but four road-vans have been converted into third class carriages.

The stock of engines is larger than required, and 10 could be spared.

	Total stock authorised.	Total stock constructed against authorised.	Addition to stock during the year.	Total stock on the line, 31st December 1889.
Locomotive engines, E class	2	2	...	2
Ditto O class, passenger	23	23	...	23
Locomotive engines, F class, goods	35	35	...	35
Saloon carriages ...	2	2	...	2
Inspection carriages ...	2	2	...	2
Family carriages ...	4	4	...	4
Composite carriages ...	21	18	...	18
Intermediate class carriages ...	9	9	...	9
Third class carriages ...	108	108	4*	112
Postal vans	6	6	...	6
Brake vans, passengers ...	19	19	...	19
Road vans	6	6	...	2
Horse boxes	5	5	...	5
Timber trucks	12	12	50†	62
Iron covered goods wagons ...	788	788	...	788
Ditto bogie wagons ...	200	200	...	200
Road wagons	6	6	...	6
Low-sided wagons ...	138	138	...	88
Ten-ton cranes	5	5	...	5
Store-vans	2	2	...	2
Brake down vans ...	4	4	...	4
Brake vans, goods ...	17	17	...	17

* Four road vans have been converted into third class.
† Fifty low-sided wagons altered into timber trucks.

VII.—Capital transactions.

Capital Accounts.—The capital accounts for the year ending 31st December 1889 are annexed.

The total Capital expenditure during the year on final heads was Rs. 1,90,279, and the total expenditure to end of December 1889 has been Rs. 2,47,43,780, exclusive of interest charges amounting to Rs. 10,90,014, and suspense balance amounting to Rs. 5,08,078.

VIII.—Revenue transactions.

Earnings and Expenditure.—The gross earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 22,11,825 against Rs. 22,09,543 in the previous year, and the working expenses to Rs. 11,57,860 against Rs. 12,20,699 in the previous year.

The net earnings of the past year were thus Rs. 65,121 better than in 1888, although the gross earnings were only Rs. 2,282 better.

The net earnings give a dividend of 4·18 per cent. on the capital expenditure calculated in rupees, and of 3·82 on the paid-up capital.

Traffic during the year was dull. The seed, wheat, rice and Indian-corn crops were failures, and the earnings from these staple articles of freight were greatly diminished. The bad harvest also affected the passenger traffic and prevented its expansion.

The following table gives the earnings and expenditure since the line was opened for traffic :—

Period.	Mileage open.	Gross earnings.	Gross expenditure.	Net earnings.	Percentage of expenditure to gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital expenditure.
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1885 ..	294	12,05,541	6,16,334	5,89,207	51·12	3·04
1886 ...	306	18,54,074	10,44,885	8,09,189	56·35	3·63
1887 ...	376	19,44,002	11,06,997	8,37,005	56·94	3·42
1888 ...	376	22,09,543	12,20,699	9,88,844	55·24	3 95
1889 ...	376	22,11,825	11,57,860	10,53,965	52·34	4·18

IX.—Traffic and Working.

Engineering.—The rainfall during the past season was unusually great and the floods abnormally high; but, with the exception of the breach cut in the line near Bunwar Chak, nothing of special importance in the up keep of the line happened, and the road and works were everywhere maintained in good order.

The following table gives the cost of maintenance for the past four years :—

Periods.	Per mile of line maintained.	Per mile of track including sidings.	Per total train mile.	Per 1,000 gross ton miles.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885 { 1st half-year ...	—27·30	—24·63	—0 42	—0·19
1885 { 2nd half-year ...	116·21	105·43	2·04	0·75
1886 { 1st half-year ...	292·57	265·42	3·69	1·21
1886 { 2nd half-year ...	459·80	416·96	6·94	2·25
1887 { 1st half-year ...	286·49	258·94	4·67	1·46
1887 { 2nd half-year ...	268·15	242·37	4·97	1·84
1888 { 1st half-year ...	323·45	292·35	4·64	1·39
1888 { 2nd half-year	339·57	306·92	6·13	2·02
1889 { 1st half-year ...	310·95	281·05	4·54	1·32
1889 { 2nd half-year ...	319·82	289·07	5·65	1·91

The cost of locomotive working since the line was opened is detailed below:—

Items.	1885. 1st half. Per train mile. As.	1885. 1st half. Per 1,000 gross ton miles. Rs.	1885. 2nd half. Per train mile. As.	1885. 2nd half. Per 1,000 gross ton miles. Rs.	1886. 1st half. Per train mile. As.	1886. 1st half. Per 1,000 gross ton miles. Rs.	1886. 2nd half. Per train mile. As.	1886. 2nd half. Per 1,000 gross ton miles. Rs.	1887. 1st half. Per train mile. As.	1887. 1st half. Per 1,000 gross ton miles. Rs.	1887. 2nd half. Per train mile. As.	1887. 2nd half. Per 1,000 gross ton miles. Rs.	1888. 1st half. Per train mile. As.	1888. 1st half. Per 1,000 gross ton miles. Rs.	1888. 2nd half. Per train mile. As.	1888. 2nd half. Per 1,000 gross ton miles. Rs.	1889. 1st half. Per train mile. As.	1889. 1st half. Per 1,000 gross ton miles. Rs.	1889. 2nd half. Per train mile. As.	1889. 2nd half. Per 1,000 gross ton miles. Rs.
Superintendence	0·24	0·10	0·41	0·15	0·78	0·24	0·80	0·26	0·77	0·25	0·83	0·32	0·71	0·21	0·89	0·30	0·76	0·22	0·86	0·29
Running expenses ...	2·03	0·90	2·30	0·84	1·95	0·63	2·04	0·67	1·93	0·60	1·67	0·62	1·41	0·43	1·52	0·50	1·27	0·37	1·40	0·47
Fuel	2·62	1·17	2·51	0·93	2·35	0·77	2·64	0·86	2·36	0·74	2·33	0·87	2·48	0·74	2·13	0·70	2·43	0·71	2·26	0·76
Water	0·13	0·06	0·16	0·06	0·14	0·04	0·15	0·05	0·14	0·04	0·15	0·06	0·11	0·04	0·16	0·05	0·13	0·04	0·17	0·06
Oil and tallow	0·49	0·22	0·33	0·12	0·40	0·13	0·41	0·13	0·33	0·10	0·30	0·11	0·27	0·08	1·27	0·09	0·23	0·07	0·25	0·08
Maintenance	0·34	0·16	0·61	0·23	0·56	0·18	0·79	0·25	0·49	0·15	0·80	0·30	1·27	0·38	0·87	0·29	0·84	0·24	0·75	0·25
New minor works	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·01	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·02	...	...
Unclassified expenditure ...	0·48	0·21	0·54	0·20	0·51	0·17	0·71	0·23	0·60	0·19	0·77	0·29	0·41	0·12	0·35	0·11	0·66	0·19	0·16	0·06
Total ...	6·33	2·82	6·86	2·53	6·65	2·17	7·54	2·45	6·63	2·07	6·25	2·34	6·66	2·00	6·19	2·04	6·39	1·86	5·85	1·97

Engine-drivers.—There are a total of 25 engine-drivers on the line, of whom 12 are Europeans and Eurasians and 13 natives. There are also 10 native shunters. The number of native drivers has decreased from 14 in 1888 to 13 during the past year.

The drivers, both European and native, gave satisfaction with their work and in their conduct.

Fuel.—The coal used is Bengal coal from Giridih. The consumption per 1,000 gross ton miles was less than in the previous year, and amounted on the average of the whole year to 143·50lb.

Workshops.—All construction and repairs of stock continue to be carried out at the temporary workshops at Sonepur.

Traffic.—The strength of the Traffic staff remained practically unchanged during the year, and there were fewer changes than formerly in the native members of the staff. The work of the department was on the whole carried on satisfactorily. The training class for signallers was continued, and the vacancies in the telegraph staff during the year were filled up by men who had successfully passed through the school.

The traffic expenses since the line was opened have been as below:—

Periods.		Per total train mile.	Per cent. of traffic earnings.
		Annas.	Per cent.
1885	1st half	2·87	9·48
	2nd half	4·78	16·01
1886	1st half	3·53	9·44
	2nd half	3·50	9·60
1887	1st half	3·84	9·19
	2nd half	4·71	13·83
1888	1st half	3·99	9·31
	2nd half	4·35	11·65
1889	1st half	3·70	8·30
	2nd half	4·70	13 03

Coaching Traffic.—During the year the coaching receipts amounted to Rs. 8,66,875 as compared with Rs 8,08,403 in 1888, and thus show an increase of Rs. 58,472. The increase took place in both half-years, but chiefly in the first half, and as usual is chiefly in third class passengers.

The deficiency in the harvest of 1888-89 affected the passenger traffic and prevented its natural development.

The total coaching receipts since the opening of the line have been as below:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First half ...	2,31,724	3,25,894	3,88,534	4,16,173	4,62,954
Second half ...	2,61,620	3,38,068	3,88,749	3,92,230	4,03,921
Total ...	4,93,344	6,63,962	7,77,283	8,08,403	8,66,875

The number of passengers carried and the receipts derived from them have been as under:—

	1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.	
	No.	Receipts.	No.	Receipts.	No.	Receipts.	No.	Receipts.	No.	Receipts.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
First class	3,296	9,992	3,217	10,994	4,774	13,422	5,308	13,846	5,141	13,252
Second class	6,816	11,182	6,072	14,838	11,048	17,742	10,365	14,840	10,469	14,718
Intermediate class	5,077½	3,938	7,852	4,811	5,679	4,449	4,720	3,914	7,447	5,169
Third class	9,15,598½	4,48,234	14,59,617	5,90,754	19,11,566	6,90,541	20,95,552	7,34,426	21,87,575	7,87,431
Total ...	9,30,788	4,73,348	14,78,758	6,21,397	19,33,067	7,26,154	21,16,945	7,67,025	22,10,632	8,20,570

Goods Traffic.—In the goods traffic the tonnage carried was 293,378, earning Rs. 10,49,173, whilst in 1888 the tonnage was 2,85,520 and the earnings Rs. 10,92,329. This shows an increase of tonnage of 7,858, but a loss in revenue of Rs. 43,156 during the past year.

The decrease took place under—

Piece-goods	669 tons.
Wheat	22,308 „
Rice	11,228 „
Seeds	6,193 „

whilst in other grains there was an increase of 30,249 tons.

The crops all over the districts served by this railway were a partial failure in 1888-89, and the wheat and rice crops were very bad in the Sarun, Gorakhpur and Basti districts, and the export of these articles was greatly diminished. On the other hand, the scarcity in the Tirhoot and Sarun districts during July, August, and September stimulated the trade in cheap food-grain, and there was a large increase in the tonnage of these. The increase in the earnings from the latter, however, fell considerably short of what was required to make up for the loss in wheat, rice, and seeds.

The goods earnings since the line was opened are given below:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First half ...	3,23,338	5,72,435	5,75,232	7,06,257	6,84,277
Second half ...	2,54,818	4,09,723	3,09,213	3,86,073	3,64,896
Total ...	5,78,156	9,82,158	8,84,445	10,92,330	10,49,173

and the tonnage carried has been as follows:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
First half ...	81,229	125,716	139,377	179,816	173,680
Second half ...	73,615	101,135	95,567	105,704	119,696
Total ...	154,844	226,851	234,944	285,520	293,376

The tonnage and receipts of the principal articles of traffic are given below:—

ARTICLES.	1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.	
	Tonnage.	Receipts.	Tonnage.	Receipts.	Tonnage.	Receipts.	Tonnage.	Receipts.	Tonnage.	Receipts.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton and cotton piece goods	4,221	30,722	4,974	41,256	7,097	49,527	8,341	66,249	7,703	62,417
Wheat	42,329	1,77,136	49,630	2,39,527	37,565	1,71,011	42,068	2,32,381	19,761	94,358
Rice			4,954	16,307	24,870	75,083	45,620	1,20,709	34,392	86,417
Other grains			19,187	74,367	24,922	75,484	27,850	95,670	58,099	2,06,783
Linseed	37,288	1,22,120	26,210	1,23,437	21,762	85,607	40,644	2,05,757	33,214	1,44,796
Rape-seed			13,612	65,235	15,709	78,835	17,816	1,11,806	18,975	1,09,468
Sugar	4,799	33,994	7,691	55,847	8,768	55,364	11,155	58,760	13,859	70,528

The large decrease in the receipts from wheat, rice, and linseed during the past year are most marked.

Steam-boat Service.

Ganges ferry.—The total earnings of the Ganges ferry during the year amounted to Rs. 1,94,935 as compared with Rs. 2,17,361 in 1888. The failure in the wheat and seed crops, and the diminished export of these articles, accounts for the falling off in receipts. The passenger traffic improved, as also did the inward goods traffic.

The tonnage carried by, and the earnings of, the ferry since the line was opened are given below:—

		1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Tonnage	Tons.	60,502	115,306	110,097	153,591	125,046
Coaching and goods receipts ...	Rs.	98,332	1,67,974	1,80,909	2,17,361	1,94,936
Average number of tons crossing the ferry daily	Tons.	165·76	315·91	301·64	420·80	342·60
Average number of passengers crossing the ferry daily ...	No.	473	·736	1,022	1,166	1,479

Gogra ferry.—The receipts from the ferry and bridge of boats at Ajodhya amounted to:—

	Rs.
First half of 1889	42,003
Second half of 1889	25,659
Total ...	67,662

and the expenditure to—

First half of 1889	15,205
Second half of 1889	19,788
Total ...	34,993

The net earnings have thus been Rs. 32,669 as against Rs. 33,979 in 1888. The decrease is due to the failure of the rice and Indian corn crops.

The following table gives the earnings and expenditure for the past four years:—

Periods.	Earnings.	Expenditure.	Profit.	Loss.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886 ...	52,577	42,077	10,500	...
1887 ...	74,228	41,527	32,701	...
1888 ...	75,085	41,106	33,979	...
1889 ...	67,662	34,993	32,669	...

General.—The following table gives some statistics of the traffic since the line was opened:—

ITEMS.	1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.	
	1st half.	2nd half.	1st half.	2nd half.	1st half.	2nd half.	1st half.	2nd half.	1st half.	2nd half.
Number of passengers carried one mile ... ... No.	16,392,788	18,623,117	39,289,164	31,246, 98	35,824,755	35,910,011	38,447,659	36,511,887	43,607,638	37,540,679
Average number of passengers in a train at one time No.	176·36	164·04	237·02	225·15	261·18	197·57	261·04	251·84	308·05	226·84
Avergae number of passengers passing over each mile of line daily (both ways) No.	158·69	167·01	534·05	548·25	526·40	519·05	561·84	527·75	631·94	542·62
Average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile ... ... Ans.	0·23	0·22	0·178	0·173	0·173	0·173	0·173	0·172	0·172	0·17
Average cost of carrying passenger one mile ... Ans.	0·18	0·11	0·075	0·103	0·077	0·107	0·073	0·091	0·061	0·10
Average cost of hauling a coaching vehicle one mile ... ... Pies	6·66	9·78	8·28	10·79	8·99	12·08	8·14	10·15	7·37	10·20
Average earnings of a coaching vehicle, 4th class one mile ... ... Pies	30·24	22·62	24·25	22·90	26·46	24·18	24·91	23·09	26·71	23·23
Number of tons carried one mile ... ... No.	5,816,908	8,204,343	19,014,039	14,367,740	19,294,459	9,067,170	22,360,859	13,039,565	23,446,260	22,401,321
Average number of tons in a goods train at one time No.	28·95	50·29	73·02	75·72	83·18	61·99	82·28	69·24	86·20	70·79
Average number of tons in a goods train passing over each mile of line daily (both ways) ... ... No.	56·31	3·58	346·70	252·10	283·51	131·06	362·76	188·48	344·51	179·25
Average sum received for carrying one ton one mile Ans.	0·61	0·50	0·480	0·454	0·476	0·543	0·503	0·472	0·466	0·47
Average cost of carrying one ton one mile ... ... Ans.	0·50	0·37	0·244	0·307	0·241	0·342	0·230	0·329	0·217	0·31
Average cost of hauling a goods vehicle one mile Pies	5·29	8·58	8·19	10·36	9·68	13·05	9·69	11·10	8·51	12·24
Average earnings of a goods vehicle one mile ... Pies	13·49	11·23	15·77	14·41	17·48	15·11	19·02	15·53	17·36	17·23
Consumption of fuel per train mile ... ... lb	30·56	28·78	30·89	33·37	32·54	28·28	31·29	29·65	29·95	27·29
Consumption of fuel per 1,000 gross ton mile ... ... lb.	218·00	169·57	161·66	173·53	162·97	170·15	150·22	156·22	139·67	147·35

These figures generally denote progress and improvement, not only in the growth of the traffic, but in economy in working.

X.—RATES.

There have been no alterations in rates of importance during the year.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

GAUGE 5 FEET 6 INCHES.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

	Miles.
The Section from Assensole to Purulia opened to public traffic, 15th December 1889	47
The Section from Purulia to Chakardarpur opened to goods traffic, 22nd January 1890, and passenger traffic, 1st April 1890	71
Total open line in Bengal Railway at end of March 1890 ...	118

NEW PROJECTS.

A reconnaissance has been sanctioned by Government of a new proposed route for a line from Panchpara to Pooree on the south side of the Mahanuddee. This is now being done.

A reconnaissance of a line from Sini, 20 miles from Chakardarpur, to Howrah *viâ* Midnapur, was made during last cold season by Government. The result is not yet known.

Some good coal was found at the Eeb river during the construction of the Eeb bridge. The Government of India have been asked to provide funds to explore the area.

CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS.

The capital of the Company has, since the administration report of 1888-89 was issued, been raised by a further sum of £1,200,000. The total capital at end of December 1889 therefore stands at £5,705,781 as follows:—

	£
Share capital	3,000,000
Debenture loan sanctioned by Secretary of State, bearing 3½ per cent. interest	1,000,000
Debenture loan sanctioned by Secretary of State, bearing 3¼ per cent. interest	500,000
Under Victoria 51, c. 5, bearing interest at 3¾ per cent.	1,200,000
Capital not bearing interest	4,781
Total ...	5,705,781
Converted at Rs. 13 per £ equals	Rs. 7,41,75,153

The following is the capital expenditure on the line during the year 1890:—

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Open line.	Construction.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Preliminary expenses ...	...	1,600	1,600
Land	646	1,06,451	1,07,097
Construction of line	1,94,793	85,06,917	87,01,710
Ballast and permanent-way	6,10,467	1,02,96,395	1,09,06,862
Stations and buildings ...	4,31,712	9,30,843	13,62,555
Plant	33,766	3,83,492	4,17,258
Rolling-stock ...	80,918	...	80,918
Establishment ...	54,816	10,11,507	10,66,323
Loss by exchange ...	...	...	...
Total ...	14,07,118	2,12,37,205	2,26,44,323
Suspense	*—48,18,734*	10,26,021	*—37,92,713*
Total expenditure ...	*—34,11,616*	2,22,63,226	1,88,51,610

TRAFFIC WORKING.

The gross earnings of the line amounted during the year to Rs. 19,96,930 against Rs. 16,09,198 for the previous year, or an increase of 24·09 with an increased open mileage of 30·59 over last year. There was great improvement in working the traffic, as the total train mileage for the year was 509,214 against 558,279 for 1888; showing that 49,065 miles were run less, and yet there was an increase in the receipts. The attached statement gives the financial results of the working of the line for the year 1889 as compared with 1888, and includes the Kutni Branch:—

YEAR.	Miles open.	Train miles run.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Percentage of expenditure on earnings.	FINANCIAL RESULTS.		PER TRAIN MILE.			REMARKS.
						Net profits.	Percentage of profits on Capital expenditure.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Profit.	
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.					
1888	224·50	558,279	16,09,198	10,87,220	67·56	5,21,978	1·42	2·88	1·95	0·93	
1889	293·18	509,214	19,96,930	16,15,044	80·88	3,81,886	1·14	3·92	3·17	0·75	

From the following statement of revenue expenditure for the year 1889 as compared with 1888 (and including the Kutni Branch), it will be seen that

with the exception of carriage and wagon expenses and special and miscellaneous expenditure, increases appear under all heads :—

Head of account.	Outlay of 1888.	Outlay of 1889.	Difference.		Remarks.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Maintenance of Way and Works ...	1,88,778	4,23,101	2,34,323	...	
Locomotive expenses ...	4,28,008	5,30,006	1,01,998	...	
Carriage and wagon expenses ...	1,09,385	88,662	...	20,723	
Traffic expenses ...	1,75,816	2,36,083	60,267	...	
General expenses. ...	1,68,640	3,21,042	1,52,402	...	
Special and Miscellaneous expenses ...	16,593	16,150	...	443	
Total ...	10,87,220	16,15,044	5,48,990	21,166	

The increase under Maintenance of Way and Works is due to several causes, viz.—

(1) Extension of the line, and all establishment being charged to Revenue (principally subordinate establishment and office).
(2) Additional Public-Works gangs employed, due to bad road.
(3) Increased expenditure on stations and buildings and staff quarters.
(4) Heavy outlay incurred in renewing Sheonath and Kumhari banks, which had entirely failed and sunk during the months of July and August.

Increased length of line worked accounts for the increase under traffic, and to some extent that of locomotive expenses.

The increase appearing under general expenses is in part owing to the adjustment of a heavy item made in the current year's account on account of home expenditure in past half-years.

From the accompanying statement of earnings for the year 1889 as compared with 1888, it will be seen that there have been satisfactory increases under all heads. The increases in the goods earnings would have been much greater if the first half of the year's traffic had been up to the average of the traffic of the previous half-year, the extensions of the line being the main cause of the increase.

There is a very marked increase under the head of sundry earnings, the bulk of which was obtained from mileage and demurrage of home stock running over foreign lines, and points to a fruitful source of revenue in the future.

Details.	Earnings in—		Difference.		Remarks.
	1888.	1889.	More.	Less.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Coaching earnings ...	2,81,570	3,78,546	96,976	...	
Good earnings ...	12,86,675	14,40,309	1,53,634	...	
Electric telegraph ...	7,471	8,962	1,491	...	
Sundry earnings ...	33,482	1,69,113	1,35,631	...	
Total ...	16,09,198	19,96,930	3,87,732	...	

In the statement showing the amounts earned by each class of coaching traffic during 1889 as compared with 1888, though there is a falling off in the number of first and third class passengers, the receipts from all classes show a

satisfactory increase. The falling off in the numbers of third class passengers is probably due to the following causes:—(1) night running of trains between Nagpur and Rajnandgaon; (2) bad harvests. The different classes show a money increase to the following extent:—

First	class	...	... 63·99 per cent.
Second	„	...	... 91·49 „
Intermediate	„	...	... 77·53 „
Third	„	...	... 31·01 „

and these increases are almost entirely due to the greater length of line open.

Statement of result of Passenger Traffic during 1889 *as compared with* 1888.

(Including the Kutni Branch.)

Details.	Number of passengers.		Passenger receipts.		Number.		Receipts.		Remarks.
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
First class ...	2,930	2,608	4,288	7,032	...	322	2,744	...	
Second class ...	8,978	17,929	6,322	12,106	8,951	...	5,784	...	
Intermediate class	24,395½	31,983½	4,790	8,504	7,588	...	3,714	...	
Third class ...	862,666½	798,862½	2,50,828	3,28,633	...	63,804	77,805	...	
Total ...	898,970	851,383	2,66,228	3,56,275	16,539	64,126	90,047	...	

Stores.

Statement showing the transaction of Stores during the year 1889.

Balance on 31st December 1888.	Receipts during 1889.	Total.	Issued during 1889.	Balance on 31st December 1889.	Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
90,28,000	1,34,26,999	2,24,54,999	1,71,98,754	52,56,245	
(*a*) 3,99,458	„	3,99,458	„	1,51,101*	* Stores in transit.

(*a*) The sum of Rs. 1,50,611 (amount of stores in transit at Asansol depôt) was included in the balance on 31st December 1888, now shown separately under the sub-head "Stores in transit."

Rolling-stock.

The following are details of the coaching and goods stock erected and turned out:—

2 Composite carriages (first and second class).
4 Horse boxes.
1 Brake van.
4 Powder vans.
2 Carriage trucks.
2 Timber trucks.
56 Covered goods wagons.

In addition to the above the following stock has been completed, but not delivered to Traffic Department for the reasons noted against each:—

8 Composite carriages (first and second) ...	Awaiting supply of drawbar springs.
48 Third class carriages ...	
12 Ditto (ambulance) ...	
199 Covered goods wagons ...	
14 Timber trucks ...	... Under-frames in use by the Engineering Department.
15 Covered goods wagons	... Under-frames fitted with wooden sides for use on the Kutni Branch.

Only 12 ambulance carriages have been erected to meet military purposes. The balance of stock yet to be erected will meet all the requirements of the Government of India in this respect, viz.—

720 covered goods wagons for carrying horses,
549 open wagons suited for carrying guns,
and 11 more ambulance third class carriages.

Persons Employed.

(Open Line.)

The following statement gives the number of persons of all races employed on the open line :—

Year ending	Number of Employes.				Number of miles open.	Number of stations.
	Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.		
31st December 1889	178	317	2,942	3,437	292·85	36

Medical Arrangements.

The year under review has been a very unhealthy one for most of the districts, but it was particularly so as regards the Pendra, Brahmini and Saranda.

The medical arrangements were the same as in the previous year, that is, each district has an Assistant Surgeon with two, and in the case of the Pendra four, Hospital Assistants, the local Civil Surgeons advising.

In addition to the fever, dysentery and ulcers that are prevalent more or less throughout the year in the abovenamed districts, cholera made its appearance at Pail, a station on the branch line, in the early part of May, and spread over the entire length from Umaria to the Eeb. The mortality was very heavy, the Umaria and Raigarh districts being the greatest sufferers. The scare there was so great that people hurrying away at the first sign of ist approach, were left to die all along the line, and their bodies had to be disposed of by the railway staff. The railway works along the infected districts were completely paralysed during the epidemic. The civil district of Bilaspur itself, in the four months during which the cholera lasted, *i.e.* from May to August, had more than 5,000 deaths out of the 7,000 who were attacked. During this period the Company lost one of its Engineers from cholera.

Of the districts east of the Eeb, the Brahmini and Saranda are by far the most unhealthy, and this is owing in a great measure to the thick sâl jungles through which these districts pass.

During the months of September, October and November, the percentage of fever cases in these districts is as high as 50, and it has often risen to 60. The next five months, from December to April, find as great a scourge in dysentery. April, May and June were especially unhealthy months this year. In the Saranda district alone, which is but 21 miles in length, during the month of April more than 1,500 cases of work-people were treated, of which 500 were for fever and 450 for dysentery, with nearly 70 deaths. The next two months of May and June were little better, there being more than 1,000 cases under treatment, fever and dysentery forming the majority, with over 100 deaths. In these districts one month is scarcely better than another. If it is not fever it is dysentery, and if it is neither of the above, it is ulcers. These last are caused by the slightest abrasion of the skin from a flying stone or other slight cause, and in a short time, whatever may be the reason, the part beomes a foul and sloughing ulcer which, unless treated at once, takes months

to cure, if indeed they do not prove incurable; men may be seen with their legs or arms almost rotting off with these ulcers.

Volunteer Corps.

The attached statement shows the enrolled strength and number of efficients in the Bengal-Nagpur Rifle Corps on the 31st March 1890:—

Corps.	Enrolled strength.	Efficients.				Non-efficients.	Sergeant Instructors, 1st and 2nd class.	Drill Instructors.	Head-quarters.	Remarks.
		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Volunteers.	Total.					
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Rifles.	539	19	51	380	450	89	5	Nil	Nagpur.	

Native Drivers and Shunters.

The following is a comparative statement of the number of natives employed as drivers and shunters during the calendar years 1888 and 1889:—

Railway.	Drivers.		Shunters.		Total.		Remarks.
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	
Bengal-Nagpur Railway ...	2	1	5	4	7	5	

Provident Fund.

The draft rules and regulations submitted by the Agent for the maintenance and management of the Provident Institution which it is proposed to establish, have, with certain exceptions, been generally approved by the Government of India. The final settlement of the rules, with the suggestions made by the Home Board, is now under consideration between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Government of India. Early introduction of the rules may be expected.

Rates and Fares.

From the 1st August 1889 the East Indian Railway classification and rates were adopted on this railway with certain exceptions.

The following are some of the principal alterations, viz.—

Class Rates.

Old rates.	Present rates.
1st class, 10 pies per ton per mile.	9 pies per ton per mile.
2nd „ 14 „ „ „ „ „	13½ „ „ „ „ „
3rd „ 24 „ „ „ „ „	18 „ „ „ „ „
4th „ 34 „ „ „ „ „	22½ „ „ „ „ „
5th „ 48 „ „ „ „ „	27 „ „ „ „ „

It is difficult to say exactly how far the earnings of the line have been affected by the changes in the classification, and especially by the reduction in class rates; but by the statistics available the loss to the Company is approximately estimated at Rs. 30,420, which is partly counterbalanced by the more remunerative rate for carriage of grain and seed, salt, cotton, &c., leaving a net loss of Rs. 12,576.

SYNOPSIS OF MILEAGE OF RAILWAYS WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PROVINCE OF BENGAL ON THE 31ST OF MARCH 1890.

System.	Railway.	Main Sections and Branches. From	To	Gauge. Ft. In.	Miles open. State.	Assisted.	Under Construction. State.	Assisted.	Railways under survey. State	Remarks.
East Indian Railway and State Branches, and connected lines worked by the Agency of the East Indian Railway Company.	East Indian main line	...	...	5 6		...	...	...	...	In addition to the 729 miles of East Indian Railway which are here detailed as lying *within* the boundaries of the Province of Bengal, there are 777 miles of main and branch lines of the same railway which lie *outside* the province. The main and chord lines through the province, and as far as Mogul Serai, the future junction with the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, are laid double; the branches are single. The Oudh and Rohilkund Railway traffic is caught at Mogul Serai, that of the Bengal and North-Western Railway at Digha Ghât, that of the Patna-Gya State Railway at Bankipur, of the Tirhoot State Railway at Mokameh, and of the Tarkeswar Railway at Sheoraphuli. In addition to the branch lines here shown there are some colliery branches belonging to Coal Companies.
	East Indian chord line	...	...	...	729	...	...	...	...	
	East Indian branches	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	
	Patna-Gya	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	
	Tarkeswar	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	
	Total miles ...				786	22	...	...	...	
	Total mileage of the system ...				808		.....		...	
Eastern Bengal State Railway and connected lines worked under the same management.	Eastern Bengal main line	...	...	5 6	231¾	...	...	...	...	This whole system, containing 872 miles of railway open to traffic, is now worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway management. The system consists of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the Bengal Central Assisted Railway, the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, the Northern Bengal State Railway, the Kaunia-Dhurla State Railway, the Assam-Behar State Railway, Assam-Behar Section, and the Dacca State Railway.
	Eastern Bengal southern section.	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	
	Central Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	
	Ranaghat-Bhugwangola.	...	...	...	...	...	21½	...	93	No work, except earthwork between Ranaghat and Krishnagarh. Work long since stopped.
	Dacca Railway ...	...	...	3 3	478½	...	...	...	...	
	Northern section ...	...	...	3 3½		...	...	...	...	
	Kaunia-Dhurla ...	...	...	2 6	37	...	...	...	...	If the Kaunia-Dhubri Section of the Assam-Behar State Railway should ever be constructed on the metre gauge, the existing Kaunia-Dhurla line would get little or no traffic, and would probably cease to be kept up. Besides the 37 miles of Kaunia-Dhurla State Railway, there are 40½ miles of ferries.
	Total miles ...				747	125	21½	...	93	
	Total mileage of the system ...				872		21½		93	
Tirhoot and Bengal and North-Western system, which are directly connected by the Gunduck bridge.	Tirhoot State Railway ...	...	...	...	273	...	...	...	...	These 273 miles of railway, now under Provincial control, will, when completed, form one system for working.
	Tirhoot Section, Assam-Behar State Railway.	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	
	Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	...	...	92½	...	...	...	283¾ miles of the Bengal and North-Western Railway are open *beyond* the boundaries of Bengal. The mileage shown in the schedule represents only the portion lying *within* the province.
	Total miles ...				273	92½	...	...	...	
	Total mileage of the system ...				365½		...		...	
Chittagong and Assam	Assam Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	Includes only the section *within* the Province of Bengal.
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	
	Total miles ...				...	...	...	...	...	
	Total mileage of the system ...				...		...		188	
Imperial projects ...	Bengal-Nagpur ...	...	...	5 6½	118	...	108	...	...	Does not include Central Provinces portion, 139 miles to Bilaspur.
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132½	16 additional miles in N.-W. Provinces from Mogul Serai to Rebhanpur.
	Benares-Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160½	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	80 miles additional in Central Provinces to Panchpara on B.-N. S. Railway.
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	
	Total miles ...				118	...	108	...	...	
	Total mileage of the system ...				118		108		515	
Other railways which cannot be classed with either of the above systems.	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.	...	...	2 0	...	51	...	...	...	Company's Railway ... ... } Under Provincial control.
	Nalhati Railway ...	...	...	4 0	27½	...	...	...	...	Provincial State Railways ... } Under Provincial control.
	Deoghur Railway ...	...	...	3 3½	...	4·79	...	...	...	Company's Railway ... ... } Under Provincial control.
	Total miles ...				27½	55·79	...	...	...	
	Total mileage ...				83		...		...	

Statement showing Provincial Profit or Loss upon the Bengal State Railways during the current and previous Financial Contracts.

Year.	Capital outlay to end of previous year. Rs.	Capital outlay during year. Rs.	Capital outlay to end of year. Rs.	Amount of interest. Rs.	Gross receipts. Rs.	Working expenses. Rs.	Net receipts. Rs.	Profit or loss to Local Government. Rs.	Remarks.
EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.									
Capital outlay by the late Eastern Bengal Railway Company to end of June 1884 ...	3,58,22,845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	During these years the line was worked as an Imperial concern.
Capital outlay on Porada section ...	15,60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1884-85	3,73,82,845	13,45,872	3,87,28,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1885-86	3,87,28,717	24,57,049	4,11,85,766	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1886-87	4,11,85,766	17,39,462	4,29,25,228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1887-88	4,29,25,228	23,32,377	(*a*) 4,52,57,605	22,95,736	95,45,668	47,36,926	48,08,742	+25,13,006	
1888-89	4,52,57,605	7,86,976	4,60,44,581	32,10,307	1,07,05,894	49,01,050	58,04,844	+25,94,537	
1889-90	4,60,44,581	14,44,924	4,74,89,505	(*b*) 37,20,957	1,14,57,267	51,03,172	63,54,095	+26,33,138	

(*b*) Interest charged during the year:

	Rs.
Eastern Bengal	8,89,337
Northern Bengal	9,21,560
Dacca	2,64,932
Assam-Behar	4,37,444
Kaunia-Dhurla	38,565
	25,51,838
Add amount credited to Imperial Fund—*vide* paragraph 7, Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. $\frac{62}{B\text{-}0}$ A—R, dated 29th March 1890 (Budget orders for 1889-90) ...	11,69,119
	37,20,957

N.B.—As the net receipts from all the sections now comprising the Eastern Bengal State Railway system are shown in the column set apart for that purpose, interest for *all the sections* during 1888-89 is shown in this statement.

(*a*) Excludes Rs. 93,64,759 outlay on Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, shown separately in page 43.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.									
1877-78	1,13,00,117	43,37,360	1,56,37,537	6,00,930	1,71,114	1,64,016	7,098	—5,93,832	
1878-79	1,56,37,537	38,61,802	1,94,99,339	7,90,580	10,92,892	8,95,730	1,97,162	—5,93,418	
1879-80	1,94,39,339	12,36,023	2,07,35,362	9,05,281	14,67,806	12,28,647	2,39,159	—6,66,122	
1880-81	2,07,35,362	3,57,343	2,10,93,005	6,44,138	17,03,253	9,25,189	7,78,064	+1,36,926	
1881-82	2,10,93,005	64,613	2,11,57,618	8,40,956	19,27,411	9,60,460	9,66,951	+1,25,995	Rs. 2,02,833 Provincial; Dinagepur branch. Credit of Rs. 1,38,220 Imperial on main line.
					Net loss during the five years' contract period ...			—15,90,451	
1882-83	2,11,57,618	4,94,593	2,16,52,211	8,38,367	22,79,904	10,71,528	12,08,376	+3,70,009	Rs. 4,85,790 Provincial; Dinagepur branch.
1883-84	2,16,52,211	8,51,915	2,25,04,126	8,49,504	21,32,741	12,35,430	8,97,311	+48,007	Rs. 3,13,872 Provincial; Dinagepur branch.
1884-85	2,25,04,126	—8,31,375	2,16,72,751	8,28,068	21,66,282	15,20,316	6,45,966	—1,82,102	Rs. 15,60,000, Imperial Capital, transferred to E. B. State Railway.
1885-86	2,26,72,751	2,36,511	2,19,09,262	8,31,540	23,39,204	14,90,371	8,48,833	+17,293	
1886-87	2,19,09,262	—5,511	2,19,03,751	8,36,161	26,24,013	14,11,742	12,12,271	+3,76,110	
					Net profit during the five years' contract period ...			+6,27,679	
1887-88	2,19,03,751	—1,74,443	2,17,29,308	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	
1888-89	2,17,29,308	3,64,924	2,20,94,232	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	
1889-90	2,20,94,232	1,16,340	2,22,10,572	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*) *See* under E. B. State Railway.
Loss by exchange since commencement			8,86,589						
Total Capital Outlay ...			2,30,97,161						

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

1877-78	41,27,107	9,09,614	50,36,721	2,13,984	3,43,236	2,35,714	1,07,522	—1,06,462	
1878-79	50,36,721	2,15,688	52,52,409	2,31,495	4,49,808	3,29,930	1,19,878	—1,11,465	Rs. 6,679 Provincial money; on extensions.
1879-80	52,52,409	2,24,908	54,77,317	2,41,015	4,76,922	3,43,273	1,33,649	—1,07,366	,, 504 Provincial money; on Hajipur branch.
1880-81	54,77,317	5,43,135	60,20,452	2,53,105	5,43,380	3,15,512	2,27,868	—30,237	,, 555 Provincial money; on extensions.
1881-82	60,20,452	26,80,951	87,01,403	2,93,577	5,78,781	2,49,042	2,29,739	—63,838	,, 2,994 Provincial money; on Hajipur branch.
					Net loss during the five years' contract period ...			—4,19,368	,, 4,978 Provincial money; on Hajipur branch.
									,, 11,592 Provincial money; on Hajipur branch.
1882-83	87,01,403	31,71,559	1,18,72,962	4,10,374	7,09,812	4,40,520	2,69,292	—1,41,082	
1883-84	1,18,72,962	21,82,976	1,40,55,938	5,17,443	9,31,667	6,78,626	3,03,041	—2,14,405	Rs. 1,672 Provincial money; on Hajipur branch.
1884-85	1,40,55,938	10,16,642	1,50,72,580	5,81,435	12,49,716	9,68,472	2,81,244	—3,00,190	
1885-86	1,50,72,580	—4,90,355	1,45,82,225	5,91,961	12,80,253	9,15,584	3,64,674	—2,27,287	
1886-87	1,45,82,225	2,55,176	1,48,37,401	5,87,257	15,99,312	9,85,927	6,13,385	+26,128	
					Net loss during the five years' contract period ...			—8,56,836	
1887-88	1,48,37,400	3,44,660	1,51,82,060	6,28,560	18,05,057	10,61,660	7,43,947	+1,14,937	
1888-89	1,51,82,060	1,83,271	1,53,65,331	8,22,326	17,08,537	9,65,543	7,43,994	—76,332	
1889-90	1,53,65,831	1,36,568	1,55,01,899	8,44,097	21,11,818	9,05,528	12,06,290	+3,62,193	
Loss by exchange since commencement			7,04,816						
Total Capital Outlay ...			1,62,06,715						

DURBHUNGA-SITAMARHI BRANCH.

1888-89	.....	9,067	9,067	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1889-90	9,067	11,46,699	11,55,766	22,934	.....	.....	.....	—22,934	

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

1877-78	.....	8,973	8,973						
1878-79	8,973	33,146	42,119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 87,535 Provincial money.
1879-80	42,119	6,639	48,759						
1881-82	48,758	38,777	87,535						
1882-83	87,535	3,90,613	4,78,148	7,812	.....	.....	.....	—7,812	
1883-84	4,78,148	23,58,134	28,36,282	62,787	.....	.....	.....	—62,787	
1884-85	28,36,282	20,76,707	49,12,989	1,51,484	.....	.....	18,518	—1,32,966	
1885-86	49,12,989	10,97,042	60,10,031	2,14,959	1,27,229	1,84,676	—57,347	—2,72,306	
1886-87	60,10,031	2,89,329	62,99,360	2,43,697	2,79,966	2,86,994	—7,028	—2,49,725	
					Net loss during the five years' contract period ...			—7,25,596	
1887-88	62,99,860	—89,359	62,10,501	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
1888-89	62,10,501	69,323	62,79,824	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
1889-90	62,79,824	69,249	63,49,073	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a) *See* under E. B. State Railway.
Loss by exchange since commencement			3,08,856						
Total Capital Outlay ...			66,57,929						

Statement showing Provincial Profit or Loss upon the Bengal State Railways during the current and previous Financial Contracts—continued.

Year.	Capita outlay to end of previous year. Rs.	Capital outlay during year. Rs.	Capital outlay to end of year. Rs.	Amount of interest. Rs.	Gross receipts. Rs.	Working expenses. Rs.	Net receipts. Rs.	Profit or loss to Local Government. Rs.	Remarks.
ASSAM-BEHAR STATE RAILWAY—A.-B. SECTION.									
1882-83	5,153	28,967	34,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 34,120 Provincial money.
1883-84	34,120	3,67,517	4,01,637	7,350	.....	.....	.....	—7,350	
1884-85	4,01,637	18,71,356	22,72,993	52,128	.....	.....	.....	—52,128	
1885-86	22,72,993	21,31,052	44,04,045	1,31,769	.....	.....	.....	—1,31,769	Rs. 20,319 Provincial, transferred from survey.
1886-87	44,04,045	16,36,055	60,40,100	2,06,705	.....	.....	.....	—2,06,705	
					Net loss during the five years' contract period ...			—3,97,952	
1887-88	60,40,100	17,24,938	77,65,038	1,93,975	.....	.....	.....	—1,93,975	Total interest paid by the Province is Rs. 2,88,212, of which Rs. 94,237, interest on open line, is shown under E. B. State Railway.
1888-89	7,65,038	22,54,246	1,00,19,284	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
1889-90	1,00,19,284	12,28,167	1,12,47,451	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a) *See* under E. B. State Railway.
	Loss by exchange since commencement		3,02,726						
	Total Capital Outlay ...		1,15,50,177						
ASSAM-BEHAR STATE RAILWAY—T. SECTION.									
1877-78	49,701	2,352	52,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 52,053 Imperial money, but no interest charged till 1881-82.
1878-79	52,053	Nil.	52,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1879-80	52,053	Nil.	52,053	2,342	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1880-81	52,053	Nil.	52,053	2,342	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1881-82	52,053	3,729	55,782	2,082	.....	.....	.....	—2,082	Rs. 3,729 Provincial money.
					Net loss during the five years' contract period ...			—2,082	
1882-83	55,782	25,068	80,850	2,082	.....	.....	.....	—2,082	Rs. 25,068 Provincial money.
1883-84	80,850	66,701	1,47,551	3,416	.....	.....	.....	—3,416	
1884-85	1,47,551	8,96,819	10,44,370	22,686	.....	.....	.....	—22,686	
1885-86	10,44,370	18,69,450	29,13,820	78,012	.....	.....	.....	—78,012	
1886-87	29,13,820	6,35,817	35,49,637	1,28,117	.....	.....	.....	—1,28,117	
					Net loss during the five years' contract period ...			—2,34,313	
1887-88	35,49,647	3,82,577	39,32,214	1,59,604	.....	.....	.....	—1,59,604	
1888-89	39,32,214	7,68,676	47,00,890	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a) *See* under Tirhoot State Railway.
	Loss by exchange since commencement		2,63,100						
	Total Capital Outlay ...		49,63,990						

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

1877-78	2,71,690	.....	2,71,690	12,260	.....	.....	2,060	−10,200
1878-79	2,71,690	69,682	3,41,372	13,794	.....	.....	40,521	+26,727
1879-80	3,41,372	6,078	3,47,450	15,498	.....	.....	31,180	+15,682
1880-81	3,47,450	−2,602	3,44,848	15,577	.....	.....	−2,385	−17,962
1881-82	3,44,848	−9,756	3,35,092	13,599	67,873	55,000	12,873	−726
					Net profit during the five years' contract period ...			+13,521
1882-83	3,35,092	−5,077	3,30,015	13,302	74,054	50,585	23,469	+10,167
1883-84	3,30,015	25,349	3,55,364	13,768	80,622	56,317	24,305	+10,597
1884-85	3,55,364	−7,030	3,48,334	14,074	76,375	72,129	4,246	−9,828
1885-86	3,48,334	−5,299	3,43,035	13,827	78,803	66,780	12,023	−1,804
1886-87	3,43,035	−11,205	3,31,830	13,497	86,542	67,106	19,436	+5,939
					Net profit during the five years' contract period ...			+15,011
1887-88	3,31,830	−298	3,31,532	13,758	94,054	61,920	32,134	+18,376
1888-89	3,31,532	7,354	3,38,886	13,900	1,04,589	85,414	19,175	−5,275
1889-90	3,38,886	−12,310	3,26,576	13,801	1,04,440	75,936	28,504	+14,703
	Loss by exchange since commencement		12,297					
	Total Capital Outlay ...		3,38,873					

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

1877-78	66,10,184	.....	66,10,184	.....	.....	.....	43,897	43,897
1878-79	66,10,184	1,40,695	67,50,879	.....	.....	.....	1,42,573	1,42,573
1879-80	67,50,879	−16,085	67,34,794	.....	.....	.....	34,297	34,297
1880-81	67,34,794	85,074	68,19,868	.....	.....	.....	56,457	56,457
1881-82	68,19,868	−31,846	67,88,022	.....	.....	.....	−36,948	−36,948
					Net profit during the five years' contract period ...			+2,40,276
1882-83	67,88,022	−7,565	67,80,457	.....	2,20,065	1,16,527	1,03,838	1,03,838
1883-84	67,80,457	25,84,302	93,64,759	.....	3,18,057	1,95,126	1,22,931	1,22,931
1884-85	.....	.....	.....	−76,073	1,17,154	86,006	31,148	1,07,221
1885-86	.....	.....	.....	−1,01,430	30,000	Nil.	30,000	1,31,430
1886-87	.....	.....	.....	−1,01,430	30,000	Nil.	30,000	1,31,430
					Net profit during the five years' contract period ...			+5,96,850
	Amalgamated with the Eastern Bengal State Railway.							

Bengal paid no interest on this Imperial money.

Rs. 25,35,767 Provincial money spent in this and former years.

Government of India pays Bengal Rs. 30,000 per annum in lieu of receipts, and 4 per cent. interest upon Rs. 25,35,767, the Provincial share of the capital. In 1884-85 a nine months' share of this accrued to the Province; and in the first three months of that year Rs. 94,654 were received as earnings, against which Rs. 86,006 were working expenses.

Statement showing Provincial Profit or Loss upon the Bengal State Railways during the current and previous Financial Contracts—concluded.

YEAR	Capital outlay to end of previous year. Rs.	Capital outlay during year. Rs.	Capital outlay to end of year. Rs.	Amount of interest. Rs.	Gross receipts. Rs.	Working expenses. Rs.	Net receipts. Rs.	Profit or loss to Local Government. Rs.	REMARKS.
				KAUNIA-DHURLA STATE RAILWAY.					
1881-82	.....	.....	8,32,482	.....	.....	.....	6,681	6,681	
					Net profit in the five years' contract period ...			6,681	
1882-83	8,32,482	23,640	8,56,122	.....	1,06,275	90,392	15,883	15,883	The whole of the capital expenditure upon the Kaunia-Dhurla State Railway is Provincial money, and is consequently not liable for interest.
1883-84	8,56,122	49,967	9,06,089	.....	1,40,794	1,00,748	40,046	40,046	
1884-85	9,06,089	33,101	9,39,190	.....	1,56,755	1,19,799	36,956	36,956	Loss by exchange has always been charged direct to capital.
1885-86	9,39,190	21,581	9,60,771	.....	1,29,808	1,10,191	19,617	19,617	
1886-87	9,60,771	3,363	9,64,134	.....	1,45,428	1,12,288	33,140	33,140	
					Net profit during the five years' contract period ...			1,45,642	
1887-88	9,64,134	—1,849	9,62,285	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
1888-89	9,62,285	10,803	9,51,482	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
1889-90	9,51,48	235	9,51,717	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a) *See* under E. B. State Railway.

STATEMENT SHOWING ALL BENGAL STATE RAILWAY CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL, SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT.

Statement showing all Bengal State Railway Capital

Head of account.	Railway.	Expenditure to end of 1884-85.		Expenditure in 1885-86.		Total to end of 1885-86.	Expenditure in 1886-87.		Total to end of 1886-87.
		Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.		Imperial.	Provincial.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Construction of Railways charged against Revenue.	Kaunia-Dhurla Railway	.....	9,39,190	.....	19,101 2,480	9,60,771	.....	3,363	9,64,134
	Total ...	.....	9,39,190	.....	21,581	9,60,771	.....	3,363	9,64,134
Subsidised Railways, Land and Surveys.	Tarkeswar Railway (land and survey)	.....	1,25,535	.....	25,968	1,51,503	.....	1,074	1,52,577
	Deoghur Railway (land and survey) ...	.....	9,562	.....	.....	9,562	.....	.....	9,562
	Total ...	.....	1,35,097	.....	25,968	1,61,065	.....	1,074	1,62,139
Miscellaneous Railway expenditure.	Palamau Survey	.....	4,692	.....	—4,692	Refunded by Government of India.			
	Mozufferpore-Sitamarhi Survey ...	.....	23,697	.....	12	23,709	.....	.....	23,709
	Chittagong Survey	.....	60,281	.....	.....	60,281	.....	.....	60,281
	Calcutta Central Station	.....	230	.....	—230	Transferred to administrative charges.			
	Howrah-Ampta Survey	.....	5,104	.....	.....	5,104	.....	.....	5,104
	Administrative charges	.....	1,65,579	.....	230 58,549	2,24,358	.....	54,866	2,79,224
	Western Bengal Survey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Durbhunga-Sitamarhi Survey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sultanpur-Bogra Survey	.....	1,376	.....	—1,376	Transferred to Famine Relief.			
	Rungpore-Dhubri Surveys	4,889	40,553	12,327	16,953	69,833	429	.....	70,262
	Assam-Behar Survey	.....	39,752	.....	—16,953 2,480	Transferred to Rungpur-Dhubri Survey. Transferred to Kaunia-Dhurla Railway.			
	Sakri-Jainugger Survey				—20,319	Transferred to Assam-Behar Railway, A.-B. Section.			
	Total ...	4,889	3,41,264	12,327	29,694	3,83,285	429	54,866	4,38,580
Construction of Railways.	Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	13,45,872	3,87,28,717	24,57,049	.....	4,11,85,766	17,39,462	.....	4,29,25,228
	Ranaghat Bhugwangola State Railway	2,92,889	.....	764	.....	Taken over by the Government of India. 2,93,653	8,102	.....	3,01,755
	Northern Bengal State Railway ...	2,16,72,751	.....	2,36,511	.....	2,19,09,262	—5,511	.....	2,19,03,751
	Tirhoot State Railway, main line ...	1,26,60,868	.....	—4,90,355 23,90,572	21,140	1,45,82,225	2,55,175	.....	1,48,37,400
	Tirhoot State Railway, Sitamarhi Branch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tirhoot State Railway, Hajipur Branch	24,11,712	.....	—23,90,572	—21,140	Transferred to construction account of Tirhoot Railway.			
	Nalhati State Railway	3,43,334	.....	—5,299	.....	3,43,035	—11,205	.....	3,31,830
	Dacca State Railway	49,12,989	.....	10,97,042	.....	60,10,031	2,89,829	.....	62,99,860
	Assam-Behar State Railway, Tirhoot Section	10,44,370	.....	18,69,450	.....	29,13,820	6,35,817	.....	35,49,637
	Assam-Behar State Railway, A.-B. Section	22,72,993	.....	21,10,763	20,319	44,04,045	16,36,055	.....	60,40,100
	Total ...	8,43,45,623	.....	72,75,895	20,319	9,16,41,837	45,47,724	.....	9,61,89,561

Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial, since the commencement.

Expenditure in 1887-88.		Total to end of 1887-88.	Expenditure in 1888-89.		Total to end of 1888-89.	Expenditure in 1889-90.		Total to end of 1889-90.	Loss by exchange since commencement.	Grand total to end of 1889-90.
Imperial.	Provincial.		Imperial.	Provincial.		Imperial.	Provincial.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	—1,849	9,62,285	.....	—10,803	9,51,482	.....	235	9,51,717	.....	9,51,717
.....	—1,849	9,62,285	.....	—10,803	9,51,482	.....	235	9,51,717	.....	9,51,717
.....	49	1,52,626	.....	5	1,52,631	.....	1,072	1,53,703	.....	1,53,703
.....	.....	9,562	.....	—371	9,191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	49	1,62,188	.....	—366	1,61,822	.....	1,072	1,53,703	.....	1,53,703
.....	.....	23,709	.....	.....	3,709	.....	.....	23,709	.....	23,709
11,699	.....	71,980	3,722	.....	75,702	.....	.....	75,702	.....	75,702
.....	.....	5,104	.....	.....	5,104	.....	.....	5,104	.....	5,104
.....	68,290	3,47,514	.....	68,246	4,15,760	.....	69,453	4,85,213	.....	4,85,213
.....	.....	.....	40,058	62,999	1,03,057	78,822	12,191	1,94,070	.....	1,94,070
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,067	9,067	.....	—9,067	Transferred to construction.		
11,190	.....	81,452	1,705	.....	3,157	.....	.....	83,157	.....	83,157
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,380	2,380	.....	866	3,246	.....	3,246
11,190	79,989	5,27,156	45,885	1,42,692	7,15,333	78,822	73,443	8,70,201	.....	8,70,201
23,32,397	.....	4,52,57,605	7,86,976	.....	4,60,44,581	14,44,924	.....	4,74,89,505	.....	4,74,89,505
94	.....	3,01,849	601	.....	3,02,450	.....	.....	3,02,450	.....	3,02,450
—1,74,443	.....	2,17,29,308	3,64,924	.....	2,20,94,232	1,16,340	.....	2,22,10,572	8,86,589	2,30,97,161
3,44,660	.....	1,51,83,060	1,83,271	.....	1,53,65,331	1,36,568	.....	1,55,01,899	7,04,816	1,62,06,715
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,46,699	9,067	11,55,766	.....	11,55,766
—298	.....	3,31,532	7,354	.....	3,38,886	—12,310	.....	3,26,576	12,297	3,38,873
—89,359	.....	62,10,501	69,323	.....	62,79,824	69,249	.....	63,49,073	3,08,856	66,57,929
3,82,577	.....	39,32,214	7,68,676	.....	47,00,890	.....	.....	47,00,890	2,63,100	49,33,990
17,24,938	.....	77,65,038	22,54,246	.....	1,00,19,284	12,28,167	.....	1,12,47,451	3,02,726	1,15,50,177
45,20,546	.....	10,07,10,107	44,35,371	.....	10,51,45,478	41,41,947	9,067	10,92,84,182	24,78,384	11,17,62,566

Gross Railway Receipts on Revenue Account.

Head of account.	Railway.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXVI.—State Railways—Gross receipts.	Eastern Bengal State Railway	...	...	...	...	...	95,45,668	1,07,05,894	1,14,57,267
	Northern Bengal State Railway	22,79,904	21,32,741	21,66,282	23,39,204	26,24,013	...	...	...
	Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway ...	2,20,065	3,18,057	1,17,154	30,000	30,000	...	...	...
	Kaunia-Dhurla State Railway	1,06,275	1,40,794	1,56,755	1,29,808	1,45,428	...	...	...
	Dacca State Railway ...	...	...	25,585	1,27,229	2,79,966	...	...	...
	Tirhoot State Railway ...	7,09,812	9,81,667	12,49,716	12,80,258	15,99,212	18,05,057	17,08,537	21,11,818
	Nalhati State Railway ...	74,054	80,622	76,377	78,803	86,542	94,054	1,04,589	1,04,440
	Total ...	33,90,110	36,53,881	37,91,869	39,85,302	47,65,161	1,14,44,779	1,25,19,020	1,36,73,525

Railway Working Expenditure on Revenue Account.

Head of account.	Railway.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38.—State Railways—Working expenses.	Eastern Bengal State Railway	...	...	...	...	...	47,36,926	49,01,050	51,03,172
	Northern Bengal State Railway	10,71,528	12,35,430	15,20,316	14,90,371	14,11,742	...	...	...
	Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway ...	1,16,227	1,95,126	86,006	...	...	...	...	...
	Kaunia-Dhurla State Railway	90,392	1,00,748	1,19,799	1,10,191	1,12,288	...	...	...
	Dacca State Railway ...	...	...	7,067	1,84,576	2,36,904	...	...	...
	Tirhoot State Railway ...	4,40,520	6,78,625	9,68,472	9,15,584	9,85,827	10,61,560	9,62,543	9,05,528
	Nalhati State Railway ...	50,585	56,317	72,129	73,100	67,106	81,920	55,414	75,936
	Total ...	17,69,252	22,66,246	27,73,789	27,71,822	28,63,957	58,60,406	59,49,007	60,84,636
Interest	On all borrowed railway capital	12,71,938	14,54,005	15,73,801	17,60,638	19,13,003	30,81,697	32,61,381	34,32,670

Provincial Share of Interest Charges for Railway Expenditure.

Head of account.	Railway.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38.—State Railways—Working expenses, *interest.*	Eastern Bengal State Railway	...	...	...	...	...	7,82,312	8,44,701	8,89,337
	Northern Bengal State Railway	8,38,367	8,49,302	8,28,067	8,31,540	8,36,161	9,08,124	9,17,934	9,21,560
	Tirhoot State Railway ...	4,10,374	5,17,243	5,81,435	5,91,961	5,87,257	6,28,560	6,39,140	8,44,097
	Ditto Sitamarhi Branch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,934
	Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway ...	...	...	—76,073	—1,01,430	—1,01,431	...	...	...
	Nalhati State Railway ...	13,303	13,707	14,074	13,827	13,497	13,758	13,900	13,801
	Dacca State Railway ...	7,812	62,787	1,51,484	2,14,959	2,42,697	2,62,561	2,62,160	2,64,932
	Kaunia-Dhurla State Railway	...	...	...	...	...	38,566	38,565	38,565
	Assam-Behar State Railway, A.-B. section ...	...	7,350	52,128	1,31,769	2,06,705	2,88,212	3,67,796	4,37,444
	Assam-Behar State Railway, T. Section	2,082	3,416	22,686	78,012	1,28,117	1,59,604	1,83,186	...
	Total interest ...	12,71,938	14,54,005	15,73,801	17,60,638	19,13,003	30,81,697	32,61,381	34,32,670

Telegraph and Post Offices.

TELEGRAPHS.

THE mileage of lines at the close of the year 1888-89 was 5,348. Seventy-three miles were addde during the year under review, making a total of 5,421 miles at the end of the year 1889-90. The mileage of wires at the close of the previous year was 17,202, and 533 miles were added, making a total of 17,735 miles of wire at the end of the year 1889-90.

The number of messages despatched from Government offices during the year was 540,245, which shows an increase of 45,012 over that of the previous year. The Indian share of the collections was Rs. 8,27,319-3-5.

The following statement shows the number of telegraph offices open at the end of the previous year, and the number opened and closed during the year:—

	Number of telegraph offices open at end of previous year.	Add number opened during the year.	Deduct number closed during the year.	Number open at end of the year.
Government offices	167	18	3	182
Railway and canal offices	285	17	2	300
Offices not open for paid telegrams ...	125	15	16	124
Total ...	577	50	21	606

The following are the names of the offices which were opened and closed during the year:—

GOVERNMENT OFFICES OPENED.

Ageon.	Lungleh.	Phyrang.
Chybassa.	Mat River.	Piplee.
Fenny.	Naogaon.	Purulia.
Fort Tregear.	Naraya.	Sangas.
Koladyne.	Noakholly.	Teriot.
Lower Lungleh.	Pertabganj.	Upper Koladyne.

RAILWAY OFFICES OPENED.

Amda, B.-N. Ry.	Purulia, B.-N. Ry.
Anara, B.-N. Ry.	Ramkanali, B.-N. Ry.
Arda, B.-N. Ry.	Sanctoria, B.-N. Ry.
Asansol, B.-N. Ry.	Seni, B.-N. Ry.
Bulrampur, B.-N. Ry.	Arrareah, A.-B. S. Ry.
Chakardarpur, B.-N. Ry.	Bahan, A.-B. S. Ry.
Chandil, B.-N. Ry.	Forbesganj, A.-B. S. Ry.
Damuda, B.-N. Ry.	Kushiargaon, A.-B. S. Ry.
Kandra, B.-N. Ry.	

GOVERNMENT OFFICES CLOSED.

Pakyong.
Rhenok Ridge.
Sedonchen.

RAILWAY OFFICES CLOSED.

Churghat (Damukdia), E. B. S. Ry.
Sonapur, A.-B. S. Ry.

A map is attached showing the telegraph lines in operation at the close of the year.

THE POST OFFICE.

Post offices, etc.

The following statement shows the total number of post offices, letter-boxes, postmen and village postmen in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The statement includes

those paid from District Dâk Funds and contributions received from Native States:—

Postal Circle.	Year.	Post offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.
Bengal ...	1888-89	1,349	3,849	1,875	456
	1889-90	1,359	3,970	1,893	453
Behar ...	1888-89	535	520	622	263
	1889-90	559	565	647	257
Eastern Bengal ...	1888-89	365	865	396	100
	1889-90	366	959	409	120
Total ...	1888-89	2,249	5,234	2,893	825
	1889-90	2,284	5,494	2,949	830

Postal lines.

There were, in the year 1889-90, 25,677¾ miles of postal lines maintained from both Imperial postal and district dâk revenues, as compared with 25,365¼ miles existing in the previous year: there was thus an increase of 312½ miles.

The statement below shows the different kinds of lines maintained:—

Year.	Railway lines.	Mail cart lines.	Runner and boat lines.	Steamer lines.	Total.
1888-89 ...	2,042	194	19,270	3,859¼	25,365¼
1889-90 ...	2,206½	118	19,394	3,959¼	25,677¾

Correspondence.

The total number of postal articles of all classes, including parcels and money-orders, received for delivery at post offices in Lower Bengal in 1889-90 was 72,318,350, as compared with 67,639,052 in the previous year, resulting in an increase of 4,679,298 articles, or nearly 7 per cent. in the year under review.

Insurance and value-payable post.

The figures given below show the number and value of insured and value-payable articles posted in the Lower Provinces and the fees and commission realized:—

Articles.	Number.	Value declared.	Fees and commission.
		Rs.	Rs.
Insured ...	51,759	1,68,61,386	44,226
Value-payable ...	497,882	51,68,078	96,296

Of the total number of insured articles posted, 24,644, representing Rs. 1,13,43,289 in value, were posted in Calcutta, and of the total number of value-payable articles posted, 464,143, representing Rs. 48,63,829, were posted in Calcutta alone.

Money-orders.

The number and value of money-orders of all classes issued and paid during the year under report as compared with the previous year are shown in the following statement:—

Years.	Issues.			Payments.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1888-89	2,215,687	4,07,62,770	5,52,598	2,304,156	4,22,59,863	4,519,843	8,30,22,633	
1889-90	2,479,019	4,73,13,657	6,16,296	2,624,660	4,91,45,999	5,103,679	9,64,59,656	
Difference ...	+ 263,332	+ 65,50,887	+ 63,698	+ 320,504	+ 68,86,136	+ 583,836	+ 1,34,37,023	

The number of revenue money-orders issued in the Lower Provinces was 146,726, representing Rs. 11,50,111, and the number paid was 144,532, representing Rs. 11,25,004. The number of official money-orders other than revenue money-orders paid during the year was 49,886, amounting in value to Rs. 8,41,046. The values of these money-orders were paid by book transfer. The total number of money-orders paid by book transfer was 194,418, amounting in value to Rs. 19,66,050. From the 1st September 1889 the rent money-order system, authorising tenants to pay rent by postal money-order, was introduced as an experiment in the Burdwan Commissionership with the sanction of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. The number of rent money-orders issued in the seven months of the year in which the system was in operation was 5,001 with an aggregate value of Rs. 44,290, while the number of these money-orders refused was 2,223, or 44 per cent., their value being Rs. 15,825. The proportion of refusals is very high; but there is reason to hope that when the system is better understood, and landlords recognize that the acceptance of a rent money-order does not involve forfeiture or surrender of interest and lawful claims, the proportion of refusals will diminish considerably.

British postal orders.

The number of British postal orders sold during the year 1889-90 was 2,610 as compared with 2,395 sold in the previous year. The orders most in demand were those of 20, 10, and 5 shillings respectively, in the order in which they are here mentioned.

Savings Banks.

The following figures show the transactions of the Savings Banks in the year under report :—

Number of accounts opened	...	34,400
Ditto ditto closed	...	18,494
Ditto deposits	...	191,866
Amount of deposits	... Rs.	80,30,921
Number of withdrawals	...	122,034
Amount of withdrawals	... Rs.	79,43,683
Number of accounts open at the close of the year	...	113,267
Value of account open at the close of the year	... Rs.	3,87,99,062

Government securities.

A statement of Government securities purchased, sold, and deposited with the Comptroller-General for safe custody is given below :—

	Number.	Value.
		Rs.
Purchased ...	427	2,35,400
Sold ...	11	8,200
Deposited ...	88	39,500

Postal Life Insurance.

The number of policies granted to postal employés during the year was 43, amounting in value to Rs. 36,450, against 59 of the aggregate value of Rs. 54,200 in the previous year. Six policies of the value of Rs. 3,064-12-10 were paid.

A classification of the employés of the Post Office Department whose lives were insured in the year under report is given below :—

Inspectors.	Postmaster.	Deputy Post-master.	Sub-Post-masters.	Clerks.	Postal signallers.	Overseer.	Postmen and Village Postmen.	Total.
2	1	1	7	23	5	1	3	43

The number of policies granted to employés of the Telegraph Department during the year 1889-90 was 10, amounting to Rs. 25,000, as compared with 17 policies, aggregating Rs. 29,400, granted in the previous year. No policies were paid during the year. A classification of the employés of the Telegraph

Department whose lives were insured during the year under review is given below:—

Inspector.	Telegraph-master.	Accountants.	Clerk.	Signallers.	Peon.	Total.
1	1	2	1	4	1	10

Privileged newspapers.

Sixty-one newspapers adopted the privileged publication system during the year, and 52 renounced the privilege of advance payments of postage. The total number of privileged newspapers at the close of the year was 181.

Combined Post and Telegraph Offices.

On the 1st April 1889 there were 120 combined post and telegraph offices, worked by postal officers, in the Lower Provinces. Twelve were opened during the year and two were closed; thus leaving a balance of 130 offices in existence on the 31st March 1890. The number of messages despatched was 123,086, and the total charges realized for messages sent was Rs. 1,38,825. The cost of establishment and contingencies amounted to Rs. 33,212, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 1,05,613, against Rs. 77,974 in the previous year. The number of messages received for delivery at these offices and the number which passed through them in transit were 124,696 and 49,736 respectively.

Criminal offences.

There were 54 prosecutions of postal servants during the year, against 49 in the previous year, convictions being obtained in 41 cases. Of the remaining 13 cases, 6 were pending at the close of the year. There were in all 4 cases of highway robbery during the year.

District dâk.

At the beginning of the year there were 290 post offices in the Lower Provinces maintained by funds raised under the District Dâk Act and by contributions received from Native States. Of these offices, 176 are in Bengal, 91 in Behar, and 23 in the Eastern Bengal Postal Circle. During the year 24 new offices were opened and 10 closed, leaving 304 offices open at the close of the year. Of these, 183 are in the Bengal Postal Circle, 92 in Behar, and 29 in the Eastern Bengal Circle. Of the 329 district dâk letter-boxes existing at the commencement of the year, 12 were withdrawn, while 23 others were set up in fresh localities. There were thus 340 letter-boxes at the close of the year, viz., 273 in the Bengal Circle, 63 in Behar, and 4 in the Eastern Bengal Circle. The number of miles of runners' lines maintained during the year from funds raised for the purposes of the district dâk was 12,366¾, against 12,210 in 1888-89.

The number of postal articles estimated to have passed through the district post was 4,617,721, against 3,890,109 in 1888-89, resulting in an increase of 727,612 articles in the year 1889-90. The number of articles undelivered was 114,602, against 97,348 in the previous year.

The receipts and charges on account of the district post, according to figures received from the Accountant-General, Bengal, are as follows:—

Postal Circles.	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	2,29,857	2,15,695
Behar ...	1,05,010	1,01,867
Eastern Bengal ...	53,396	49,248
Total ...	3,88,263	3,66,810

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

Statement showing the Imperial Receipts in 1889-90 *as compared with those of* 1888-89.

Major Heads.	Actuals, 1888-89.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	2,82,87,000	2,85,97,000	3,10,000	...
Opium	6,44,52,000	6,54,02,000	9,50,000	...
Salt	2,27,29,000	2,25,84,000	...	1,45,000
Stamps	34,60,000	35,59,000	99,000	...
Excise	81,69,000	78,56,000	...	3,13,000
Customs	38,71,000	40,54,000	1,83,000	
Assessed Taxes	19,56,000	20,83,000	1,27,000	...
Forests	3,38,000	3,84,000	46,000	...
Registration	5,47,000	6,00,000	73,000	...
Interest	9,21,000	10,94,000	1,73,000	...
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	1,90,000	1,84,000	...	6,000
Stationery and Printing ...	47,000	45,000	...	2,000
Miscellaneous	1,51,000	1,71,000	20,000	...
Total ...	13,51,18,000	13,66,13,000	19,61,000	4,66,000

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease in Imperial receipts in 1889-90 as compared with those of 1888-89.

Increase.

Land Revenue.—The increase in 1889-90 was due to the payment of the balance of revenue of the Burdwan Raj due on account of the preceding year.

Opium.—The increase was due chiefly to higher prices obtained at opium sales. The average price realised per chest amounted to Rs. 1,135, against Rs. 1,120 in 1888-89. There were also larger recoveries of advances consequent on the failure of crops.

Stamps.—The increase was chiefly under "Court fee stamps."

Customs.—The increase was under "Import duty," and was attributed to increased imports of petroleum and arms and ammunition. Against this increase there was a decrease in the "Export duty," owing to smaller shipments of rice.

Assessed Taxes.—The increase was chiefly contributed by Calcutta as the result of careful revision of assessment of the commercial class.

Forests.—The increase was mainly under the head "Timber and other produce removed by consumers or purchasers."

Registration.—The increase was attributed to the unfavourable harvests of the year, which raised the price of food-grains, and necessitated the execution of a larger number of deeds.

Interest.—The increase was chiefly owing to the additional loan taken by the Calcutta Port Trust on account of the Kidderpore Docks.

Miscellaneous.—The increase was due to larger recoveries on account of Percentage on English stores.

DECREASE.

Salt.—The decrease was due to the influence of the English Salt Syndicate, which raised the price of salt considerably; to the rise in freight which checked imports to a large extent; and to the importation of Indian manufactured salt into areas formerly supplied by Liverpool salt.

Excise.—The large falling off is due partly to scarcity in Behar and partly to changes in the system of excise administration.

Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.—The decrease was mainly under "Subscriptions to the Military Orphan Fund," which represents the net proceeds of the Orphanganj Bazar at Kidderpore. The actual realisations in 1889-90 exceeded those of 1888-89, but owing to larger outlay for improvements, the net result showed a diminution in the receipts as compared with that year.

Stationery and Printing.—The decrease was due to smaller supplies of stationery made to State Railways.

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure in 1889-90 *as compared with that of* 1888-89.

MAJOR HEADS.	Actuals, 1888-89.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds and drawbacks	4,76,000	4,43,000	...	33,000
Assignment and compensations ...	1,18,000	1,25,000	7,000	...
Opium	2,59,28,000	1,60,69,000	...	98,59,000
Stamps	1,23,000	1,28,000	5,000	...
Excise	3,26,000	4,21,000	95,000	...
Assessed Taxes	75,000	81,000	6,000	...
Forests	1,88,000	1,95,000	7,000	...
Registration	3,00,000	3,14,000	14,000	...
Interest on ordinary debt ...	5,000	...	...	5,000
Interest on other obligations ...	1,22,000	1,12,000	...	10,000
General Administration	2,64,000	2,71,000	7,000	...
Police	31,000	34,000	3,000	...
Ecclesiastical	1,77,000	1,68,000	...	9,000
Political	59,000	73,000	14,000	...
Territorial and Political Pensions ...	10,23,000	12,64,000	2,41,000	...
Civil, furlough and absentee allowances	7,000	9,000	2,000	...
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	3,000	1,000	...	2,000
Stationery and Printing	9,24,000	11,20,000	1,96,000	...
Miscellaneous	28,000	29,000	1,000	...
Total ...	3,01,77,000.	2,08,57,000	5,98,000	99,18,000

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease in Imperial charges in 1889-90 as compared with those of 1888-89.

INCREASE.

Assignments and compensations.—The increase was due to the payment of arrears of compensation.

Excise.—The increase represented the cost of the additional establishment sanctioned in 1889-90. The office of the Excise Commissioner, Bengal, was created from the beginning of the year.

Registration.—The increase chiefly occurred under "Commissions to Sub-Registrars and *ex-officio* Registrars," and was due to larger collections made in the year.

General Administration.—The increase was under the head of "Civil offices of Account and Audit."

Political.—The charges for 1889-90 included salary of the Political Agent, Gantock, and the cost of the construction of a house for him at that place.

Territorial and Political Pensions.—The increase was due to the debit under this head of the pensions payable to the Oudh family. The charges on this account were formerly adjusted in the India books.

Stationery and Printing.—The increase was due to increased demands by the presses for country-made paper.

DECREASE.

Refunds and drawbacks.—The charges are of a fluctuating nature. The decrease was due to smaller payments under "Customs" and "Assessed taxes."

Opium.—The decrease was due to smaller payments owing to failure of crops.

Interest on ordinary debt.—The sale of stock-notes having proved unsuccessful, orders were passed by the Government of India in August 1888 for the discontinuance of the further sale of stock-notes. No interest and commission was therefore paid on these notes in 1889-90.

Interest on other obligations.—The decrease was chiefly under "Interest on Savings Bank deposits," and arose from the orders reducing the limit of deposits.

Ecclesiastical.—The decrease was due to the absence of chaplains on leave out of India.

Circulation of currency notes.

The following statement shows briefly the transactions in currency notes in the Bengal treasuries during the year ending 31st March 1890. The figures given in this statement do not include the transactions at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and its branches at Dacca and Patna, nor those of the Reserve Treasury and Currency Office, Calcutta, the Calcutta figures being those of the Collectorate only; but remittances made from the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, to district treasuries, and by them to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and Reserve Treasury, are included in the receipts and issues of the treasuries:—

Transactions with		Receipts from.	Issues to.
		Rs.	Rs.
(1) Bank of Bengal		30,96,400	69,58,030
(2) Reserve Treasury		Nil.	1,22,06,120
(3) Other treasuries		83,710	83,710
(4) Currency chests		4,26,500	9,38,330
(5) Public in payment of Government dues—	Rs.		
Home Circle	2,66,30,135	2,68,61,395	1,26,53,350
Foreign ,, ...	2,31,260		
(6) Public in exchange for silver		85,50,425	64,70,255
(7) Ditto for notes of other values ...		8,88,655	8,88,655
Total ...		3,99,07,085	4,01,98,450
Balance as per cash balance reports ...		37,97,145	35,05,780
GRAND TOTAL ...		4,37,04,230	4,37,04,230

The amount of currency notes and of coin in the treasuries at the beginning of the year was Rs. 37,97,145 and Rs. 1,23,82,428, and at the close Rs. 35,05,780 and Rs. 1,08,19,714, respectively. The aggregate balance of coin and notes on 1st April 1889 was Rs. 1,61,79,573 and on 1st April following Rs. 1,43,25,494.

The receipts in notes during the year aggregated Rs. 3,99,07,085 and the issues Rs. 4,01,98,450, against Rs. 3,73,56,415 receipts and Rs. 3,74,69,595 issues of the previous year, showing an increase in the receipts and issues of 1889-90 of Rs. 25,50,670 and Rs. 27,28,855, respectively.

The receipts from the Bank of Bengal amounted to Rs. 30,96,400, against Rs. 22,36,925 of the previous year, showing an increase in the remittances made by the Bank in 1889-90 to the extent of Rs. 8,59,475. The larger supply was due chiefly to the special remittance of Rs. 4,00,000 made to the Burdwan Treasury to enable it to meet the requisition of the Court of Wards in connection with the compromise to the succession suit of the Burdwan Raj; to the larger remittances to Singbhoom and Manbhoom to obviate the necessity of making remittances in specie to them, these two treasuries having had to meet large drawings of the Public Works Department on account of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway; and to Chittagong to enable the treasury to meet the requisitions for notes of the Military Department.

The issues to the Bank of Bengal, which aggregated Rs. 69,58,030, against Rs. 63,77,100 in 1888-89, represent the surplus of the Calcutta Collectorate, 24-Pergunnahs and Howrah treasuries, remitted to the Bank.

The issues to the Reserve Treasury represent the remittances of surplus notes made every month by all local treasuries. Currency notes of the denominations of Rs. 100 and upwards form the principal items of the remittances made from the mofussil to Calcutta.

The largest amounts remitted were from Burdwan Rs. 23,30,965, Hooghly Rs. 8,70,340, Julpigoree Rs. 8,10,075, Mozufferpore Rs. 7,33,590, and Rungpore Rs. 7,22,640; the remittances from the other districts were below seven lakhs. Tipperah, Noakhally, Cuttack, Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, and Manbhoom made no remittances.

The receipts and issues of other treasuries represent note remittance transactions between districts, instead of, as under the usual rule, with the Bank of Bengal in the case of receipts and the Reserve Treasury in the case of issues. In the year under report the transactions of this nature had been between the Sunderbuns and the 24-Pergunnahs and Manbhoom and Lohardugga, the receipts and issues being necessarily equal.

The receipts from currency chests represent the notes drawn from the chests in exchange for silver paid into them from the treasury, or to supplement the treasury balance and the issues, and the notes paid into the chest in exchange for cash drawn from them by the treasury, or transferred to them, to reduce the balance of the treasury. The transactions with the chest in the year under report were larger than those in 1888-89. This was owing to the more frequent use made of currency agencies in order to place funds at short notice at the disposal of the Comptroller-General.

The note transactions with the public are arranged under three heads, [entries (5), (6), and (7) in the statement above]. The receipts and issues under the several heads since the year 1880-81 are exhibited in the statement given below—

Receipts.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From the public in payments into treasuries	1,87,51,745	2,04,47,615	2,25,04,000	2,15,48,800	2,20,67,490	2,35,08,240	2,39,06,300	2,66,38,530	2,70,25,540	2,69,24,005
From the public in exchange for silver	98,54,460	1,17,03,445	1,37,24,000	1,30,78,325	1,19,67,940	1,28,64,270	1,18,22,775	1,10,30,505	70,87,675	85,92,100
From the public for notes of other values	2,65,735	3,61,280	4,88,000	5,30,210	5,47,865	8,16,540	9,17,875	8,15,125	8,85,725	8,88,655
Total ...	2,88,71,940	3,25,12,340	3,67,16,000	3,51,57,335	3,45,83,295	3,71,89,050	3,66,46,950	3,84,84,160	3,49,98,940	3,64,04,760

Issues.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
To the public in payments ...	85,60,700	86,31,070	1,06,11,000	1,02,96,710	1,08,09,175	1,06,91,540	1,01,14,020	1,02,07,810	1,17,21,860	1,26,88,820
Ditto in exchange for silver ...	48,76,635	51,34,700	58,10,000	68,85,925	65,41,510	67,18,450	62,31,440	66,63,970	61,34,495	64,85,040
To the public in exchange for notes	2,65,735	3,61,280	4,88,000	5,30,210	5,47,865	8,16,540	9,17,875	8,15,125	8,85,725	8,88,655
Total ...	1,37,03,130	1,41,27,050	1,69,09,000	1,77,12,845	1,78,98,550	1,82,27,530	1,72,63,335	1,76,86,905	1,87,62,080	2,00,62,515

The receipts of notes from the public in payments have steadily increased since 1880-81, except in 1883-84, when they received a check; but since that year they have continued to rise. The receipts in 1889-90 were, however, slightly below those of the preceding year.

The issues of notes to the public in payments were considerably larger than in any year since 1880-81.

The receipts and issues from and to the public in exchange for notes of other values exceeded those of all years since 1880-81 excepting 1886-87.

(b)—Provincial and Local Finance.

PROVINCIAL.—The following statement shows the actual receipts and expenditure on account of Provincial Services for 1889-90 as compared with those of 1888-89:—

RECEIPTS.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	33,09,000	26,51,000
Principal heads of Revenue—		
I.—Land revenue { Proper ...	95,88,000	1,00,47,000
{ Adjustments	−5,02,000	+2,71,000
III.—Salt	88,000	1,22,000
IV.—Stamps	1,03,79,000	1,06,78,000
V.—Excise	27,23,000	26,19,000
VI.—Provincial Rates	41,56,000	43,06,000
VII.—Customs	47,000	55,000
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	19,56,000	20,83,000
IX.—Forests	3,38,000	3,84,000
X.—Registration	5,47,000	6,00,000
Total ...	2,93,20,000	3,11,57,000
XII.—Interest	97,000	1,03,000
Post-office, Telegraph, and Mint—		
XIV.—Telegraphs	1,000	1,000
Receipts by Civil Department—		
XVI.—Law and Justice—		
Courts of Law	7,90,000	8,63,000
Jails	7,75,000	8,64,000
XVII.—Police	3,38,000	4,27,000
XVIII.—Marine	2,12,000	3,54,000
XIX.—Education	6,12,000	5,70,000
XX.—Medical	1,36,000	1,46,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,65,000	1,56,000
Total ...	37,28,000	38,20,000
Miscellaneous—		
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	49,000	45,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	1,75,000	1,50,000
XXV.—Miscellaneous	8,35,000	8,06,000
Total ...	10,59,000	10,01,000
Railways—		
XXXVI.—State Railways (gross earnings)—		
Eastern Bengal State Railway	61,65,000	61,01,000
Other Railways	55,69,000	64,03,000
Total ...	1,17,34,000	1,25,04,000
Irrigation—		
XXIX.—Major Works (direct receipts)	13,94,000	15,21,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—		
By Public Works Department	8,68,000	7,89,000
By Civil Department ...	1,02,000	1,08,000
Total ...	23,64,000	24,18,000
Buildings and Roads—		
XXXII.—Civil Works—		
By Public Works Department	2,00,000	2,53,000
By Civil Department ...	2,75,000	3,17,000
Total ...	4,75,000	5,70,000
Contributions ...	...	...
Total ...	4,87,78,000	5,15,74,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,20,87,000	5,42,25,000

EXPENDITURE.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct demands on the Revenues—		
1. Refunds and drawbacks	1,40,000	1,50,000
2. Assignments and compensations ...	1,39,000	1,55,000
3. Land revenue	35,13,000	35,67,000
5. Salt	21,000	46,000
6. Stamps	3,70,000	3,83,000
7. Excise	1,09,000	1,40,000
8. Provincial rates	3,18,000	3,37,000
9. Customs	5,24,000	5,39,000
10. Assessed taxes	75,000	81,000
11. Forests	1,88,000	1,95,000
12. Registration	3,00,000	3,15,000
Total ...	56,97,000	59,08,000
13. Interest on ordinary debt	46,000	68,000
Post-office, Telegraph, and Mint—		
16. Telegraphs	1,000	1,000
Salaries and expenses of Civil Department—		
18. General Administration	15,71,000	16,16,000
19. Law and Justice—		
Courts of Law	81,02,000	81,58,000
Jails	17,96,000	19,00,000
20. Police	48,34,000	52,99,000
21. Marine	10,71,000	12,03,000
22. Education	24,58,000	24,94,000
24. Medical	14,88,000	15,27,000
25. Political	24,000	21,000
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	3,10,000	3,04,000
Total ...	2,16,54,000	2,25,22,000
Miscellaneous—		
29. Superannuation, &c.	13,70,000	14,36,000
30. Stationery and Printing	10,21,000	9,87,000
32. Miscellaneous	2,41,000	2,73,000
Total ...	26,32,000	26,96,000
Famine Relief and Insurance—		
33. Famine relief	54,000	1,40,000
37. Construction of railways	−11,000	.....
Railways (Revenue account)—		
38. State Railways—		
Working expenses { Eastern Bengal State Railway	31,65,000	31,01,000
{ Other Railways ...	27,84,000	29,84,000
Interest on debt	32,61,000	34,33,000
40. Subsidized Companies— Land, &c.	.....	1,000
41. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	1,43,000	82,000
Total ...	93,53,000	96,01,000
Irrigation—		
42. Major Works—		
Working expenses	14,18,000	13,56,000
Interest on debt	23,40,000	23,64,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation—		
By Public Works Department ...	14,76,000	14,19,000
By Civil Department	2,000	2,000
Total ...	52,36,000	51,41,000
Buildings and Roads—		
45. Civil works—		
By Public Works Department ...	39,04,000	31,24,000
By Civil Department	1,20,000	54,000
Total ...	40,24,000	31,78,000
Contributions ...	7,50,000	11,83,000
Total ...	4,94,36,000	5,04,38,000
Closing balances ...	26,51,000	37,87,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,20,87,000	5,42,25,000
Provincial surplus (+) or deficit(−)	(−)6,58,000	(+)11,36,000

Receipts.—The total *Land Revenue* collections for the year 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 3,89,05,000, against Rs. 3,73,73,000 for 1888-89. The 10 per cent. on collections from Government estates during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,14,000, against Rs. 3,26,000 in 1888-89, so that the total Provincial share of land revenue was one-fourth of (Rs. 3,89,05,000—Rs. 4,14,000) + 4,14,000, or Rs. 1,00,37,000. The increase is attributable to the realization of revenue of 1888-89 due from the Burdwan Raj, of revenue which remained unrecovered in 1888-89 owing to scarcity chiefly in the districts of Khoolna and 24-Pergunnahs, and to larger collections of arrears in Chittagong, Midnapore, Backergunge, and Pooree. The adjustments between the Provincial revenues and the revenues of the Government of India and of other Provinces resulted in a net credit for Rs. 2,71,000 in favour of the former.

The increase in Provincial receipts from *Salt* arose from larger receipts on account of rent of warehouses consequent on the reduction in the rate of rent from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3 per 1,000 maunds, and from the fact that the rise in the price of salt caused unusually large quantities to be bonded during the year. The Provincial receipts from *Stamps* amounted to Rs. 1,06,78,000, against Rs. 1,03,79,000 obtained in 1888-89. The increase was chiefly under "Court-fee stamps." The decrease under *Excise* was chiefly under country spirits owing to the scarcity in Behar and to changes in the system of excise administration. The receipts from *Provincial Rates* amounted to Rs. 43,06,000, against Rs. 44,56,000 collected in the previous year. The increase was chiefly in Public Works Cess collections, and was due to the same causes as affected the land revenue collections. The increase under *Customs* was due to larger recoveries on account of demurrage. The greater portion of the increase under *Assessed Taxes* was contributed by Calcutta as the result of careful revision of assessment. The increase under *Registration* was under "Fees for registering documents," and was ascribed to the unfavourable harvests, which caused a larger number of documents to be presented for registration.

The increase under *Law and Justice—Courts of Law* was due to larger magisterial fines imposed during the year. The improvement under *Jails* was owing to the sale of larger supplies of manufactured articles, chiefly to the Military Department. The increase under *Police* was due chiefly to the receipts of the Presidency and Suburban Police having been brought into the accounts for the first time owing to their administration having been taken over by Government in 1889-90. There were also larger recoveries for police supplied to Railways and Cantonment Funds. The decrease under *Marine* was mainly under "Pilotage receipts," which fluctuate with the tonnage of vessels visiting the port. The increase under *Medical* was due to larger receipts from paying patients. The decrease under *Scientific and other Minor Departments* was accounted for by reduced issues of cinchona bark and alkaloids. The decrease under *Stationery and Printing* arose from smaller receipts from the sale of rent receipt forms, and from a diminution in printing work undertaken for local funds and municipalities. The decrease under *Miscellaneous* was under "Unclaimed deposits."

The increase in Provincial receipts from *Railways* was due to the opening of the entire length of the Assam-Behar Section, to the improvement in traffic on the Dacca Section of the Eastern System, to a favourable jute season, and also to improvement in traffic on the Tirhoot State Railway. The increase under *Irrigation, Major Works*, was general, but was most marked in the case of the Orissa and Sone projects. The decrease under *Irrigation, Minor Works and Navigation*, was due to short realizations from the Calcutta and Eastern Canals owing to the competition of the Bengal Central Railway, and to the unsatisfactory condition of the rice market; and also to the reduction in the rates of freight of the East Indian Railway, which attracted a portion of the traffic from the Nuddea rivers. The difference between the receipts of the two years under *Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department* was very nearly the difference between the profits realized in 1888-89 from the Barakar Iron Works and their sale proceeds in 1889-90. The increase under *Civil Works in charge of the Civil Department* arose from recoveries of the amounts wrongly credited to District Boards on account of the income from certain ferries which had not been transferred to their control.

Expenditure.—There was an increase of Rs. 16,000 under "Malikana," subordinate to *Assignments and Compensations*, due to the payment of arrears.

The increase under *Land Revenue* was chiefly under "Survey and Settlement charges." The increase under *Salt* was due to the purchase of Kilby's patent scales for the weighment of salt, the introduction of which into the port of Calcutta was sanctioned by Government in July 1889. The increase under *Stamps* was chiefly under the head "Stamps supplied from central stores." The increase under *Excise* occurred chiefly under the heads of "Establishment" and "Petty Construction," owing to the re-introduction of the distillery system in several districts. The increase under *Customs* arose from larger expenditure for temporary preventive establishment and from larger payments for rents, rates and taxes. The increase under *Assessed Taxes* was due to the cost of additional establishment sanctioned during the year. The increase under *Registration* was chiefly under "Commissions to Sub-Registrars and *ex-officio* Registrars," which was due to larger collections in the year.

The increase under *General Administration* occurred under the heads "Board of Revenue" and "Commissioners." The increase under the latter head was due partly to the appointment of an additional officer in place of the permanent incumbent deputed on special duty, and partly to privilege leave absences. The increase under *Courts of Law* was due chiefly to the appointment of an additional Sub-Judge and Munsiffs and their establishment, and partly to larger expenditure on account of salaries of Puisne Judges. The increase under *Jails* was for larger outlay for rations and raw materials. The increase under *Police* mainly resulted from the conversion into a Provincial charge of the Calcutta and Suburban Police charges with effect from the 1st April 1889. There was also larger expenditure on account of cost of supplying, conveying, &c., of provisions of the Special Police of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The increase under *Marine* represented the cost incurred in the purchase of the steamer *Guide*. There was also larger expenditure on account of labour and materials for repairs to pilot vessels. The increase under *Education* was due partly to increased expenditure on English Colleges, and partly to larger outlay for materials and tools for the Civil Engineering College, Howrah. The increase under *Medical* was chiefly under "Government hospitals and dispensaries," for diet and clothing of patients and travelling allowances, and partly under "Medical colleges and schools," for larger expenditure on medical stores and supplies and services and contingencies. The increase under *Superannuations, &c.*, was due to larger admissions to the pension list, chiefly in the Land Revenue, Opium, Police, and Education branches of the public service. The decrease under *Stationery and Printing* was ascribed to smaller supplies of stationery to Government presses. The increase under *Miscellaneous* was due to the adjustment under this head of the cost of periodicals supplied to officers in the Civil Department, which was formerly debited under the various heads concerned.

The increase under *Working expenses of State Railways* was chiefly on the narrow gauge section of the Eastern Bengal System. The decrease in "Working expenses" under the head *Irrigation, Major Works*, was on the Tidal and Sone canals. The increase under *Civil Works in charge of the Civil Department* represents the amount of ferry collections written back from Local to Provincial accounts. The increase under *Contributions* was due to the payment of arrear contributions to District Funds for 1887-88 and 1888-89, as well as of additional grants to the District Boards for the maintenance of provincial roads transferred to their charge.

LOCAL.—The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1889-90:—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
The District Road Fund ...	1,03,873	2,33,724	3,37,597	2,52,414	85,183
The District Road Account ...	23,637	1,11,957	1,35,594	1,06,708	28,886
The District Fund ...	24,09,080	75,18,753	99,27,833	74,30,681	24,97,152
The District Post Fund ...	1,51,643	3,88,263	5,39,906	3,66,810	1,73,096
The Inland Labour Transport Fund	...	28,124	28,124	28,124	...
Total ...	26,88,233	82,80,821	1,09,69,054	81,84,737	27,84,317

The "District Road Fund" survives only in Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, Manbhoom, and Darjeeling, where the Local Self-Government Act has not been introduced.

The "District Road Account" exists in Singbhoom, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where the Cess Act is not in force; except in one pergunnah in Singbhoom, viz. Dalbhoom. The Government grants, which compose the chief resources of the fund, amounted to Rs. 73,820, of which Rs. 10,577 were given to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Rs. 53,243 to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Rs. 10,000 to Singbhoom.

The "District Fund" existed, as in the previous year, in 38 districts in which the Local Self-Government Act was in force. In none of the districts were the accounts of the District Boards overdrawn, except in Bankura, in which the deficit balance of the previous year continued up to June 1889, when the contribution for Educational purposes sanctioned by Government was credited to the fund. The balance in each of the districts of Burdwan, Tipperah, Mymensing, Chittagong, and Gya exceeded one lakh.

The aggregate receipts of the "District Post Fund" continued to be in excess of the total charges. The balance in the districts of Backergunge, Durbhunga, Midnapore, Mozufferpore, and Patna much exceeded the average expenditure for six months, which may be taken as a fair working balance.

The actual receipts of the "Inland Labour Transport Fund" amounted to Rs. 11,157, and the disbursements to Rs. 28,124. Under the orders of the Government of India, the deficit was charged to the Assam portion of the fund.

The transactions of the Excluded Local Funds were as follows:—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Police Fund—					
Railway Police clothing ...	1,050	3,745	4,795	3,627	1,168
(2) Marine Funds—					
Hospital Port dues ...	87,030	60,098	1,47,128	61,222	85,906
Balasore Port	(—) 6,662	12,759	6,097	18,150	(—) 12,053
Cuttack and Pooree Ports	(—) 29,244	6,022	(—) 23,222	9,433	(—) 32,655
Total ...	51,124	78,879	1,30,003	88,805	41,198
(3) Education Funds—					
Hindu College ...	3,002	5,213	8,215	4,924	3,291
Durga Churn Laha's Scholarship	...	3,013	3,013	3,013	...
Juggerah Estate ...	626	1,200	1,826	967	859
Vizianagram Scholarship ...	5,988	...	5,988	1,006	4,982
Khond Mehal School ...	3,241	2,530	5,771	2,817	2,954
Total ...	12,857	11,956	24,813	12,727	12,086
(4) Medical and Charitable Funds—					
Pilgrims' Lodging-house ..	13,859	19,854	33,713	26,364	7,349
Balasore Pilgrims' Hospital	516	1,220	1,736	1,099	637
Choonee Lal Seal's Dispensary	2,640	2,000	4,640	1,427	3,213
Unnochutter	185	6,046	6,231	5,743	488
Total ...	17,200	29,120	46,320	34,633	11,687
(5) Public Works Funds—					
Khond Mehal Road ...	9,721	3,657	13,378	10,394	2,984
Darjeeling Improvement ...	14,676	26,650	41,326	28,081	13,245
Juggernath Road ...	3,000	667	3,667	3,237	430
Wahabee	17,707	...	17,707	5,412	12,295
Total ...	45,104	30,974	76,078	47,124	28,954
(6) Miscellaneous Funds—					
Zoological Garden ...	11,279	37,634	48,913	46,289	2,624
Christian Burial Board ...	1,847	11,564	13,411	12,654	757
Mahomedan Burial Board ...	...	250	250	317	(—) 67
Mohsin Endowment ...	34,916	1,31,564	1,66,480	1,15,417	51,063
Total ...	48,042	1,81,012	2,29,054	1,74,677	54,377
(7) Cantonment Funds	17,321	53,576	70,897	54,758	16,139
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,92,698	3,89,262	5,81,960	4,16,351	1,65,609

The "Orissa Ports Funds" closed the year with a deficit of Rs. 44,708, notwithstanding the grant-in-aid of Rs. 10,000 made from Provincial Revenues. A further grant of Rs. 40,000 has been provided in the budget for 1890-91 to meet the deficit. The Cuttack and Pooree Fund has been relieved for the present of the charges for medical establishment and contingencies at Hookey-tollah, and the port dues at the ports of Pooree and False Point have been enhanced to two annas per ton.

Out of the accumulated surplus balances at credit of the "Hindu College Fund," a Government Promissory note for Rs. 3,000 has been purchased, and the interest on the note will be allowed to accumulate until the investment made from the savings of the fund be sufficient to create a new scholarship. The actual receipts of "Durga Churn Laha's Fund" amounted to Rs. 2,027 and the payments under the fund to Rs. 3,013. The deficit of Rs. 986 was made up by a contribution from Provincial Revenues.

The "Wahabee Fund" has practically ceased to exist. A grant of Rs. 5,000 was made from this fund to meet the cost of acquiring a new site for the Patna Anglo-Arabic School. A further grant of Rs. 10,725 has been sanctioned for completing the survey of the city of Patna for the purpose of drainage and water-supply.

The "Christian Burial Board Fund" was kept solvent by a grant from Provincial Revenues, amounting to Rs. 6,136. A new fund, called the "Mahomedan Burial Board Fund," was created during the year for providing better management and control of the Mahomedan burial grounds. The management of the fund has been placed under a Board consisting of the Chairman of the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta, the Health Officer of Calcutta, the Executive Engineer of the 1st Calcutta Division, and nine Mahomedan members appointed by Government.

The "Cantonment Funds" closed the year 1889-90 with a balance of Rs. 16,139, thus:—

Districts.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack ...	2,164	3,942	6,106	5,637	469
Darjeeling ...	393	2,249	2,642	1,977	665
Lohardugga (Dorunda) ...	1,496	1,537	3,033	1,410	1,623
Patna (Dinapore) ...	3,080	18,236	21,316	16,948	4,368
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore) .	651	2,198	2,849	2,336	513
Ditto (Barrackpore)	1,319	17,188	18,507	17,173	1,334
Ditto (Dum-Dum)	8,218	8,226	16,444	9,277	7,167
Total ...	17,321	53,576	70,897	54,758	16,139

The Darjeeling and the Alipore Cantonment Funds were, as in previous years, kept solvent by contributions from the Military Department, amounting to Rs. 2,885, of which Rs. 1,665 were granted to the Alipore Fund and Rs. 1,220 to the Darjeeling Fund. In Dorunda the expenditure was well within the receipts, but in Cuttack, Barrackpore, Dinapore, and Dum-Dum the expenditure exceeded the receipts, and the deficiency was met partly from the surplus of the previous year, and partly from grants from Government. The contribution to the Dinapore Fund amounted to Rs. 6,855. In order to place the fund in a sound financial condition, orders have been issued to raise the tax on holdings from 5 per cent. to 7½ per cent., the maximum allowed by the Bengal Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1884, and the Cantonment Committee has been authorised to charge rent, tolls, and fees for the right to expose goods for sale in the Cantonment market and for the use of the shops, stalls and standings therein.

The transactions of the Buxa Cantonment Fund in Julpigoree do not appear in the treasury accounts owing to the distance of the cantonment from the treasury, but the money belonging to the fund is kept in the Military chest there, and its account regularly audited by the Accountant-General's office. The fund closed the year with a surplus balance of Rs. 258, the receipts and expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,241 and Rs. 1,933 respectively.

The accounts for the year of the three remaining heads of Excluded Local Funds, viz., Municipalities, Unions, and the Chittagong Port Trust, which bank with Government treasuries, but which are not under the financial administration of Government, are as follow:—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Municipalities ...	3,19,522	17,36,656	20,56,178	17,75,564	2,80,614
Unions ...	4,531	160	4,691	244	4 447
Chittagong Port Trust ...	67,958	56,232	1,24,190	33,170	91,020

Of the 139 municipalities which bank with Government treasuries, and of which the above is the account for the year, all have credit balances in the treasuries, with the exception of three in Midnapore, which are, apparently by mistake, shown in the Accountant-General's books as having overdrawn their accounts. Of the four unions which survived at the beginning of the year, the account of one in Jessore has been closed and only three in Bankoora have accounts still outstanding.

Road and Public Works Cesses.

During the year under review the cesses continued to be levied at the maximum rates in all the districts in which Act IX (B.C.) of 1880 is in force, except Backergunge, where the Public Works cess was levied at full rates and the Road cess at half rates. The current demand for the year amounted to—

	Rs.
Road Cess ...	37,81,538
Public Works Cess ...	38,79,001
Total ...	76,60,539

In the subjoined table the figures for the past year are compared with those of the two preceding years:—

	Demand.			Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.	Percentage of balance on gross demand.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1887-88 ...	76,13,146	16,61,553	92,74,699	75,35,113	16,498	16,98,409	18·3
1888-89 ...	76,19,896	17,20,662	93,40,558	74,86,777	20,925	17,98,912	19·2
1889-90 ...	76,60,539	18,04,134	94,64,673	77,54,684	76,885	16,58,728	17·5

The percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand was 76·8, that of current collections on current demand was 82·2, and that of total collections on current demand was 101·2. With a larger demand the collections have been larger, and the balances have been reduced. The item of remissions, however, shows a large increase, which is due to a sum of Rs. 65,896 having been written off in Burdwan as irrecoverable arrears of petty rent-free holdings.

The following table shows the demands, collections and arrears of the Road and Public Works cesses on lands and mines for the cess year 1889-90.

Statement of Demands, Collections, and Balances of Road Cess and Public Works Cess on Lands and Mines for the year ending 31st March 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
DISTRICT.	CESS.	Arrear balance outstanding from last year.	Demand for the year.	Gross demand (columns 3+4).	Previously paid in advance for the present year.	Net demand (columns 5—6).	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years during the year.	Total collections.	Arrear balance (columns 3—8).	Current balance (column 4—columns 6+9).	Gross balance (columns 12+13).	Remission.	Net balance (columns 14—15).	Collected in advance during the past year on account of future years.	Increase of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Decrease of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand (column 8 on column 3).	Percentage of current collection on net current demand (column 9 on columns 4—6).	Percentage of total collection on current demand (column 11 on column 4).
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Burdwan ...	Road Cess ...	1,15,534	1,72,001	2,87,535	2,340	2,85,195	50,143	1,41,991	2,491	1,94,625	65,391	27,670	93,061	32,948	60,113	2,256	235	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	1,15,456	1,72,001	2,87,457	2,339	2,85,118	50,143	1,41,992	2,491	1,94,626	65,313	27,670	92,983	32,948	60,035	2,256	235	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,30,990	3,44,002	5,74,992	4,679	5,70,313	1,00,286	2,83,983	4,982	3,89,251	1,30,704	55,340	1,86,044	65,896	1,20,148	4,512	470	...	43·4	83·7	113·1
Bankóra ...	Road Cess ...	23,529	44,246	67,775	500	67,275	11,118	35,457	581	47,156	12,411	8,289	20,700	...	20,700	538	43	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	23,529	44,247	67,776	500	67,276	11,118	35,458	581	47,157	12,411	8,289	20,700	...	20,700	538	43	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	47,058	88,493	1,35,551	1,000	1,34,551	22,236	70,915	1,162	94,313	24,822	16,578	41,400	...	41,400	1,076	86	...	47·2	81·0	106·5
Beerbhoom ...	Road Cess ...	5,547	57,208	62,755	1,157	61,598	5,409	51,228	1,273	57,910	138	4,823	4,961	1	4,960	1,157	116	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	5,548	57,208	62,756	1,157	61,599	5,410	51,228	1,273	57,911	138	4,823	4,961	1	4,960	1,157	116	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	11,095	1,14,416	1,25,511	2,314	1,23,197	10,819	1,02,456	2,546	1,15,821	276	9,646	9,922	2	9,920	2,314	232	...	97·5	91·3	101·2
Midnapore ...	Road Cess ...	36,203	1,41,074	1,77,277	3,108	1,74,169	32,586	1,09,124	2,105	1,43,815	3,617	28,842	32,459	...	32,459	3,109	...	1,004	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	36,203	1,41,074	1,77,277	3,108	1,74,169	32,586	1,09,124	2,105	1,43,815	3,617	28,842	32,459	...	32,459	3,110	...	1,005	...	...	...
	Total ...	72,406	2,82,148	3,54,554	6,216	3,48,338	65,172	2,18,248	4,210	2,87,630	7,234	57,684	64,918	...	64,918	6,219	...	2,009	90·0	79·1	101·9
Hooghly ...	Road Cess ...	49,397	1,03,448	1,52,845	2,965	1,49,880	38,093	66,679	2,970	1,07,742	11,304	33,804	45,108	...	45,108	2,963	7	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	49,397	1,03,448	1,52,845	2,965	1,49,880	38,094	66,678	2,970	1,07,742	11,303	33,805	45,108	...	45,108	2,964	6	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	98,794	2,06,896	3,05,690	5,930	2,99,760	76,187	1,33,357	5,940	2,15,484	22,607	67,609	90,216	...	90,216	5,927	13	...	77·1	66·3	104·1
24-Pergunnahs ...	Road Cess ...	21,864	1,11,592	1,33,456	3,330	1,30,126	18,106	87,124	3,237	1,08,467	3,758	21,138	24,896	111	24,785	3,383	...	146	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	21,864	1,11,591	1,33,455	3,330	1,30,125	18,107	87,123	3,236	1,08,466	3,757	21,138	24,895	111	24,784	3,384	...	148	...	...	...
	Total ...	43,728	2,23,183	2,66,911	6,660	2,60,251	36,213	1,74,247	6,473	2,16,933	7,515	42,276	49,791	222	49,569	6,767	...	294	82·8	80·4	97·2
Nuddea ...	Road Cess ...	6,517	63,044	69,561	1,687	67,874	6,405	56,544	2,048	64,997	112	4,813	4,925	55	4,870	1,753	295	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	6,518	63,045	69,563	1,688	67,875	6,406	56,543	2,051	65,000	112	4,814	4,926	56	4,870	1,753	298	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	13,035	1,26,089	1,39,124	3,375	1,35,749	12,811	1,13,087	4,099	1,29,997	224	9,627	9,851	111	9,740	3,506	593	...	98·2	92·1	103·1
Jessore ...	Road Cess ...	28,158	90,892	1,19,050	2,757	1,16,293	21,246	66,020	2,694	89,960	6,912	22,115	29,027	1,552	27,475	2,981	...	287	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	28,159	90,891	1,19,050	2,756	1,16,294	21,247	66,019	2,695	89,961	6,912	22,116	29,028	1,552	27,476	2,981	...	286	...	...	...
	Total ...	56,317	1,81,783	2,38,100	5,513	2,32,587	42,493	1,32,039	5,389	1,79,921	13,824	44,231	58,055	3,104	54,951	5,962	...	573	75·4	74·9	98·9
Khoolna ...	Road Cess ...	17,843	65,717	83,560	1,790	81,770	11,612	51,932	1,213	64,757	6,231	11,995	18,226	397	17,829	1,846	...	633	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	17,844	65,716	83,560	1,790	81,770	11,613	51,931	1,211	64,755	6,231	11,995	18,226	398	17,828	1 845	...	634	...	...	...
	Total ...	35,687	1,31,433	1,67,120	3,580	1,63,540	23,225	1,03,863	2,424	1,29,512	12,462	23,990	36,452	795	35,657	3,691	...	1,267	65·0	8	98·5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
DISTRICT.	CESS.	Arrear balance outstanding from last year.	Demand for the year.	Gross demand (columns 3+4).	Previously paid in advance for the present year.	Net demand (columns 5—6).	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years during the year.	Total collections.	Arrear balance (columns 3—8).	Current balance (column 4—columns 6+9).	Gross balance (columns 12+13).	Remission.	Net balance (columns 14—15).	Collected in advance during the past year on account of future years.	Increase of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Decrease of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand (column 8 on column 3).	Percentage of current collection on net current demand (column 9 on columns 4—6).	Percentage of total collection on current demand (column 11 on column 4).
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Moorshedabad	Road Cess ...	15,969	65,825	81,794	1,160	80,634	11,428	59,868	1,675	72,971	4,541	4,797	9,338	1,136	8,202	1,213	462	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	15,876	65,828	81,704	1,160	80,544	11,429	59,871	1,674	72,974	4,447	4,797	9,244	1,042	8,202	1,212	462	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	31,845	1,31,653	1,63,498	2,320	1,61,178	22,857	1,19,739	3,349	1,45,945	8,988	9,594	18,582	2,178	16,404	2,425	924	...	71·8	92·5	110·8
Dinagepore	Road Cess ...	14,664	81,111	95,775	998	94,777	14,635	65,639	1,272	81,546	29	14,474	14,503	11	14,492	1,003	269	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	14,664	81,111	95,775	998	94,777	14,636	65,639	1,272	81,547	28	14,474	14,502	11	14,491	1,004	268	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	29,328	1,62,222	1,91,550	1,996	1,89,554	29,271	1,31,278	2,544	1,63,093	57	28,948	29,005	22	28,983	2,007	537	...	99·8	81·9	109·5
Rajshahye	Road Cess ...	14,521	77,701	92,222	528	91,694	14,304	63,172	521	77,997	217	14,001	14,218	...	14,218	582	...	61	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	14,521	77,700	92,221	527	91,694	14,303	63,173	521	77,997	218	14,000	14,218	...	14,218	582	...	61	...	...	...
	Total ...	29,042	1,55,401	1,84,443	1,055	1,83,388	28,607	1,26,345	1,042	1,55,994	435	28,001	28,436	...	28,436	1,164	...	122	98·5	81·8	100·3
Rungpore	Road Cess ...	16,248	1,27,699	1,43,947	218	1,43,729	15,268	1,15,612	163	1,31,043	980	11,869	12,849	...	12,849	218	...	55	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	16,248	1,27,699	1,43,947	217	1,43,730	15,268	1,15,611	163	1,31,042	980	11,871	12,851	...	12,851	217	...	54	...	...	...
	Total ...	32,496	2,55,398	2,87,894	435	2,87,459	30,536	2,31,223	326	2,62,085	1,960	23,740	25,700	...	25,700	435	...	109	93·9	90·6	102·2
Bogra	Road Cess ...	3,157	45,173	48,330	554	47,776	3,153	41,718	573	45,444	4	2,901	2,905	...	2,905	575	...	2	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	3,157	45,173	48,330	554	47,776	3,152	41,718	574	45,444	5	2,901	2,906	...	2,906	574	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6,314	90,346	96,660	1,108	95,552	6,305	83,436	1,147	90,888	9	5,802	5,811	...	5,811	1,149	...	2	99·8	93·5	100·6
Pubna	Road Cess ...	6,653	46,862	53,514	1,209	52,305	6,222	36,890	1,208	44,320	430	8,763	9,193	38	9,155	1,671	...	463	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	6,653	46,861	53,514	1,209	52,305	6,222	36,889	1,208	44,319	431	8,763	9,194	39	9,155	1,671	...	463	...	...	...
	Total ...	13,305	93,723	1,07,028	2,418	1,04,610	12,444	73,779	2,416	88,639	861	17,526	18,387	77	18,310	3,342	...	926	93·5	80·8	94·5
Darjeeling	Road Cess ...	...	16,631	16,631	1,077	15,554	...	15,554	930	16,484	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	...	96	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	...	16,631	16,631	1,077	15,554	...	15,554	930	16,484	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	...	96	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	33,262	33,262	2,154	31,108	...	31,108	1,860	32,968	...	...	...	...	...	2,052	...	192	...	100·0	99·1
Julpigoree	Road Cess ...	711	47,632	48,343	72	48,271	681	44,340	86	45,107	30	3,220	3,250	28	3,222	71	15	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	711	47,632	48,343	72	48,271	681	44,340	86	45,107	30	3,220	3,250	29	3,221	71	15	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,422	95,264	96,686	144	96,542	1,362	88,680	172	90,214	60	6,440	6,500	57	6,443	142	30	...	95·7	93·2	94·7
Dacca	Road Cess ...	20,056	73,500	93,556	4,293	89,263	18,059	54,230	3,737	76,026	1,997	14,977	16,974	...	16,974	5,336	...	1,599	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	20,134	73,769	93,903	4,292	89,611	18,136	54,406	3,737	76,279	1,998	15,071	17,069	...	17,069	5,335	...	1,598	...	...	...
	Total ...	40,190	1,47,269	1,87,459	8,585	1,78,874	36,195	1,08,636	7,474	1,52,305	3,995	30,048	34,043	...	34,043	10,671	...	3,197	90·0	78·3	103·4
Furreedpore	Road Cess ...	31,840	56,352	88,192	873	87,319	14,918	36,861	1,155	52,934	16,922	18,618	35,540	...	35,540	873	282	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	32,194	56,687	88,881	899	87,982	14,957	37,034	1,179	53,170	17,237	18,754	35,991	...	35,991	899	280	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	64,034	1,13,039	1,77,073	1,772	1,75,301	29,875	73,895	2,334	1,06,104	34,159	37,372	71,531	...	71,531	1,772	562	...	46·6	66·4	93·8

Backergunge ...	Road Cess ...	19,338	99,242	1,18,580	2,221	1,16,359	18,253	79,717	1,760	99,730	1,085	17,304	18,389	205	18,184	2,180	...	420	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	38,390	1,95,453	2,33,843	4,442	2,29,401	36,221	1,56,563	3,521	1,96,305	2,169	34,448	36,617	411	36,206	4,361	...	840	...	...	...
	Total ...	57,728	2,94,695	3,52,423	6,663	3,45,760	54,474	2,26,380	5,281	2,96,035	3,254	51,752	55,006	616	54,390	6,541	...	1,260	94·3	82·0	100·4
Mymensing ...	Road Cess ...	13,459	1,59,903	1,73,362	2,387	1,70,975	12,751	1,45,732	4,041	1,62,524	708	11,784	12,492	10	12,482	4,089	...	48	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	13,459	1,59,903	1,73,362	2,388	1,70,974	12,751	1,45,732	4,041	1,62,524	708	11,783	12,491	10	12,481	4,088	...	47	...	...	...
	Total ...	26,918	3,19,806	3,46,724	4,775	3,41,949	25,502	2,91,464	8,082	3,25,048	1,416	23,567	24,983	20	24,963	8,177	...	95	94·7	92·5	101·6
Chittagong ...	Road Cess ...	10,821	89,075	99,896	2,292	97,604	9,996	80,648	2,784	93,423	825	6,135	6,960	...	6,960	2,342	442	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	10,820	89,076	99,896	2,293	97,603	9,995	80,648	2,784	93,427	825	6,135	6,960	...	6,960	2,342	442	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	21,641	1,78,151	1,99,792	4,585	1,95,207	19,991	1,61,296	5,568	1,86,855	1,650	12,270	13,920	...	13,920	4,684	884	...	92·3	92·9	104·8
Noakhally ...	Road Cess ...	9,584	68,363	77,947	417	77,530	9,393	64,007	233	73,633	101	3,939	4,130	88	4,092	315	...	82	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	9,746	69,009	78,755	417	78,338	9,555	64,373	234	74,163	191	4,219	4,410	38	4,372	316	...	82	...	...	...
	Total ...	19,330	1,37,372	1,56,702	834	1,55,868	18,948	1,28,380	467	1,47,795	382	8,158	8,540	76	8,464	631	...	164	98·0	94·0	107·5
Tipperah ...	Road Cess ...	22,945	1,00,090	1,23,035	510	1,22,525	22,019	88,941	659	1,11,619	926	10,639	11,565	36	11,529	545	114	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	22,946	1,00,090	1,23,036	510	1,22,526	22,019	88,942	659	1,11,620	927	10,638	11,565	39	11,529	546	113	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	45,891	2,00,180	2,46,071	1,020	2,45,051	44,038	1,77,883	1,318	2,23,239	1,853	21,277	23,130	72	23,058	1,091	227	...	95·9	89·3	111·5
Patna ...	Road Cess ...	47,621	1,78,712	2,26,333	3,871	2,22,462	42,549	1,32,434	4,859	1,79,842	5,072	42,407	47,479	55	47,424	5,329	...	470	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	47,622	1,78,712	2,26,334	3,872	2,22,462	42,550	1,32,434	4,858	1,79,842	5,072	42,406	47,478	54	47,424	5,329	...	471	...	...	...
	Total ...	95,243	3,57,424	4,52,667	7,743	4,44,924	85,099	2,64,868	9,717	3,59,684	10,144	84,813	94,957	109	94,848	10,658	...	941	89·3	75·7	100·6
Gya ...	Road Cess ...	50,602	1,96,442	2,47,044	3,705	2,43,339	37,352	1,43,006	23,090	2,03,448	13,220	49,731	62,951	...	62,951	5,489	17,601	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	50,601	1,96,443	2,47,044	3,705	2,43,339	37,352	1,43,007	23,089	2,03,448	13,249	49,731	62,980	...	62,980	5,490	17,599	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,01,203	3,92,885	4,94,088	7,410	4,86,678	74,704	2,86,013	46,179	4,06,896	26,499	99,462	1,25,961	...	1,25,961	10,979	35,200	...	73·8	74·1	103·5
Shahabad ...	Road Cess ...	28,658	1,44,822	1,73,480	1,443	1,72,037	11,670	1,23,174	4,902	1,39,746	16,988	20,205	37,193	281	36,912	3,728	1,174	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	28,658	1,44,822	1,73,480	1,443	1,72,037	11,670	1,23,174	4,903	1,39,747	16,988	20,205	37,193	281	36,912	3,727	1,176	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	57,316	2,89,644	3,46,960	2,886	3,44,074	23,340	2,46,348	9,805	2,79,493	33,976	40,410	74,386	562	73,824	7,455	2,350	...	40·7	85·9	96·5
Mozufferpore ...	Road Cess ...	46,442	1,39,086	1,85,528	14,239	1,71,289	34,682	77,139	9,491	1,21,312	11,760	47,708	59,468	9	59,459	10,135	...	644	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	46,443	1,39,085	1,85,528	14,240	1,71,288	34,683	77,138	9,490	1,21,311	11,760	47,707	59,467	9	59,458	10,135	...	645	...	...	...
	Total ...	92,885	2,78,171	3,71,056	28,479	3,42,577	69,365	1,54,277	18,981	2,42,623	23,520	95,415	1,18,935	18	1,18,917	20,270	...	1,289	74·6	61·7	87·2
Durbhunga ...	Road Cess ...	36,725	2,06,707	2,43,432	22,349	2,21,083	30,637	1,58,632	18,071	2,07,340	6,088	25,726	31,814	21	31,793	18,074	...	3	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	36,725	2,06,707	2,43,432	22,350	2,21,082	30,637	1,58,631	18,072	2,07,340	6,088	25,726	31,814	21	31,793	18,073	...	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	73,450	4,13,414	4,86,864	44,699	4,42,165	61,274	3,17,263	36,143	4,14,680	12,176	51,452	63,628	42	63,586	36,147	...	4	83·4	86·0	100·3
Sarun ...	Road Cess ...	50,996	1,66,144	2,17,140	3,761	2,13,379	44,272	1,18,296	4,115	1,66,683	6,724	44,087	50,811	29	50,782	3,634	481	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	50,996	1,66,145	2,17,141	3,762	2,13,379	44,272	1,18,297	4,114	1,66,683	6,724	44,086	50,810	28	50,782	3,635	479	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,01,992	3,32,289	4,34,281	7,523	4,26,758	88,544	2,36,593	8,229	3,33,366	13,448	88,173	1,01,621	57	1,01,564	7,269	960	...	86·7	72·8	...
Chumparun ...	Road Cess ...	18,081	88,290	1,06,371	528	1,05,843	18,051	59,751	439	78,241	30	28,011	28,041	791	27,250	501	...	62	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	18,080	88,290	1,06,370	527	1,05,843	18,050	59,751	440	78,241	30	28,012	28,042	792	27,250	502	...	62	...	...	...
	Total ...	36,161	1,76,580	2,12,741	1,055	2,11,686	36,101	1,19,502	879	1,56,482	60	56,023	56,083	1,583	54,500	1,003	...	124	99·8	68·0	88·6
Monghyr ...	Road Cess ...	40,280	1,24,312	1,64,592	2,812	1,61,780	36,458	89,771	2,846	1,29,075	3,822	31,729	35,551	...	35,551	2,498	348	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	40,279	1,24,312	1,64,591	2,811	1,61,780	36,458	89,771	2,846	1,29,075	3,821	31,730	35,551	...	35,551	2,498	348	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	80,559	2,48,624	3,29,183	5,623	3,23,560	72,916	1,79,542	5,692	2,58,150	7,643	63,459	71,102	...	71,102	4,996	696	...	90·5	73·9	103·8
Bhagulpore ...	Road Cess ...	16,831	1,46,404	1,63,235	9,514	1,53,721	13,466	1,21,043	10,195	1,44,704	3,365	15,847	19,212	299	18,913	9,914	281	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	16,831	1,46,404	1,63,235	9,514	1,53,721	13,467	1,22,042	10,195	1,44,704	3,364	15,848	19,212	299	18,913	9,914	281	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	33,662	2,92,808	3,26,470	19,028	3,07,442	26,933	2,42,085	20,390	2,89,408	6,729	31,695	38,424	598	37,826	19,828	562	...	80·0	88·4	98·8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
DISTRICTS.	CESS.	Arrear balance outstanding from last year.	Demand for the year.	Gross demand (columns 3 + 4).	Previously paid in advance for the present year.	Net demand (columns 5—6).	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years during the year.	Total collections.	Arrear balance (columns 3—8).	Current balance (column 4—columns 6 + 9).	Gross balance (columns 12 + 13).	Remission.	Net balance (columns 14—15).	Collected in advance during the past year on account of future years.	Increase of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Decrease of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand (column 8 on column 3).	Percentage of current collection on net current demand (column 9 on columns 4—6).	Percentage of total collection on current demand (column 11 on column 4).
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Purneah	Road Cess	5,544	79,600	85,144	697	84,447	5,502	75,457	570	81,529	42	3,446	3,488	1	3,487	716	...	146	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	5,544	79,600	85,144	696	84,448	5,502	75,458	570	81,530	42	3,446	3,488	1	3,487	716	...	146	...	...	...
	Total	11,088	1,59,200	1,70,288	1,393	1,68,895	11,004	1,50,915	1,140	1,63,059	84	6,892	6,976	2	6,974	1,432	...	292	99·2	95·6	102·4
Maldah	Road Cess	3,868	28,625	32,493	476	32,017	3,864	24,580	479	28,923	4	3,569	3,573	6	3,567	430	49	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	3,869	28,624	32,493	475	32,018	3,864	24,580	479	28,923	5	3,569	3,574	7	3,567	431	48	...	...	...	...
	Total	7,737	57,249	64,986	951	64,035	7,728	49,160	958	57,846	9	7,138	7,147	13	7,134	861	97	...	99·8	87·3	101
Cuttack	Road Cess	8,657	65,590	74,247	6,188	68,059	6,927	53,479	2,630	63,036	1,730	5,923	7,653	...	7,653	1,040	1,590	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	8,657	65,590	74,247	6,189	68,058	6,927	53,480	2,631	63,038	1,730	5,921	7,651	...	7,651	1,040	1,591	...	...	...	...
	Total	17,314	1,31,180	1,48,494	12,377	1,36,117	13,854	1,06,959	5,261	1,26,074	3,460	11,844	15,304	...	15,304	2,080	3,181	...	80·5	90	96·1
Pooree	Road Cess	4,187	31,616	35,803	190	35,613	3,604	30,697	111	34,412	583	729	1,312	184	1,128	29	82	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	4,187	31,615	35,802	190	35,612	3,603	30,697	112	34,412	584	728	1,312	184	1,128	29	83	...	...	...	...
	Total	8,374	63,231	71,605	380	71,225	7,207	61,394	223	68,824	1,167	1,457	2,624	368	2,256	58	165	...	86·0	97·6	108·8
Balasore	Road Cess	4,861	35,796	40,657	1,678	38,979	4,619	30,065	1,671	36,355	242	4,053	4,295	25	4,270	1,678	...	7	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	4,860	35,796	40,656	1,677	38,979	4,619	30,066	1,670	36,355	241	4,053	4,294	25	4,269	1,678	...	8	...	...	...
	Total	9,721	71,592	81,313	3,355	77,958	9,238	60,131	3,341	72,710	483	8,106	8,589	50	8,539	3,356	...	15	95·0	88·1	101·5
Hazaribagh	Road Cess	9,659	46,360	56,019	1,447	54,572	9,659	43,644	1,556	54,859	...	1,269	1,269	...	1,269	1,437	119	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	9,659	46,361	56,020	1,448	54,572	9,659	43,644	1,557	54,860	...	1,269	1,269	...	1,269	1,437	120	...	...	...	...
	Total	19,318	92,721	1,12,039	2,895	1,09,144	19,318	87,288	3,113	1,09,719	...	2,538	2,538	...	2,538	2,874	239	...	100	97·1	118·3
Lohardugga	Road Cess	1,025	51,160	52,185	584	51,601	994	36,548	544	38,085	31	14,029	14,060	...	14,059	584	...	40	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	1,024	51,161	52,185	584	51,601	993	36,548	544	38,085	31	14,029	14,060	...	14,060	584	...	40	...	...	...
	Total	2,049	1,02,321	1,04,370	1,168	1,03,202	1,987	73,096	1,088	76,171	62	28,057	28,119	...	28,119	1,168	...	80	96·9	72·2	74·4
Singbhoom	Road Cess	2	3,745	3,747	7	3,740	2	3,737	...	3,739	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	1	3,745	3,746	7	3,739	1	3,738	...	3,739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3	7,490	7,493	14	7,479	3	7,475	...	7,478	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	100·0	99·9	99·8
Manbhoom	Road Cess	13,733	43,746	57,479	6	57,473	13,691	39,284	1	52,976	42	4,456	4,498	118	4,380	6	...	5	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	13,732	43,746	57,478	5	57,473	13,691	39,285	...	52,976	41	4,456	4,497	117	4,380	5	...	5	...	...	...
	Total	27,465	87,492	1,14,957	11	1,14,946	27,382	78,569	1	1,05,952	83	8,912	8,995	235	8,760	11	...	10	99·6	89·8	121·1
Total of all districts.	Road Cess	8,92,329	37,81,538	46,73,867	1,11,938	45,61,929	6,83,797	30,19,765	1,24,979	38,28,541	2,08,532	6,49,835	8,58,367	38,385	8,19,982	1,07,247	24,005	6,273	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	9,11,805	38,79,001	47,90,806	1,14,183	46,76,623	7,02,047	30,97,330	1,26,766	39,26,143	2,09,758	6,67,488	8,77,246	38,500	8,38,746	1,09,455	24,003	6,692	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	18,04,134	76,60,539	94,64,673	2,26,121	92,38,552	13,85,844	61,17,095	2,51,745	77,54,684	4,18,290	13,17,323	17,35,613	76,885	16,58,728	2,16,702	48,008	12,965	76·8	82·2	101·2

In the following districts the arrear collections fell short of 90 per cent. —

	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.
Shahabad	40·7	85·9
Burdwan	43·4	83·7
Furreedpore	46·6	66·4
Bankoora	47·2	81·
Khoolna	65·	81·2
Moorshedabad	71·8	92·5
Gya	73·8	74·1
Mozufferpore	74·6	61·7
Jessore	75·4	74·9
Hooghly	77·1	66·3
Bhagulpore	80·	88·4
Cuttack	80·5	90·
24-Pergunnahs	82·8	80·4
Durbhunga	83·4	86·
Pooree	86·	97·6
Sarun	86·7	72·8
Patna	89·3	75·7

The districts of Furreedpore, Gya, Mozufferpore, Jessore, and Hooghly show short collections of both current and arrear demands. The indifferent results in Furreedpore are primarily attributable to the confused state of the revenue-roll, which facilitated the frauds noticed in last year's report. In Gya the short collections are said to be due to the postponement of the date of new assessment from the 1st April 1889 to the 1st April 1890, and to the adoption of the tehsildari system under section 99 of Act IX (B.C.) of 1880 in preference to the certificate procedure. The unfavourable results in Shahabad are ascribed to the lax system of realizing arrears. The Collector has been asked to adopt, as suggested by the Board, stringent measures to reduce the increasing balance. A large arrear balance has become chronic in Burdwan since the assessment of its rent-free tenures. Measures have not been adopted to remedy the defective system of keeping accounts which hitherto retarded the collections, and the realizations during 1889-90, though far from satisfactory, show an improvement on the percentage of previous years. In Bankoora heavy defaults were made as usual by the sardar ghatwals, and to prevent this the assessment of the ghatwali lands is being revised. The short percentage of arrear collections in Khoolna and Moorshedabad is attributed to the accumulation of the arrears of three years to be recovered from rent-free holdings under section 70 of the Cess Act.

In the following districts, though the arrear collections were not less than 90 per cent., the current collections fell below that amount:—

	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.
Chumparun	68·	99·8
Lohardugga	72·2	96·9
Monghyr	73·9	90 5
Dacca	78·3	90·
Midnapore	79·1	90·
Pubna	80·8	93 5
Rajshahye	81·8	98·5
Dinagepore	81·9	99·8
Backergunge	82·	94·3
Maldah	87·3	99·8
Balasore	88·1	95·
Tipperah	89·3	95·9
Manbhoom	89·8	99·6

In Chumparun, Lohardugga, and Monghyr the short current collections are ascribed to the 15 days' grace allowed for payments, and in Dacca to the difficulty of realizing the dues from holders of petty estates. In Midnapore the cesses due from some large zemindaries were not paid until the last coercive measures under the Public Demands Recovery Act had been resorted to.

Arrears to the extent of Rs. 1,06,435 have become barred by limitation. The total amount barred in Burdwan was calculated to be Rs. 1,63,267, out of which Rs. 65,896 were remitted during the year, and there still remain

Rs. 97,371, which will be written off as soon as pending objections to the original assessment have been disposed of.

The collections on both the current and arrear demand exceeded 90 per cent. in 11 districts—

	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.
Hazaribagh	100·	97·1
Singbhoom	100·	99·9
Bogra	99·8	93·5
Purneah	99·2	95·6
Nuddea	98·2	92·1
Noakhally	98·	94·
Beerbhoom	97·5	91·3
Julpigoree	95·7	93·2
Mymensing	94·7	92·5
Rungpore	93·9	90·6
Chittagong	92·3	92·9

Darjeeling had no arrears to collect, and realized its current demand in full. In these 12 districts the results are satisfactory and reflect credit on the officers concerned.

The number of certificates filed for the recovery of arrears was 71,076, which, with the 35,260 pending on the 31st March 1889, gave a total of 106,336 for disposal. Of these, 73,115 were disposed of, leaving 33,221 pending at the end of March 1890. The outturn of work compares favourably with that of the previous year. Sales actually took place in only 583 cases, of which 54 were subsequently cancelled. The number of institutions was smallest (428) in the Chota Nagpore Division, and largest in the Burdwan, Patna, and Presidency Divisions—20,018, 14,560, and 10,921 respectively. In Gya and Mozufferpore the certificate procedure was set aside in favour of the tehsildari system under section 99 of the Cess Act, with the result that collections fell off. As remarked by the Commissioner, more active measures should have been taken, or certificates should have been filed to realize the Government dues.

Complete revaluations of the district of Shahabad, resulting in an increase of Rs. 1,05,477 in the annual demand, and of Gya, resulting in an increase of Rs. 50,423, were brought to a close during the year. Partial valuations and revaluations were completed in the Khoolna, Backergunge, Mymensingh, Maldah, Bogra, and Tipperah districts.

Land Revenue.

Collection.

Demands, collections, remissions, and balances.

The following statement shows the current demand on account of the four classes of estates, in comparison with the two preceding years:—

Classes of estates.	Current demand.		
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Permanently settled estates	3,22,91,720	3,22,90,777	3,22,92,924
II.—Temporarily ditto ...	26,48,556	26,54,561	26,15,488
III.—Government estates ...	22,32,370	23,08,688	23,32,339
IV.—Ryotwari tracts ...	8,43,757	8,59,079	8,62,077
Total ...	3,80,16,403	3,81,13,105	3,81,02,828

The total demand, collections, remissions, and balances, similarly compared, were as follows:—

Year.	Demand.			Collections.			Remissions.	Balances.			Percentage of total collections to total demand.	Percentage of total collections to current demand.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1887-88 ...	3,80,16,403	19,17,014	3,99,33,417	3,62,53,301	15,81,740	3,78,40,041	23,820	17,56,533	3,13,018	20,69,556	94·75	99·53
1888-89 ...	3,81,13,105	20,44,566	4,01,57,671	3,54,36,974	17,32,244	3,71,69,218	30,882	26,73,355	2,84,216	29,57,571	92·56	97·52
889-90 ...	3,81,02,828	29,20,128	4,10,22,956	3,62,05,567	24,60,255	3,86,65,822	96,349	18,79,868	3,80,917	22,60,785	94·25	101·48

The moderate decrease of Rs. 10,277 in the revenue demand is more than accounted for by the fact that the owner of the Jellamoota estate in Midnapore, who for many years declined to accept the settlement of his property, has done so at last, thereby becoming entitled to a sum of Rs. 58,344 a year for collection expenses, which is deducted from the income of Government.

The collections, which were comparatively good, being in excess of the regular income, and the best for ten years, were to some degree facilitated by the general adoption of the system of remittance by money-orders, of which 139,535 were issued during the year for an aggregate sum of over 11 lakhs.

The large increase in the remissions was due mainly to the loss of crops caused by floods in Midnapore, Pooree, and the 24-Pergunnahs. There was a decrease of Rs. 6,96,786 in the balances, the percentage of the total balance on the total demand being 5·51, against 7·36 in 1888-89. In permanently-settled estates, the balance amounted to Rs. 10,29,338 out of a total demand of Rs. 3,36,73,926. The total amount due from wards' estates under this class at the close of the year was Rs. 20,793, against Rs. 4,80,052 in 1888-89, the large decrease being due to the adjustment of a temporary default of over four lakhs in the previous year by the Burdwan Raj. In the temporarily-settled estates, with a larger demand, the collections were also larger, and the balances, which amounted to Rs. 5,56,988, were smaller than in the year previous. In the ryotwari tracts the balances, being Rs. 66,162 out of a total demand of Rs. 9,39,899, show a reduction.

Government estates.

The collections of the year on Government estates were good, being 104 per cent. on the current demand. The total balances were, however, Rs. 6,08,297 out of a total demand of Rs 31,42,188. Although there was thus a decrease in comparison with the year 1888 89, the percentage of balances on the gross demand was, as usual, the largest in this class of estates, being 19·35. The large uncollected balances in the Midnapore district are accounted for by the severe floods from which the Majnamoota estate suffered in 1888. This estate is not the property of Government, but managed until the proprietor thinks fit to imitate the owner of Jellamoota by accepting settlement.

Rupees 1,78.085 were collected as miscellaneous revenue, against Rs. 1,63,232 in 1888·89.

Estates under direct management.

The total number of estates under direct management was 1,915 with an annual rental of Rs. 27,73,065. Though there was an increase in the number of estates, the rental decreased, owing mainly to the settlement of the Jellamoota estate with its proprietors. The total collections amounted to Rs. 28,88,068, or 104·1 per cent. on the current demand, against 85·3 of the previous year and 98·7 of 1887-88. The general results attained during the year may be regarded as satisfactory, although the realisations compared with the gross demand of Rs. 38,52,221 were still below the standard of 90 per cent. The collections exceeded the current demand in all the Divisions, except Burdwan and Bhagulpore. The highest percentage obtained was 111·2 in the Chittagong Division, and the lowest (94·3) in the Burdwan Division. In the Burdwan and Bhagulpore Divisions the percentages, however, rose from 51·4 and 90·2 in 1888-89 to 94·3 and 95·4 respectively. The total cost of management was Rs. 2,04,313, or 7·3 per cent. on the demand, against 6·9 of the previous year.

Redemption of land revenue.

The figures under this head are as follow:—

Year.	Number of estates.	Government revenue.	Price realised.
		Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	391	390	11,479
1889-90	552	397	11,379

The attempt to induce the people of Chittagong to redeem small properties by offering them at ten years' purchase proved a failure. The term to which the reduced offer extended ended on 1st April 1890, and only 72 out of 13,791 estates capable of redemption have been redeemed. The failure is ascribed mainly to the fact that road cess cannot also be redeemed.

Remittance of land revenue by special money-orders.

Both the number of orders and the amounts showed an increase, which is indicative of the growing popularity of the system. These money-orders are chiefly used by proprietors of petty estates, and it is in districts where these estates are most numerous that the development of the system is most rapid. The payment of rent by money-order was also introduced experimentally into the Burdwan Division with so much success that its further extension to other districts will be authorised in the ensuing year.

Operation of the sale laws.

Out of 159,852 estates on the roll, 13,656 estates or shares in estates became liable to sale during the year, and 1,273 were actually sold, the others being exempted in almost every instance on account of the payment of revenue after the latest day fixed for that purpose, but on or before the day of sale. This practice of exemption requires regulation, too much being at present left to the discretion of individual Collectors, who have very little to guide them. The subject has been under the special consideration of Government during the year, and a Bill has been framed and circulated for opinion which has for one of its objects the framing of conditions under which payments made after the latest day of payment and before the day of sale may be received. There were 193 appeals, and the number of cases in which sales were annulled on appeal is 30.

Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act, VII (B.C.) of 1880.

The following is a statement of the working of the Public Demands Recovery Act by which claims of the State other than those for land revenue are realised:—

	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending— More than six months.	Pending— Less than six months.	Pending— Total.
Demands of all kinds under section 5	2,048	3,104	5,152	4,191	381	580	961
Arrears of rent due to Government, clause 6, section 7	14,056	21,976	36,032	25,731	6,261	4,040	10,301
Embankment dues, section 50, Act VI (B.C.) of 1873	1,580	4,351	5,931	3,980	550	1,401	1,951
Water-rates, Act III (B.C.) of 1876	16,216	29,517	45,733	32,226	4,356	9,151	13,507
Cess Act, IX (B.C.) of 1880	35,455	72,224	107,679	74,002	9,486	24,191	33,677
Demands of the Court of Wards, clause 7, section 7	23,018	15,397	38,415	17,628	18,546	2,241	20,787
All other certificates under section 7	21,831	20,382	33,213	21,844	4,263	7,106	11,369
Total ...	105,204	166,951	272,155	179,602	43,843	48,710	92,553

There was a decrease of 2,121 in the total number of certificates filed. The general result was somewhat more satisfactory than in the previous year, inasmuch as while fewer certificates were filed, more were executed, and the balance left pending was considerably reduced. The great majority of the certificates—as many as 72,224—were on account of the demand for road and public works cesses under Bengal Act IX of 1880—a demand as fixed and well known as that for the regular land revenue; and in nearly all such cases the default must have been wilful. During the year under report rules were passed under which, when the cost of realisation of a petty demand appears to a Collector to be excessive in comparison with the amount of the original demand, he is authorised, in his discretion, to remit any portion of the costs which may be found to be unreasonable with reference to the circumstances of the case. In many of the districts the discretion thus vested is reported to have been wisely exercised. The number of cases in which it was necessary to have actual recourse to sale has risen from 5,735 to 5,848.

ADMINISTRATION.

Estates under direct management.

No important change was made in the agency and mode of administering estates under direct management. In addition to a sum of Rs. 57,004 expended on miscellaneous works of improvement in the nine Divisions, Rs. 17,992 were spent in improving the Orphangunge market in the 24-Pergunnahs, Rs. 17,453 on repairs of grambhetis and clearance of khals in the Majnamoota and Jellamoota estates in Midnapore, and Rs. 1,259 (out of the Darjeeling Improvement Fund) on the clearance of jungle and drains, improvement of hâts, sinking of wells, planting and rearing of trees, and maintenance of roads and dispensaries in Darjeeling. Primary schools are maintained in Government estates in most districts, the largest expenditure being reported from Darjeeling (Rs. 5,077), Chittagong (Rs. 4,839), Julpigoree (Rs. 3,224), and Pooree (Rs. 3,329). Expenditure on roads and communications in Government estates from the one and-a-half per cent. grant is reported from many districts, the largest being in Julpigoree (Rs. 40,739). The tehsil registers and accounts in the different districts were inspected as usual, and the ryots' receipts tested in many cases, the results being in general satisfactory. The condition of the ryots throughout the Government estates in Dacca, Bhagulpore, Patna, and Chota Nagpore Divisions, as well as in Chittagong, Cuttack, and Khoorda, is reported to have been generally good. In parts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Rajshahye, and Midnapore there was some distress caused either by flood or drought, and remissions had to be granted.

Embankments.

Under this head the Board observe:—

"In Bankoora an embankment was constructed during the year in the Government estates Pithaipore and Rajarbari, to protect them from the floods of the river Darkessur, at a cost of Rs. 2,060. The Bhagirathi embankment in Moorshedabad was breached during the year at a place called Rampal, four miles above Lalitakuri, and the results were serious. The breach was caused by malicious cutting. Much damage was also caused by a breach at Bairamgunge, also the result of deliberate mischief. In Chittagong a sum of Rs. 5,849 was spent on the Kutubdia embankment in turfing the new banks put up last year."

The question whether existing embankments should be retained, or new works of the kind constructed, is of vital importance in many districts, and more especially in Midnapore; and the Board have been requested to pay special attention to it next year.

Land registration.

Completion reports having been received from the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs and Chittagong, the initial work of registration is now complete, except as regards some office details, in all the districts save Moorshedabad, Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore. Of these latter, the work in Pooree and Balasore has practically been concluded, and the Commissioner has been requested to submit the completion reports without delay. The revision and rewriting of the first registers under the Act are still going on in many districts, the number of districts in which the registers are complete being 29, against 25 of the previous year. The institution of mutation cases under section 42 of the Act is increasing every year. During the year 50,440 applications of this class were filed, against 44,797 in the preceding year. This represents a percentage of 5·2 on the total number of interests registered under initial registration, and is a decided improvement on the percentage (4·6) of 1888-89.

Partitions.

During the year under report, 624 partitions were effected, against 579 in the preceding year. The following statement shows the number of cases instituted, disposed of, and pending in the three heaviest Divisions—Patna, Bhagulpore, and Dacca:—

Division.	Pending at close of 1888-89.	Instituted during 1889-90.	Total.	Disposed of during 1889-90.	Pending at close of 1889-90.
Patna	1,615	456	2,071	434	1,637
Bhagulpore ...	120	34	154	50	104
Dacca	337	153	490	93	397

The number of cases disposed of fell short of the institutions in the districts of Gya, Shahabad, Mozufferpore, and Chumparun, while in the Monghyr district of the Bhagulpore Division the file has been considerably reduced. In the Dacca Division, the number of cases instituted increased in Mymensingh, while the number disposed of fell considerably short of the institutions. The Commissioners of Dacca and Patna have been asked for reports as to the special measures they would adopt for the speedy disposal of the large number of butwarra cases which have accumulated in those Divisions.

Land acquisition.

Altogether 4,448 acres of land were acquired during the year at a cost of Rs. 17,48,683, and, subject to an abatement of revenue amounting to Rs. 1,122 a year, Government has received a sum of Rs. 3,601 as the capitalised value of the revenue abated in the cases in which land has been acquired for municipalities and other public bodies. During the year, proceedings for the acquisition of land were confirmed in the case of the following important railway projects, viz., for eighteen projects in connection with the several sections of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, for 28 miles of the Bengal Central Railway, for four miles of the Diamond Harbour extension, for the Bankipore-Ganges branch of the East Indian Railway, for purposes of the Bengal and North-Western Railway at the Digha Ghât station, and for the Tirhoot section (Kusi extension) of the Assam-Behar State Railway from Majhari to Gurheea; and orders were issued for the acquisition of land required for the central road in Calcutta from Hooghly Bridge to Sealdah, at an estimated cost of Rs. 44,27,500, as also for the following large railway works:—the Sitamarhi branch of the Tirhoot State Railway, extension of the Tirhoot section (Kusi extension) of the Assam-Behar State Railway from Pertabgunge to Kunwa Ghât, the portion of the Burrakur division of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway from Ramkanali to Raghoonathpore, and sidings connected with this railway. An important rule has been approved by which the adoption of cheques for the payment of all sums of compensation, save in certain exceptional cases, has been provided for. The revised land acquisition rules have, however, not as yet been approved by Government.

RENT.

Working of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

The Board of Revenue observe that, "judging from the year's experience the Act appears to have worked smoothly, and it may be remarked again that the flood of litigation, which was foretold as likely to be one of the first results of the passing of the Act, has happily not yet occurred." The sale of printed forms of receipt on the part of Government continues to be large, amounting to Rs. 12,87,625, although private presses issue the forms at cheaper rates and presumably do a much greater business. These figures indicate that much is being done in the direction of silently establishing a record of existing rents where all was previously in confusion. In illustration of the evils which this part of the Act is intended to remedy, the following account may be quoted of one large estate on which a record of rights is being made at the request of the owner:—

"The Settlement Officer reports that the Rajah's zemindari papers were in such a state of disorder that it has been extremely difficult to ascertain facts. The *jama-wasil-baki* papers, with some exceptions, show the rent of each holding in the village separately; but the ryots alleged that they made lump payments, though the lands comprised in their respective holdings lay scattered in two or more villages, and stated that the Rajah's *gomastas* or collecting agents granted them rent receipts accordingly. In ascertaining the exisiting rent with a view to the settlement of fair rents, it came to light that while a ryot cultivated no land in a village, a certain amount of rent was entered against his name in the *jama-wasil-baki* papers of that village; and, on the other hand, while a ryot did cultivate a certain area in a particular village, his name did not appear in the *jama-wasil-baki* of that village. The Settlement Officer has in numerous instances found that ryots cultivating land in one village have got their rents entered in another, and the confusion was made the greater by the absence of any record of mutation of holdings, subdivisions of tenancy, or distribution of rent in the Rajah's *sherista*. The result is that in many villages neither the names of ryots nor the amount of their rents, as entered in the zemindari paper, correspond with the entries in the *khotians*. The road cess papers of 1880, which, it was agreed, should be the basis for ascertaining the existing rents, were prepared from these zemindari papers, and consequently are incorrect. It has, therefore, been a work of time and much labour to ascertain the correct rent payable by each ryot."

The only part of the Act to which general exception has been taken on the basis of actual experience of its operation is that which enables those transferring tenures to give notice of the transactions to their landlords, paying certain fees through the courts, and the force of the objection made under this head has been much diminished during the year by the reduction in the number of such notices from 63,372 to 29,898. In dealing with agrarian questions in Chota Nagpore, Orissa, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, which are administered under special laws, the Lieutenant-Governor has had occasion to regret the absence of the powers conferred by the Bengal Tenancy Act in the rest of the Lower Provinces.

Relations between landlord and tenant.

The relations between landlord and tenant were fairly satisfactory on the whole, and though petty instances of discord between the two classes occurred in some districts, serious manifestations of ill-feeling were not numerous. In Jessore there was ill-feeling which led to cases of riot in the zemindaris belonging to the Nowhatta and Sindooria Indigo Concerns. The settlement of rents and record of rights in the estate of the Rajah of Dubulhati, in Rajshahye, are approaching completion, and may lead to better relations with his ryots, but a dispute which has lasted so long is not easily made up. In the Chittagong Division, the Commissioner writes as follows:—

"So far as the survey in Chittagong has added to our knowledge of existing relations, it seems to show that in many cases the ryots have the landlords very much at their mercy, and the question of 'tamadi dakhalkar,' or cultivator who has for twelve years successfully evaded payment of rent, promises to give rise to a good deal of difficulty, and is a serious one for Government, as it threatens in the future to affect the revenue."

In the south-west of the Palamow subdivision of the Lohardugga district there have been some disputes regarding the rendering of predial service. The ryots, who are mostly relations of the Kol Christians of the Sudder subdivision, followed their example and refused to perform such service for their landlords. In the Sudder subdivision numerous conversions to Christianity were effected by

the Roman Catholic Missions. The converts were actuated by the hope and belief that they would escape the exactions of their landlords in the shape of rents, cesses, and predial services. No outbreak or serious disturbance occurred, though at one time there was room for anxiety. As a temporary expedient, pending a more permanent settlement of disputes, the Commissioner, with the approval of Government, issued a proclamation specifying the amount of predial service hitherto regarded as customary among certain ryots, who have been called upon to render it ungrudgingly, while zemindars have been warned against demanding more. In Manbhoom the agent of Mr. C. B. Gregson, who has succeeded in his appeal to the Privy Council for an ijara of the entire pergunnah, is endeavouring to raise rents, and, as a consequence, a large number of applications to deposit rent under Act VI (B.C.) of 1862 have been received from this pergunnah, and the reasons commonly given are that the proprietor demands an increase of 50 per cent. in the rent and refuses to grant receipts. In Burrabhoom, where Messrs. R. Watson and Company have a farming lease of the whole pergunnah, a number of villagers refused to sow indigo, and the Deputy Commissioner, after an enquiry made in the presence of both parties in October last, effected with difficulty a compromise which both parties accepted at the time, but which the ryots for their part failed to act up to a little later.

Settlement and record of rights.

There were altogether 52 applications for survey and settlement, against 40 in the previous year. Of this number, 17 related to Government estates, 6 to wards' estates, and 29 to private estates. The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, by whom the larger settlements are supervised, observes:—

"There were 83 estates* containing an area of 7,285 square miles, in 20 separate districts, under survey and settlement operations during the year. Of those, 51 are Government estates, with an area of 4,294 square miles, of which a resettlement of land-revenue is being made; 9 are wards' estates, with a total area of 2,868 square miles, of which a survey, with a record of rights and settlement of fair rents, has been undertaken; and 23 are private zemindars' estates, with an area of 123 square miles, the owners of which applied for survey, record of rights and settlement of rents, either on the ground of disputes existing between them and their tenants, or on the ground that they were new auction-purchasers and unable to ascertain the amounts of the rentals payable to them.

"It will be observed that survey and settlement operations under the Bengal Tenancy Act have extended over a vast area, comprising Government, wards' and private estates, in many districts and in every Division in which the Act is in force; that these operations have affected a large number of tenants, aggregating at least four hundred thousand; that an increase of rent and revenue amounting to more than a lakh of rupees has been actually obtained, with the consent of the ryots concerned, in the estates of which settlement has been completed or is approaching completion, yet in no single case has any rioting or disorder been reported, nor has anything like opposition of a formidable character been experienced. The number of appeals to the Special Judges from the decisions of Settlement Officers compared with the number of such decisions was exceedingly small. It may therefore, I think, be said that the anticipations of those who thought that these operations would lead to confusion and disorder have been wholly falsified by events. The cost of the professional survey operations has in some cases been in excess, and the cost of the settlement-operations has been generally less than was estimated. On the whole, the cost has been about 8 annas per acre. Where highly-paid and efficient officers like Mr. Collin have been in charge of the operations, they ultimately cost less than where, as in some of the wards' estates in Dinagepore, lowly-paid and inefficient officers were employed. The status was recorded and the rents were settled of 171,647 tenants, of whom 5,604 are cultivating tenure and under-tenure-holders, 1,503 were recorded as ryots at fixed rates, 102,727 as settled ryots, 3,363 as settled but non-occupancy ryots, 20,894 as non-occupancy ryots, and 37,556 as under-ryots. These figures show that the number of—

Tenure and under-tenure-holders is ...	3	per cent. of the whole.
Settled ryots	60	" "
Non-occupancy ryots	12	" "
Ryots at fixed rates	1	" "
Occupancy but not settled ...	2	" "
Under-ryots	22	" "
	100	

* The word "estates" is here used in the sense of separate properties, not in the technical sense, according to which every area with a separate towjee number is an estate. Each of these properties includes many "estates" in the latter sense.

Sources of Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

Customs receipts.

THE following statement shows the gross and net customs duty, inclusive of the duty on imported salt, collected in Bengal during the last five years :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt) ...	13,99,392	15,05,764	14,86,057	21,61,242	24,45,683
Import duty on salt ...	1,80,35,154	1,94,85,102	1,85,30,955	2,27,28,687	2,25,83,827
Export duty ...	18,10,621	15,80,340	21,37,248	17,09,406	16,08,445
Total gross duty ...	2,12,45,167	2,25,71,206	2,21,54,260	2,65,99,335	2,66,37,955
Refunds and drawbacks—					
Imports ...	2,29,064	2,48,992	2,46,759	2,81,544	3,12,697
Exports ...	62,202	40,363	81,742	84,930	31,606
Total ...	2,91,266	2,89,355	3,28,501	3,66,474	3,44,303
Total net duty ...	2,09,53,901	2,22,81,851	2,18,25,759	2,62,32,861	2,62,93,652

Since the year 1882-83, when the reduction of salt duty and the remission of all import duties, except those leviable on arms, ammunition, liquors and opium, came into operation, there have been considerable fluctuations in the revenue. The increase in 1888-89 was, however, maintained in the year under review, but this was almost entirely due to the levy of a duty of 6 pies per gallon on mineral oil, the importation of which continued to expand in a remarkable manner, thus amply justifying its selection as a suitable article for taxation. Import duties levied on most other articles than petroleum showed a falling off, and there was also a decrease in export duty due to a falling off in the rice trade.

OPIUM.

Opium year.

The year under review, in regard to the administration of the Opium Department, embraces the twelve months commencing from the 1st of September 1888 to the 31st of August 1889.

Weather.

In the Behar Agency the season commenced well, and when rain fell at the end of January, an excellent crop was expected. In February, however, there was heavy rain and hail, which caused considerable damage to the poppy plants in the Allegunge, Patna, Monghyr, Gya and Shahabad Sub-Agencies. In the Benares Agency, owing to the failure of the regular rains, irrigation had to be resorted to largely and the sowings were therefore delayed, but the crop promised well. In January, however, heavy rain fell, accompanied in many places by hail, and caused some damage. In February the damp and cloudy weather and heavy showers of rain and hail, together with the appearance of blight, added considerably to the injury; while early in March, immediately after the collection of juice commenced, dry and hot weather set in, accompanied by strong winds, which scorched the plants and affected the secreting powers of the capsules, which did not bear as many incisions as in more favourable seasons. The result was a very bad season.

Cultivation and produce.

Owing to the bumper crops of the years immediately preceding, and the consequent accumulation of a large stock, it was found necessary to further curtail the cultivation during the year of 1888-89 under review. The unfavourable character of the

weather also contributed to produce the desired result. Settlements were accordingly curtailed by 1,39,641 bighas, while the area actually cultivated in the two Agencies showed a still further decrease, being 1,22,792 bighas short of that of the preceding year. The contraction of cultivation was followed by decrease in produce, amounting to 27,958 maunds in the Behar and 27,350 maunds in the Benares Agency. The following statement gives a comparative view of the area of land engaged for, that sown, and that actually cultivated, together with the produce of both the Agencies:—

Season.	Area engaged for.	Land sown, including faluires.	Net cultivation, excluding failures.	Produce at 70° consistence.
Behar.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Mds. s. c.
1887-88	4,57,105	4,60,511	4,47,763	60,191 39 6
1888-89	4,12,530	4,19,139	4,05,866	32,233 27 8¾
Increase ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease ...	44,575	41,372	41,897	27,958 11 13¾
Benares.				
1887-88	4,27,569	4,17,591	4,10,813	62,850 22 6½
1888-89	3,32,503	3,34,878	3,29,918	35,499 36 0¾
Increase ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease ...	95,066	82,713	80,895	27,350 26 5½

Results of the reduction of area.

The policy of Government in reducing the area of cultivation has been noticed in the report of last year, and the experience of this year shows that several advantages have accrued in consequence of the change introduced, and not the least is the opportunity it has afforded for redistributing the establishments employed in abandoned tracts, and so strengthening in other and more profitable quarters a staff which was sanctioned years ago, and has had to bear the strain caused by a hitherto steady increase in the extent of operations. The reduction has also rendered possible other improvements, and it is observed with satisfaction that an attempt has been made in the Benares Agency to render more thorough and effective the supervision of cultivation by requiring that each license shall contain the khasra number of the land to which it relates; while in Behar the system of granting a separate license to each cultivator, and taking from him a separate receipt, has been introduced successfully, and is said to maintain the influence of the khattadar without sacrificing the individual responsibility of the ryot. Another probable result of the exercise of discrimination in the selection both of land and of cultivators is a distinct advance in the quality of the drug. At Ghazipore the opium produced was unusually free from pussewah and other impurities, and of exceptionally high consistence; so much so that, for the first time on record, the season's deliveries were so high that none could be manufactured at the Agency standard of 70 per cent.; while the quality and consistence in the case of Behar are declared to have been too high, and to have necessitated an inconvenient increase in the caking consistence of over 300,000 cakes.

Irrigation.

In the Benares Agency only 5,349 bighas were unirrigated out of a total cultivation of 329,918; and in Behar, notwithstanding the feeling against the Sone canal water, the existence of which is still noticed, there was a considerable advance in this respect, and 325,130 out of 405,866 bighas were under irrigation last season. The sums advanced in the latter Agency during the year for the construction and repair of wells were largely in excess of those of 1887-88, but in Benares there was a falling off to the extent of Rs. 9,319-15-7. It has been explained that this was another effect of the concentration and confinement of the cultivation to tracts where the poppy has always flourished, and where there is in consequence less need for help from the Department in any form.

Outstanding balances.

Owing to the poor outturn and the extensive failures of the year, the outstanding balances were heavy and their incidence almost universal. The considerate policy inculcated by Government in connection with the recovery of these was duly observed, but, nevertheless, the realizations in Behar were complete, except only in the district of Monghyr. In the Benares Agency it is sufficiently satisfactory in all the circumstances that out of a balance of Rs. 11,65,493-14-3 the amount that now remains unadjusted is Rs. 4,945-7-6 only.

Breaches of opium laws.

As regards breaches of the opium laws, there was an insignificant increase in the number of cases instituted, and the percentage of convictions was unusually high for both Agencies. No heavy smuggling cases were reported, but a few comparatively important seizures were made.

Receipts and charges.

The following statements show the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department during the official year 1889-90 as compared with the official years 1873-74, 1874-75, 1883-84, 1887-88, and 1888-89. Some of the figures for 1888-89 will be found to differ from those given last year owing to the accounts for that year not having been finally closed when the Accountant-General submitted the statement from which the figures were taken:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Official year.	Number of chests sold.			Amount realized.		Abkari and miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Total charges.	Net revenue.
	Behar.	Benares.	Total.	Behar.	Benares.				
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	25,704	17,046	42,750	3,30,32,860	2,10,81,550	17,15,428	5,58,29,838	1,99,82,181	3,58,47,657
1874-75	26,115	18,885	45,000	3,24,26,795	2,21,89,250	16,67,335	5,59,83,380	2,33,80,702	3,26,02,678
1883-84	26,525	27,875	54,400	3,39,19,642	3,41,17,445	10,46,043	6,90,83,130	1,85,26,725	5,05,56,405
1887-88	28,500	28,500	57,000	3,07,32,475	2,96,47,200	6,27,209	6,10,06,884	2,41,94,454	3,68,12,430
1888-89	28,125	28,875	57,000	3,19,51,110	3,18,88,820	6,12,439	6,44,52,369	2,59,28,179	3,85,24,190
1889-90	27,000	30,000	57,000	3,09,91,985	3,37,43,660	6,65,995	6,54,01,640	1,61,07,879	4,92,93,761

Statement showing the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department for the following years.

Items.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1883-84.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proceeds of sale of opium by public auction at the Presidency	5,41,14,410	5,43,16,045	6,80,37,087	6,03,79,675	6,38,39,930	6,47,35,645
Value of opium supplied for abkari and medicinal purposes	1,679	6,002	2,350	11,691	11,364	8,002
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department to Government of Bengal	10,49,645	5,96,375	5,60,745	5,66,810	5,64,024	5,57,098
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department to other Governments	5,31,787	10,15,524	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fines, savings and miscellaneous receipts ...	1,32,317	1,39,434	4,82,948	48,708	37,051	1,00,895
Confiscations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts ...	5,58,29,838	5,59,83,380	6,90,83,130	6,10,06,884	6,44,52,369	6,54,01,640
Charges.						
Salaries and establishments	7,81,606	7,85,779	8,92,297	8,87,658	8,83,452	8,78,565
Manufacturing charges	11,80,405	13,71,968	28,17,143	16,96,276	17,34,248	13,99,921
Payments for cultivation	1,80,12,850	2,12,19,101	1,47,64,830	2,16,00,614	2,33,03,296	1,38,23,531
Confiscations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous disbursements	7,320	3,854	52,455	9,906	7,183	5,862
Total charges ...	1,99,82,181	2,33,80,702	1,85,26,725	2,41,94,454	2,59,28,179	1,61,07,879
Net revenue ...	3,58,47,657	3,26,02,678	5,05,56,405	3,68,12,430	3,85,24,190	4,92,93,761

Statement showing the receipts, charges, and net revenue in Bengal on account of abkari opium for the following years.

Year.	Sale proceeds of opium.	Contingencies.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1873-74 ...	23,25,779*	6,996*	23,18,783*	
1874-75 ...	11,63,638	6,857	11,56,781	
1883-84 ...	15,92,261	6,993	15,85,268	
1887-88 ...	16,08,267	5,246	16,03,021	
1888-89 ...	15,97,650	5,055	15,92,595	
1889-90 ...	15,76,504	11,591	15,64,913	

* Including Assam figures.

With regard to these figures it is to be noted that they are furnished by the Accountant-General and are for the financial year ending 31st March, and therefore differ from those already quoted, which are for the opium year ending 31st August.

It will be seen from the above statements that the number of chests of provision of both Agencie sold during the year under review amounted to 57,000, being the same number as was sold during the previous twelve months. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,54,01,640, and the charges to Rs. 1,61,07,879, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 4,92,93,761, being Rs. 1,07,69,571 in excess of that of the previous year, and Rs. 1,24,81,331 more than that of 1887-88. The average price realized per chest amounted to Rs. 1,135-11-5, against Rs. 1,119-15-11¼, showing an increase of Rs. 15-11-5¼.

SALT.

The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the Department since 1884-85 :—

HEADS.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase in 1889-90 compared with 1888-89.	Decrease in 1889-90 compared with 1888-89.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—								
Import duty on salt	1,91,90,460	1,80,66,071	1,94,85,100	1,85,30,950	2,27,28,636	2,25,83,826	...	1,44,860
Excise ditto	10,11,999	9,62,137	4,71,315	3,82,854	3,22,087	1,96,605	...	1,25,482
Total ...	2,02,02,459	1,89,98,208	1,99,56,415	1,89,13,804	2,30,50,773	2,27,80,431	...	2,70,342
Provincial—								
Rent of warehouses	85,245	65,192	68,445	45,726	53,998	90,100	36,102	...
Miscellaneous	39,311	36,283	33,675	32,482	34,197	34,463	266	...
Total	1,24,556	1,01,475	1,02,120	78,208	88,195	1,24,563	36,368	...
Total Receipts ...	2,03,27,015	1,90,99,683	2,00,58,535	1,89,92,012	2,31,38,968	2,29,04,994	...	2,33,974
CHARGES.								
Imperial—								
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies.	5,324	6,253	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compensation paid under convention with the French Government.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	...	...
Salt preventive establishment in Orissa and Naraingunge.	13,109	12,362	217	...	...	...	...	...
Refunds of customs duty on salt	2,11,905	1,85,726	2,05,369	2,02,044	2,26,413	2,36,135	9,722	...
Total ...	2,50,338	2,24,341	2,25,586	2,22,044	2,46,413	2,56,135	9,722	...
Provincial—								
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies.	21,048	18,130	11,005	12,368	21,223	46,251	25,028	...
Refunds other than customs and excise duty.	65	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	21,113	18,189	11,005	12,368	21,223	46,251	25,028	...
Total Charges ...	2,71,451	2,42,530	2,36,591	2,34,412	2,67,636	3,02,386	34,750	...
Approximate net revenue ...	2,00,55,564	1,88,57,153	1,98,21,944	1,87,57,600	2,28,71,332	2,26,02,608	...	2,68,724

The results of the year under report, as compared with the previous year, show a decrease of Rs. 2,33,974 in receipts and an increase of Rs. 34,750 in charges. The decrease in the revenue from import duty is attributed to smaller clearances of duty-paying salt, while the manufacture of excise salt in Orissa has not recovered from the change of system under which the administration has been transferred from the Government of Bengal to that of Madras. On the other hand, it is to be remembered that large quantities of Ganjam salt, on which the duty is paid in Madras, are now consumed in Orissa. The increase in the receipts from "Rent of warehouses" is due to increased bonding operations, induced partly by the larger steamer traffic, and partly by the reduction of the rate of rent from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3 per 1,000 maunds. The rent was reduced in April 1887, and although in the first instance it was followed by a reduction in receipts, the result in the long run has fully justified the change of policy then introduced. A further help to bonding operations will be afforded by the erection of pontoons in front of the Golahs, and the construction of a shunting line connecting them with the Howrah terminus, recently sanctioned by Government. The increase in charges is due principally to the purchase of Mr. Kilby's patent scales for weighing salt and to larger refunds of customs duty.

The total quantity of salt in stock at the commencement of the year was 20,46,288 maunds, comprising 18,99,649 maunds of imported salt and 1,46,639

maunds of excise salt. During the year 1,00,72,857 maunds were imported and 70,293 maunds were manufactured, against 1,04,80,285 and 2,44,512 maunds in the previous year. The falling off in imports was occasioned by smaller importations of Liverpool salt, due to the large stocks in bond, and the raising of the price by the Salt Syndicate, which has led to a larger consumption of salt manufactured in this country. There can be no doubt that the action of the Syndicate has been prejudicial to the Liverpool trade, the exports from the United Kingdom having decreased from 83 lakhs of maunds to 70 lakhs, while there has been an increase in the trade from Hamburg, amounting to 4,44,000 maunds, from the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, amounting to 2,70,000 maunds, and from Aden, amounting to 4,44,000 maunds. The large increase in steamer traffic is also a point deserving special consideration. Three years ago the whole of the salt imported came in sailing vessels, but during the past year 27 steamers brought 10,51,557 maunds. The Collector of Customs observes that the tendency of this change in the trade is to limit the quantities imported to actual requirements.

The decrease in the clearances of salt from shipboard, amounting to 10,24,796 maunds in Calcutta and 1,06,748 maunds in Chittagong, has been partly counterbalanced by larger clearances from bond, which amounted to 32,64,318 maunds, against 23,85,541 maunds in 1888-89. The consumption in saliferous districts, other than Orissa, showed a decrease of 33,880 maunds as compared with the previous year. The decrease chiefly occurred in Midnapore, and to a lesser extent in the 24-Pergunnahs, and is attributed to the prevailing scarcity. The proportion of seizures to unsuccessful searches (1,476 to 363) was not so good as last year, but the actual number shows a very large increase. In the two districts of Midnapore and Backergunge, however, the number of unsuccessful searches exceeded that of seizures, and this result, which is far from satisfactory, has attracted the careful attention of the Board of Revenue. Last year it was pointed out by Government that the police, instead of hunting for trivial cases of illicit manufacture, should rather direct their attention to cases of illicit manufacture for sale, and although manufacture of salt without a license duly obtained must be considered illegal, yet the policy of Government in this respect has always been a liberal one; for while, on the one hand, as regards manufacture for sale, there can be little doubt that the salt revenue is continually defrauded by persons who carry on illicit manufacture with comparative impunity, and it is essential that the police should not relax their exertions to put a stop to systematic manufacture with a view to sale, on the other hand manufacture for consumption must be treated on a different footing, and it must be remembered that the poorer country folk have from time immemorial been in the habit of manufacturing salt, the materials of which lie at their very doors, for their own use, and that the rigorous prosecution of the law in prevention of this practice might very easily create suffering and distress among them, in comparison with which the loss of revenue incurred would be but a trifling matter. The question is one of acknowledged difficulty, and much must depend on the discretion and capacity of individual officers in dealing with the penal provisions of the law.

The despatches of salt into the interior by the different water routes and railways are shown in the following table:—

Year.	*Vid* Bali Khall.	*Vid* Sankrail.	*Vid* Gewankhally.	*Vid* Kidderpore.	*Vid* Balliaghatta.	Total carried by water.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal and Calcutta and South-Eastern Railways or *vid* Diliport.	*Vid* Ruthtolla Ghat.	Total carried by rail.	Grand Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1888-89	10,81,504	6,49,576	2,79,498	3,62,140	16,66,266	40,38,984	35,56,027	10,23,303	17,625	45,96,955	86,35,939
1889-90	10,26,288	5,32,652	2,45,352	2,97,220	17,00,557	38,02,068	35,42,162	9,82,780	9,666	45,34,608	83,36,976
Increase	...	...	...	...	34,291	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	55,216	1,16,925	34,146	64,920	...	2,36,916	13,865	40,523	7,959	62,347	2,99,263

There was some discussion during the past year regarding the abolition or modification of the present rowannah system, but it has eventually been decided that no alteration in it is at present necessary.

The proposal made last year to extend the Indian Salt Act to the whole of the province has been abandoned; but the Act has been extended to the town of Calcutta, as well as the area included in a radius of two miles from its limits, and the control of the saltpetre refineries within this locality has been entrusted to the Commissioner of Northern Indian Salt Revenue.

Mr. Kilby's scales for the weighment of salt have now entirely superseded the old scales in the port of Calcutta, and the proposal to introduce them in the Chittagong port has recently been sanctioned by Government.

EXCISE.

Appointment of Excise Commissioner

Mr. Westmacott took charge of his appointment as Commissioner of Excise on the 4th April 1889, and has worked in direct communication with district officers under the general supervision and direction of the Board of Revenue. During the past year seven additional Deputy Collectors have been sanctioned for the better administration of excise work. There were previously 14 Special Deputy Collectors employed on excise duty, and the total number sanctioned is therefore now 21. With reference to financial considerations, however, only four out of the seven new appointments have been filled up, and the remaining three appointments are in abeyance.

And of Special Excise Deputy Collectors.

* One Special Deputy Collector is employed as Personal Assistant to the Excise Commissioner.

There are at present 17* districts in which the excise control is placed in the hands of a Special Deputy Collector, who is also made responsible for the administration of the income-tax, but who is, as a general rule, not entrusted with other revenue or any magisterial functions.

Subordinate establishment.

In other respects the Department of Excise has been materially strengthened during the year. The dual appointments of Assessor-Inspectors employed partly on excise and partly on income-tax work have now been abolished, and, as regard excise, a Sub-Inspector has been appointed in the room of each. As vacancies occur in the ranks of Inspectors of Excise, or as these officers are otherwise provided for, they are being replaced by Sub-Inspectors receiving from Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 per mensem. By these means a larger number of Sub-Inspectors can be employed, while at the same time it is found that the duties of detection, prevention, and inspection of retail shops and outstills can be as well performed by Sub-Inspectors as by Inspectors.

Financial results.

The financial results of the administration of the Department during the year show a decrease in the revenue of Rs. 4,15,547 and an increase in the charges of Rs. 44,974, leaving a decrease of Rs. 4,60,521 in the net revenue. If to the charges is added the salary of the Excise Commissioner and his establishment, the increase becomes Rs. 85,000 in round numbers, and the percentage of charges on revenue is raised to five per cent. The decrease in revenue occurred in all divisions except Rajshahye and Chota Nagpore. The figures for each division compared with those of 1888-89 are shown below:—

Division.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	11,69,671	11,26,936	.....	42,735
Presidency ...	29,72,143	29,02,896	.....	69,247
Rajshahye ...	7,50,612	7,83,233	32,621	.....
Dacca ...	8,03,582	7,76,974	.....	26,608
Chittagong ...	2,87,896	2,27,259	.....	60,637
Patna ...	26,14,265	23,76,193	.....	2,38,072
Bhagulpore ...	11,98,293	11,76,995	.....	12,298
Orissa ...	5,22,438	5,04,908	.....	17,530
Chota Nagpore ...	5,70,173	5,98,032	27,859	.....

The fluctuations in the total collections under the different heads of revenue are shown in the following table:—

Articles of Excise.	Revenue.			In 1889-90 compared with 1888-89.		In 1889-90 compared with 1884-89.	
	Average of 1884—89.	In 1888-89.	In 1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits	49,37,075	50,90,315	47,07,132	.....	3,83,183	.....	2,29,943
Rum	89,182	72,851	1,00,675	27,824	.....	11,493	.....
Imported liquors	2,22,189	2,21,453	2,14,090	.....	7,363	.....	8,099
Tari	7,07,780	7,88,901	8,26,314	37,413	.....	1,18,534	.....
Pachwai	1,80,787	2,15,191	2,32,682	17,491	.....	51,895	.....
Charas	2,133	2,755	3,535	780	.....	1,402	.....
Siddi, sabzi or bhang...	38,222	42,671	3,141	470	.....	4,919	.....
Majum	2,269	2,092	2,067	.....	25	.....	203
Madak	86,482	85,753	82,825	.....	2,928	.....	3,657
Chandu	32,643	36,254	35,216	.....	1,038	2,573	.....
Spirits used for arts	246	119	143	24	.....	.....	103
Ganja	21,16,090	23,18,353	22,59,690	.....	58,663	1,43,600	.....
Opium	19,29,455	20,08,134	19,59,436	.....	48,648	30,031	.....
Miscellaneous	5,798	4,431	6,430	2,299	.....	632	.....
Total ...	1,03,50,351	1,08,38,973	1,04,73,426	86,301	5,01,848	3,65,079	2,42,004

The population being taken at 66,700,000, the total excise revenue, exclusive of the customs duty on imported liquors, was at the rate of $2\frac{2}{5}$ annas per head.

The statement of charges in the Excise Department amounts to Rs. 4,77,739 (excluding the cost of the Excise Commissioner and his establishment), against Rs. 4,32,765 in the previous year. The increase occurred chiefly under the heads of Establishment and Petty constructions connected with the gradual re-introduction of the distillery system.

Current settlements.

The settlements for the current year show a decrease of Rs. 1,32,270 as compared with those of the year under review. This result is attributable in the Burdwan and Dacca Divisions to the abolition of outstills, and the loss will be recouped in a large measure in stillhead duty. Elsewhere it is due to combination among the abkars and to the prevailing scarcity and high price of food.

Country spirits.

The figures given in the margin show in an abstract form the results of the working of the outstill and sudder distilleries during the past two years. In 1887-88 the revenue was Rs. 52,05,042; in 1888-89 it was Rs. 50,90,315: it has now fallen in the past year to Rs. 47,07,132. There is a large decrease, therefore, of Rs. 3,83,183, of which Rs. 2,19,603 occurred in the Patna Division alone. The Board observe: "Generally speaking the decrease in revenue under this head may be attributed partly to the reduction in the number of outstills, partly to resistance on the part of the abkars to the excise policy of increasing taxation, partly to the falling off in advance collections owing to the introduction of the distillery system, and in no small degree to agricultural scarcity."

	Average of 1884—89.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Under the Sudder Distillery system.			
Number of shops	599	576	652
Consumption	Gallons. 891,993	Gallons. 1,057,119	Gallons. 853,259
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
License fees	5,11,062	5,40,669	5,76,512
Distillery fees	52,431	70,108	55,009
Stillhead duty	12,10,578	13,44,977	13,00,686
	17,74,071	19,55,754	19,32,207
Under the outstill system.			
Number of shops	3,633	3,437	2,957
License fees	Rs. 31,63,004	Rs. 31,34,561	Rs. 27,74,925
Total receipts under both systems	49,37,075	50,90,315	47,07,132

Re-introduction of central distilleries.

The year was an eventful one in the history of Bengal excise. Upon the 1st April 1889 outstills were abolished throughout the whole of the district of the 24-Pergunnahs as well as in Howrah and the Serampore sub-division of Hooghly. This change has resulted in a decrease of revenue, and, what is more important to observe, a decrease in consumption also. The revenue from country spirits throughout the whole of the metropolitan area affected, including Calcutta, fell from Rs. 14,19,384 to Rs. 13,32,888. The consumption of liquor throughout the same area decreased from 275,842 to 228,925 gallons. In the area previously

supplied from outstills the consumption fell from 50,913 gallons, as shown in the outstill accounts, to 13,079 gallons issued from the central distilleries. These calculations are in gross gallons in each case, and although the central distillery liquor in Calcutta is of high alcoholic strength, while the outstill spirit was exceedingly weak, there can be no doubt that there has been in this area a satisfactory reduction in the consumption of country spirits. The retail price was more than doubled. *Per contra* there was an increase in the consumption of country rum.

The total revenue realized under the central distillery system during the past year was Rs. 19,32,207 against Rs. 19,55,754 in the previous year. There was thus a small falling off notwithstanding the extension of the distillery area. The statistics of consumption show, however, a large decline from 1,057,119 gallons in 1888-89 to 853,259 gallons in 1889-90. The decrease was almost entirely in the Patna Division, of which the figures, district by district, are given in the margin. As both the system and the distillery area in these districts remained unchanged, there can be no explanation of this decrease other than that the year was one of general depression and bad trade. The figures are unaffected by any action of the Excise Department.

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Gross gallons.	Gross gallons.
Patna	409,408	325,643
Gya	105,262	68,285
Shahabad	53,384	44,892
Mozufferpore	21,345	11,765
Durbhunga	10,339	8,319
Sarun	91,828	41,765
Chumparum	8,980	6,587
Total ...	700,546	507,256

Outstills.

The total revenue derived from outstill license fees decreased from Rs. 31,34,561 to Rs. 27,74,025. Great attention has been paid to limitation of capacity of stills and fermenting vessels. In the districts of the Chittagong Division the capacity of stills has, with regard to local considerations, not been reduced. For the rest of the province in which outstills still exist, that is to say, in the Patna, Bhagulpore, Chota Nagpore, and Rajshahye Divisions, the following figures will show the number and aggregate capacity of the outstills allowed during the past five years:—

	Number of outstills allowed.	Liquid capacity of outstills in gallons.
Open in 1886-87	2,409	70,230
„ in 1887-88	2,410	53,632
„ in 1888-89	2,359	45,874
„ in 1889-90	2,141	38,147
Sanctioned for 1890-91	1,798	30,492

The number of outstills is being reduced wherever they appear to be more numerous than is necessary to satisfy the local demand for liquor; and as the fees are being gradually raised so as to force the retail price up to the price fixed by the distillery rate of duty for each district, the abkars in many cases refuse to accept settlement. The changes involve an increase in the retail price of liquor which is stubbornly resisted. The experiment must be allowed a full and fair trial: it was always anticipated that it would entail an immediate loss of revenue, and the deliberate intention throughout has been to force the abkars to increase their retail prices and so reduce consumption. If this result is attained, a temporary loss of revenue is comparatively a small matter; and unless the demand for liquor has been artificially stimulated by an undue cheapening of outstill liquor (as compared with the price maintained by distillery spirit), it is certain that the normal demand will re-assert itself and the revenues will recover. Sir Steuart Bayley has no doubt that the policy is a sound one. It must be introduced gradually and with discretion, and there should, in his opinion, be no going back from it, though the effects of bad seasons render its influence on the revenue more conspicuous than it would otherwise have been. The consumption of outstill liquor has materially decreased in the 16 districts of Bengal where what is known as the Patna system prevails, and outstills and central distilleries are allowed in the same district. The figures are obtained by the district officers from the abkars, and cannot be altogether relied on as accurate; but the errors of a particular year are balanced by the [illegible] other, and for purposes of comparison the

result is one which may be generally accepted. The figures are in London-proof gallons, and show a decreasing consumption during the past three years as follows:—

	Gallons.
1887-88	1,396,537
1888-89	1,188,123
1889-90	755,553

	Rs.
1887-88 ...	18,64,727
1888-89 ...	18,06,366
1889-90 ...	15,91,178

The outstill revenue from these districts also shows a decrease as noted in the margin, but the proportion of the decrease in revenue is much less than that of the decrease in consumption.

Selections of sites for outstill shops.

During the course of the year special rules were issued by Government and published for general guidance on the subject of the selection of sites for excise shops. Distinct instructions have been given to the licensing officers to ascertain and consider local opinion, and it has been ordered that where municipalities exist the Municipal Commissioners should be consulted in determining the location of shops. The procedure prescribed is one of old standing in these provinces; but it has now for the first time been promulgated in the form of rules. It is reported that there has been some loss of trade and consequent loss of revenue from fees on account of the more careful observance of the principles now enforced. The question of the location of shops in the vicinity of tea-gardens is one of special difficulty and importance. Under the orders of the Secretary of State a most careful and exhaustive enquiry was made into the facts connected with the excise administration in the tea districts in Bengal. The papers then submitted afford conclusive evidence of conscientious and successful endeavours to organize the department in accordance with the recognized principles on which a proper excise policy must rest. It was shown that the coolie population had enormously increased owing to the establishment of new gardens, that the coolies all belonged to tribes who habitually consume spirituous liquor, and that the increase in drinking was certainly not more than commensurate with the increase in number of the drinking classes. The tea districts are surrounded by foreign territory, and foreign outstills pour their contraband liquor across the British frontier at half or even a quarter the price at which it is obtainable from the licensed shops. In such cases it is probably true that from want of licensed facilities for obtaining liquor there has been a great deal of illicit manufacture and smuggling. At the same time it is obvious that unnecessary shops must not be retained. It is drunkenness which the Government desires to put down rather than the moderate use of liquor. If shops are too far off from a tea garden it is probable that the coolies will get drunk on every occasion of a visit. The problem is to place them not too near and not too far off, and especially not in such a position as to suggest drinking to anybody. In deference to the objection of certain tea associations, the selection of sites recommended by the local authorities has in some cases been abandoned, and special arrangements have been sanctioned to prevent the importation of smuggled liquor.

Country rum, &c.

The revenue from country rum has fluctuated in recent years, as the following figures will show:—

	Rs.
1885-86	77,091
1886-87	1,08,111
1887-88	88,885
1888-89	72,851
1889-90	1,00,675

The increase in the past year is principally due to the reduction in the rate of duty from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4 per gallon London proof. At first this led to a falling off in the receipts, but afterwards resulted in a largely increased consumption which, with a diminished [redacted] increased revenue. The consumption increased from 24,318 gallons to [redacted]35 gallons, entirely in the

metropolitan area. Of this increase no less than 13,620 gallons is due to rum consigned from Shahjehanpore. The total of Shahjehanpore rum consumed in Bengal during the year is 28,770 gallons, and the duty on this being credited locally is not shown in the Bengal excise accounts. The revenue derived from license fees for selling imported spirits and wines has again fallen from Rs. 2,21,453 to Rs. 2,14,090. Under tari the revenue has risen from Rs. 7,88,901 to Rs. 8,26,314. The revenue derived from licenses for the sale of pachwai increased from Rs. 2,15,191 to Rs. 2,32,682.

Ganja.

The statistics of ganja during the past three years are as follows:—

	Number of shops.	Consumption.	Revenue.
		Mds.	Rs.
1887-88	2,949	6,550	22,45,020
1888-89	2,922	6,413	23,18,353
1889-90	2,819	6,101	22,59,690

The decrease in consumption is satisfactory, and, although there is during the past year a small decrease also in revenue, it is to be observed that the receipts are greater than those of 1887-88 and of all previous years. The report on the subject of Gurjat ganja, to which allusion is made by the Board and the Excise Commissioner, is awaited by Government.

Opium.

The consumption of abkari opium decreased from 1,925 to 1,905 maunds, and the revenue from Rs. 20,08,134 to Rs. 19,59,486. The largest decrease occurred in the Chittagong district, and is attributed to the more successful prevention of smuggling into Arracan. The Excise Commissioner enumerates several important cases of opium-smuggling detected during the year.

Offences against the excise laws.

The number of arrests for offences against the excise laws was 4,441 against 3,879 in the previous year, and the number of convictions 3,747 against 3,324. There was a decided improvement in the work of the excise officers, but a falling off in the number of convictions obtained by the police.

STAMPS.

In the present year the first triennial report was submitted under the orders of the Government of India, No. 4417 of 23rd August 1887, statistical information only with brief explanatory notes having been supplied in the two previous years. The Acts under which the stamp revenue was collected during the three years ending 31st March 1890 were the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879 and the Court-fees Act VII of 1870 as modified by subsequent enactments. Under the orders of the Government of India, the copying fee has been reduced from four to three annas per folio from 1st April 1890. From 1st April 1888 the rate of discount on the sale of court-fee stamps of all values above one rupee has been reduced from 3 pies to 1½ pie per rupee. The other changes in the law and rules issued by Government are not of sufficient importance to call for special notice.

Stamp revenue.

The financial results of the administration of the Stamp Department during the past four years, according to the returns furnished by the Accountant-General, are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Stamps under Act I of 1879.			Court Fees under Act VII of 1870.			Total.		
	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	34,72,802	1,89,293	32,83,509	99,89,759	4,21,010	95,68,749	1,34,62,561	6,10,303	1,28,52,258
1887-88	35,51,253	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]02,64,782	3,60,835	99,03,947	1,38,16,035	6,46,077	1,31,99,958
1888-89	37,50,871	2,76,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]88,114	3,39,661	97,48,453	1,38,38,985	6,15,703	1,32,23,282
1889-90	38,88,945	2,88,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],624	3,39,555	1,00,09,269	1,42,37,769	6,28,244	1,36,09,525
Average of 1887-88 to 1889-90	37,30,356	2,73,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]307	3,46,684	98,87,223	1,39,64,263	6,20,008	1,33,44,255

The gross average annual revenue collected under both the Acts during the three years under review was Rs. 1,39,64,263 against Rs. 1,34,62,561 in 1886-87. Both judicial and non-judicial stamps contributed to the increase; the total realizations during 1889-90 exceeded those of any previous year. The average receipts were highest in Calcutta (Rs. 19,51,882) and lowest in Singbhoom (Rs. 10,833). The incidence is highest throughout East and Central Bengal, where trade is brisk and the population most prosperous. The general incidence of stamp revenue on the population of Bengal, estimated at 66 millions, is 3 annas 4¼ pies per head.

Stamp sales.

Another table which has been compiled in the office of the Superintendent of Stamps shows the receipts from sales of the different descriptions of stamps during the same period. The figures will differ from those given in the previous statement, inasmuch as they do not include miscellaneous receipts or receipts from the sale of plain paper prescribed by the High Court for use with court-fee stamps. They show stamp sales only, but apart from these differences there is a small discrepancy with the Accountant-General's figures which is under adjustment:—

Year.	Sales of Non-judicial Stamps used under the Indian Stamp Act.										Sales of Judicial Stamps or Stamps used under the Court-fees Act.			Total of both kinds of stamps.
	Impressed sheets, including certificate stamps, salt bond, P. W. D. forms, bills of lading and kabuliyat form stamps.	Impressed labels.	Receipt or one-anna revenue stamps.	Share transfer stamps.	Foreign bill stamps.	Hundi or bills-of-exchange stamps.	Notarial stamps.	Advocate, vakeel, and attorney stamps.	Impressed one-anna stamps for cheques, bills, &c.	Total of non-judicial stamps.	Adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps.	Stamps for copies.	Total of court-fee stamps.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	23,71,336	5,85,492	2,30,638	17,771	39,065	86,643	4,573	10,000	44,616	33,92,184	93,06,760	5,06,368	98,13,128	1,32,05,312
1887-88	24,12,972	5,76,248	2,22,353	32,634	50,981	96,210	3,320	7,250	49,283	34,51,251	95,30,446	5,48,859	1,00,79,305	1,35,30,556
1888-89	25,71,263	6,32,463	2,28,794	44,840	51,318	1,11,754	3,014	12,750	48,207	37,04,403	93,23,219	5,71,915	98,95,134	1,35,99,537
1889-90	26,89,643	6,41,927	2,40,757	26,663	42,731	1,18,673	3,114	15,750	47,260	38,26,523	95,71,539	5,79,875	1,01,51,414	1,39,77,937
Average of three years, 1887-88 to 1889-90.	25,57,959	6,16,879	2,30,634	34,714	48,343	1,08,879	3,149	11,916	48,250	36,60,725	94,75,068	5,66,883	1,00,41,951	1,37,02,676

Non-judicial stamps.

There has been a steady increase in non-judicial stamp sales, which was shared by almost all classes of stamps. The average yearly receipts of impressed sheets, which are the most important of non-judicial stamps, show an increase of Rs. 1,86,573, or 7·8 per cent., as compared with the receipts in 1886-87. The increase was contributed by 39 districts, notably Mymensingh, and is ascribed to the normal growth of business and a growing tendency to substitute written agreements for verbal contracts. Impressed labels, which are available only in Calcutta, show an increase of Rs. 31,387, or 5·3 per cent. The sale of one-anna revenue stamps, commonly known as receipt stamps, shows a falling off of Rs. 2,003, or 8 per cent., as compared with 1886-87, but an increase of Rs. 11,963 in 1889-90 as compared with the preceding year. The other classes of non-judicial stamps, which are of minor importance, show increases of Rs. 16,943 under share transfer stamps, Rs. 9,278 under foreign bill stamps, and Rs. 22,236 under hundi or bills-of-exchange stamps, and a decrease of Rs. 1,424 under notarial stamps.

Judicial stamps.

4. The average income of the past three years from the sales of judicial stamps is Rs. 91,67,320 under court-fee stamps, Rs. 2,333 under High Court service stamps, Rs. 3,05,415 under Calcutta Small Cause Court stamps, and Rs. 5,66,883 under stamps for copies, making a total of Rs. 1,00,41,951, an increase of Rs. 2,28,823, or 2·3 per cent., over the income from the same sources in 1886-87. The largest increa[redacted] Midnapore (Rs. 52,511), Tipperah (Rs. 46,256), Monghyr ([redacted] Rungpore (Rs. 29,054), Calcutta (Rs. 23,996), Mozufferpore ([redacted] ymensingh (Rs. 20,608), Khoolna (Rs. 15,693); and the largest [redacted] in Pubna (Rs. 33,635),

24-Pergunnahs (Rs. 28,990), Nuddea (Rs. 12,753), Bhagulpore (Rs. 11,592), and Gya (Rs. 10,069). Taking each denomination of court-fee stamps sold during the period under review, there was an increase of nearly 3 lakhs in the sale of one-anna stamps, 2½ lakhs in that of ½-rupee stamps, 2¼ lakhs in that of 12-annas stamps, and 2½ lakhs in that of 1-rupee stamps, and a decrease of a lakh under 6-annas, Rs. 49,579 under 2-rupees, and Rs. 16,123 under 4-rupees stamps. The decrease in the sales of stamps of higher values, accompanied by an increase in the sales of stamps of lower values, is probably due to the fact that stamps of lower values on which the higher rate of discount is still allowed are used in combination for stamps of higher values on which the discount has been reduced.

The revenue from the sale of stamps of all classes has increased from Rs. 87,88,026 in 1874-75 to Rs. 1,27,76,907 in 1884-85 and to Rs. 1,39,77,937 in 1889-90.

Levy of penalties.

The number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied by Civil and Revenue Courts during the last four years, and the amount realized in these cases, are exhibited in the following table :—

Year.	Number of cases.		Amount of duty and penalty realized.		Total.	
	Civil Courts.	Revenue officers.	By Civil Courts.	By Revenue officers.	Cases.	Amount.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1886-87	1,371	2,173	12,337	21,643	3,544	33,980
1887-88	1,400	2,122	10,555	23,010	3,522	33,565
1888-89	1,277	2,076	11,107	22,022	3,353	33,129
1889-90	1,338	2,399	11,127	24,869	3,737	35,996
Average of three years, 1887-88 to 1889-90 ...	1,334	2,198	10,952	23,233	3,532	34,250
Average increase in the triennium compared with 1886-87	.....	25	.....	1,855	.....	250
Average decrease in the triennium compared with 1886-87	37	.....	1,385	.....	7	.....

Prosecutions.

The average number of prosecutions instituted for various breaches of the stamp law was 816. The average number of persons brought to trial was 929, of convictions 740, and of acquittals 116. The average amount of fines imposed by Magistrates was Rs. 6,626, while Rs. 1,756 were disbursed as rewards to informers. The Board bring to notice the fact that not a single rupee was paid as reward in the Patna, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisions, in three out of the four districts of the Bhagulpore Division, in five out of the seven districts of the Rajshahye Division, in four out of the six districts of the Presidency Division, and in three out of the five districts of the Burdwan Division. This would seem to show that this important subject has not met with due attention on the part of local officers, for it is on the encouragement afforded by a liberal distribution of rewards that detection of infringements of the stamp law must largely depend.

INCOME-TAX.

Previous annual reports have shown collections up to the end of the year, and all other operations up to the 30th June. The present report deals only with operations up to the end of March, a change which has enabled the report to be submitted at a much earlier date than was formerly possible. The scheme of amalgamating the posts of Excise Inspector or Sub-Inspector and Income Tax Assessor continued in operation in 20 districts during the year under report, but has since been [redacted]d. Service in the Income-tax Department was during the year decl[redacted] and pensionable, and this step, together with the separation of exc[redacted]tax establishments, has led to a complete revision of the assessing

Results of the tax.

The total demand for the year under all parts of the Act stood at Rs. 44,89,476 against Rs. 42,41,806 in the previous year, while the total collections, exclusive of advance payments and excess collections, were Rs. 41,44,257 against Rs. 38,88,388. The receipts, charges, and net revenue are compared as follows:—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Percentage of charges.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1888-89	39,11,616	1,56,470	4	37,55,146
1889-90	41,66,798	1,66,778	4	40,00,020
Increase ...	2,55,182	10,308		2,44,874

The net revenue shows an increase of 6·1 per cent. against 5 per cent. in the previous year.

Demand, collections and balances

The amount originally assessed was Rs. 39,38,829, which was reduced to a final demand of Rs. 37,12,130 against Rs. 35,53,678 in 1888-89. By far the larger portion of the increase was as usual contributed by Calcutta, but it was shared by every Division except Chittagong and Bhagulpore. The percentage of collection on the final demand was the same as in the previous year, viz. 92·5. In six districts the entire demand was collected within the financial year. The outstanding balance on account of the tax, with penalties and costs, amounts to Rs. 3,45,219, of which Rs. 1,46,143 are reported to be good, Rs. 1,31,162 doubtful, and Rs. 67,914 irrecoverable.

Assessments.

There was a falling off of 6,893 in the number of villages visited by the assessors, the decrease being attributed in many cases to their desire to concentrate their attention on towns and marts, which offer a more fruitful field for enquiry. In Calcutta a marked improvement appears in the number of streets visited by the assessors. The number of persons finally assessed was 102,265 against 102,407, the percentage of exemption on revision being 3·1 against 4·01 in 1888-89.

Objections.

The petitions of objection numbered 15,027 against 16,770 in the previous year. The number of successful objections was 6,361 against 6,934, or 42·3 per cent. against 41·3 per cent. in 1888-89. The percentage was highest in Maldah (60·8), Chittagong (55·2), Calcutta (54·6), Patna (53·7), and Tipperah (52·1).

Incidence of tax.

The average incidence of the tax on the whole population of the province (excluding the assessments on salaries of Government servants and on Government securities) was Re. 1 to every 17·9 persons, and excluding Calcutta, the average incidence in the districts was Re. 1 to every 36 inhabitants. The proportion of the number of persons assessed to the whole population was 1 to 650. The Board have furnished Government with some interesting statistics illustrating the proportion of the tax contributed by Calcutta and the whole of the province under the present Act and under former Income-tax and License-tax Acts. Of the entire amount of the present tax nearly one-half is paid in the metropolis alone. The productiveness of the tax bears a larger proportion in Calcutta under the present Income-tax Act because agricultural incomes are exempted under it and the great bulk of large incomes due to other sources than agriculture is to be found in Calcutta.

Coercive measures.

There has been a steady decline in the number of cases in which coercive measures were necessary for the recovery of the tax. In only 267 cases out of 102,265 assessments was actual sale resorted to. The number of sales was comparatively large in Rungpore (51), Purneah (24), and Singbhoom (21). The percentage of warrants issued has declined from 11·9 in 1886-87 and 6·3 in 1888-89 to 4·6 in 1889-90. In Calcutta distress warrants were issued in only 112 cases against 1,243 in the previous year.

The expenditure of the year [redacted] Rs. 1,66,778 against Rs. 1,56,470 in the previous year, wh[redacted]e of the cost on the net collections stood at the same figure as i[redacted]02.

Classification of income.

The largest share of tax paid (Rs. 5,73,728) was, as usual, from assessees under Class I (incomes from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750); Rs. 5,19,082 were paid by assessees in Class XV (Rs. 1,00,000 and more), Rs. 4,84,807 were paid by assessees in Class VIII (Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 5,000), and Rs. 4,00,999 by assessees in Class IX (Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000). The lowest contribution was from Class XIII (Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000). Classified according to trades and professions, the largest contributions to the tax were the following :—

			Rs.	Percentage of total collection.
Class 44.	Money-lending and changing	...	5,72,092	14·6
„ 1.	Salaries paid by Government	...	3,93,059	10
„ 45.	General merchants	...	3,63,550	9·3
„ 69.	Dealers in other articles	...	1,96,671	5
„ 46.	Piece-goods merchants	...	1,59,973	4·1
„ 9.	Clerks paid by companies, &c.	...	1,52,828	3·9
„ 85.	Taxable estate-holders	...	1,28,081	3·2
„ 35.	Barristers, &c.	...	1,23,254	3·1
„ 82.	House proprietors	...	1,16,050	2·9
„ 7.	Managers, &c.	...	1,06,135	2·7
„ 22.	Jute and hemp	...	1,05,606	2·7
„ 47.	Grain merchants	...	1,04,677	2·6

That the tax continues to be unpopular is notorious; but a larger revenue, however, is annually obtained with less friction and less necessity for having recourse to coercive measures.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Vital Statistics, Sanitation, and Vaccination.

Registration of births.

BIRTHS were registered in 137 municipal towns with an aggregate census population of 2,422,994. The ratio of registered births was 22·76 per thousand, the ratio of male births being 12·05, against female births 10·70.

Registration of deaths.

The registered mortality was 25·03 per thousand, against 24·86 per thousand in 1888. The statistics recorded vary very widely in different municipalities, as the following figures show:—

	1889.	1888.	Mean of 1884–88.		1889.	1888.	Mean of 1884–88.
Pooree ...	71·4	32·9	50·8	Cuttack ...	20·0	16·2	17·6
Purulia ...	49·5	50·3	28·8	Furreedpore ...	19·0	8·8	21·3
Rungpore ...	47·2	33·6	39·7	Arrah ...	16·6	21·6	16·7
Serampore ...	46·0	40·6	38·6	Krishnaghur ...	16·3	14·8	23·5
Raneegunge ...	42·3	45·1	30·9	Patna ...	15·9	21·0	22·5
Gya ...	42·2	49·3	49·8	Chittagong ...	15·0	18·7	21·7
Jamalpore ...	38·5	38·7	39·0	Santipore ...	11·7	9·4	13·5
City Moorshedabad ...	37·9	33·8	39·4	South Suburban ...	11·2	12·7	14·7
Utterpara ...	37·7	29·0	23·7	Ranaghat ...	10·9	6·6	11·4
Baranagore ...	36·8	30·6	24·4	Kishoregunge ...	10·9	8·4	17·5
Dinagepore ...	33·4	31·5	21·9	Baduria ...	8·6	10·5	11·9
Hooghly ...	31·8	27·5	39·1	Tangail ...	5·3	9·2	18·9

It is obvious that these figures supply very little scope for any observation on the comparative health of municipalities during the year. The registration of deaths is, however, effected throughout the whole province, and not in towns only, and when the whole area is taken into consideration, it is possible, notwithstanding the imperfection of registration, to deduce some important results. The total number of deaths registered in Bengal during 1889 (excluding still-births) amounted to 1,597,478, against 1,515,735 in 1888, giving an annual death-rate of 24·25 and 22·94 respectively. As, in the opinion of the local medical officers, the year under review was not on the whole a more unhealthy one than 1888, the higher death-rate can only be ascribed to better registration, and the improvement, so far as it goes, is therefore satisfactory. Of the total number of deaths, 856,574 were males and only 740,904 females, the ratio being 26·2 males and 22·3 females respectively.

In none of the districts of Bengal was the total registered mortality below 15 per thousand, which is an improvement over previous years. The registration was worst in Mozufferpore (15·78), Chumparun (16·52), and Durbhunga (17·64). In the 24-Pergunnahs the ratio was only 18·74. The districts in which registration was most successful are Pooree (44·4), Balasore (38·9), Darjeeling (36·2), Julpigoree (33·2), Noakholly (32·0), and Purneah (31·0).

Cholera.

During the year under review 171,103 deaths were registered in the province from cholera, showing the high ratio of 2·59 per th[illegible]e population. The disease prevailed with much severity during the [illegible], especially in the month of April, when there were 33,003 death[illegible]. A remarkable feature in the cholera history of the year is the exce[illegible] in the Orissa Division, especially in Pooree. The ratio of de[illegible]ra in the Pooree district was no less than 20·01 per thousand, i[illegible]as 13·74, and in Cuttack it was 8·29. With the exception of Pu[illegible]e cholera mortality was

9·5 per thousand, the Orissa Division stands out in marked prominence as the home of cholera during the past year.

Small-pox.

The total number of deaths from small-pox during the year was 8,665, or ·13 per thousand of the population. The ratio was higher in towns than in rural areas. The disease prevailed with the greatest severity in Pooree, Chumparun, and Bankoora.

Fever.

The total number of deaths from fever was 1,101,521, or 16·72 per thousand of the population. The ratio of urban mortality was 10·84, and of rural mortality 16·02. The death-rate was highest in the 14 districts noted in the margin, and the cause, in all districts alike, is attributed to impeded drainage. The province of Orissa was remarkable for the comparative absence of fever, and the district of Pooree, which in other respects has attained the unenviable notoriety of being the most unhealthy district in Bengal, showed the smallest fever mortality.

Districts.	Ratio per *mille*.	Districts.	Ratio per *mille*.
Julpigoree	29·18	Jessore	21·44
Noakholly	25·77	Gya	21·31
Dinagepore	25·74	Maldah	21·20
Monghyr	24·54	Bhagulpore	20·93
Darjeeling	22·93	Hazaribagh	20·84
Rajshahye	22·74	Purneah	20·59
Rungpore	22·07	Shahabad	20·45

Expenditure on sanitation in municipalities.

After making the necessary adjustments on account of the amalgamation of the Suburban municipality with the town of Calcutta, the total sanitary expenditure incurred in mofussil municipalities during the year is reported to have been Rs. 12,81,031, against an expenditure of Rs. 11,30,081 incurred in 1888. The principal increase was under the head of conservancy and water-supply.

Rural sanitation.

The Sanitary Commissioner's report does not touch on the work of sanitation under District Boards. The truth is that, although the promotion of sanitation is a duty entrusted under the Local Self-Government Act to District Boards, little or no progress is made in this direction, because the Boards possess no funds for the purpose. The Boards in Bengal are not vested with powers to impose local taxation to meet the requirements of local sanitation. And yet no grievance presses more hardly on the people than those which are created by the insanitary condition of the country. Constant complaints come to the notice of Government, through the vernacular press and elsewhere, of the necessity of improved drinking water, and in a hardly less degree of improved drainage, from almost every district of these provinces. The agency for the execution of sanitary reform in rural areas, and the means by which such reforms may be executed, are questions now under the consideration of Government.

Appointment of a Sanitary Board.

Since the close of the year a Sanitary Board, consisting of Sir Henry Harrison, Member of the Board of Revenue, as President, and Colonel McNeile, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, and Dr. Gregg, the Sanitary Commissioner, as members, has been appointed, and a whole-time officer has been placed at the disposal of the Board as Sanitary Engineer. The function of this officer will be to accompany the Sanitary Commissioner on his tours; to work in concert and concurrence with him in the preparation of designs, plans and estimates; to guide the municipalities in getting up projects, and, after these have been approved by the Board and under the advice of the Chief Engineer, to inspect the works while in course of construction and report to the Board on the progress made. It is intended that he should be the right-hand man of the Sanitary Commissioner in all matters involving engineering knowledge and experience. The Sanitary Board will be the executive agency through which the Government will act in the Sanitary Department, and it is hoped that, if judiciously worked, it will exercise [illegible] initiative and a valuable control in all departments of sanitary [illegible].

Vaccination.

Under instructions [illegible] the Resolution of the Government of [illegible] Department, No. 28—1579-95, dated [illegible]887, a report on the working of the Vaccination Department [illegible] submitted triennially. The following is a summary of the wor[illegible]rtment during the past three years.

The system of administration of the Department remained unchanged but during the past year the amalgamation of the Sonthal Pergunnahs' Circle with the Darjeeling Circle reduced the number of circles from eight to seven. The following table shows the number of officers and vaccinators working under the Department during each of the past three years:—

		Inspecting Staff.				Operators.				
						Vaccinators.		Apprentices.		
		Superintendents.	Deputy Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Head Vaccinators, &c., &c.	Total of Inspecting Officers.	Government or paid.	Licensed.	Government or paid.	Licensed.	Total.
In vaccination circles	1887-88	8	12	93	21	126	240	1,321	40	598	2,169
	1888-89	8	12	93	19	124	192	1,349	48	731	2,320
	1889-90	7	14	110	21	145	179	1,480	31	588	2,278
In municipalities and dispensaries.	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	209	14	...	...	223
	1888-89	...	...	...	...	...	240	4	...	...	244
	1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	245	7	...	...	252
Grand Total	1887-88	8	12	93	21	126	449	1,335	40	598	2,392
	1888-89	8	12	93	19	124	432	1,353	48	731	2,564
	1889-90	7	14	110	21	145	424	1,487	31	588	2,530

The average annual number of operations performed during the past three years was 1,790,098, or 719 to each vaccinator employed; and the average annual percentage of persons vaccinated to the whole population was 2·9. Of the two agencies, the paid and the licensed, the former were far the more active, performing on an average 1,475 operations each to 671 of the licensed vaccinators—a result which is probably due to the fact that the people obtain their services free and are therefore more willing to employ them. The reported proportion of successful operations was in the case of primary operations 99·38 and 95·30 in vaccination circles and municipalities, dispensaries, &c., respectively, and in the case of secondary operations 34·08 and 64·04. The following table shows the number of operations checked by supervising officers during each of the three years under report:—

	Number of operations.	Superintendents.		Deputy Superintendents.		All other Inspecting Officers.	
		Number of cases inspected.	Percentage.	Number of cases inspected.	Percentage.	Number of cases.	Percentage.
1887-88	1,639,694	155,924	9·50	144,917	8·83	930,602	56·81
1888-89	1,758,354	133,851	7·61	166,025	9·44	1,033,553	58·72
1889-90	1,702,288	80,562	4·72	189,936	11·15	973,344	57·14

The following table shows the proportion of deaths from small-pox during the last seven years in areas under vaccination compared with those not under vaccination:—

	Number of areas which were under vaccination in—						Death-rate from small-pox per mille of population.					
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	[illegible]	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Areas under vaccination	430	463	472	488	507	[illegible]	·15	·06	·02	·04	·09	·14
„ not under vaccination ...	149	116	107	91	72	[illegible]	·05	·26	·16	·16	·09	·15

Though the death-rate in protected areas was, as a rule, much lower than in those which were not under vaccination, the results of the last two years were far from satisfactory. The table shows, moreover, a marked increase in the mortality from small-pox in protected areas in each of the last three years.

The total cost of vaccination during the three years was Rs. 4,97,833-0-11, giving a yearly average of Rs. 1,65,944-5-7. The average cost of each successful operation was 1 anna 6 pie, against 1 anna 8 pie in the three years 1884—87. It was highest in Calcutta, where each successful operation cost 15 annas 7 pie, and lowest in the Eastern Bengal Circle, where the cost was only 7 pie.

The issue of lymph in tubes from the Animal Vaccination Depôt in Calcutta to the mofussil proved a failure owing rather to carelessness in storing at the depôt than to any physical causes. It is hoped that, when the projected Darjeeling depôt is in working order, the supply of animal lymph from Darjeeling and Calcutta will be sufficient to enable the Bengal vaccine establishment to dispense with lymph obtained from the human subject.

Emigration.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION.

Labour requisitions.

DURING the past year colonial emigration from Bengal has been marked by an unusual activity, arising from the fact that the colonies have now been obliged to make up for the small importation of labour caused by the uncertainty of the sugarcane industry in the preceding years. The increased demand is not, however, regarded as indicative of any probable revival of the industry. The requisitions in the year 1889 amounted to 9,945 as against 7,180 in 1888, the increase of 2,765 being attributed generally to the cause above mentioned, and more particularly to the renewal of emigration to the colonies of Natal and Mauritius, which did not indent for coolies during the previous year. The larger requisitions gave rise to an increase in the number of recruiters from 511 to 717, and in the number of registrations from 10,325 to 16,813. The number of adults actually despatched was 10,041, against 6,544 in 1888 and 4,563 in 1887. The two leading districts of Shahabad and Benares maintained their places on the list, the former having supplied 2,630 and the latter 2,085 emigrants. The district of the 24-Pergunnahs, which shows on paper the largest number of registrations, cannot be compared with the others, owing to the fact that a large proportion of the recruiting in that district is carried on among coolies brought to Calcutta by unlicensed emigration agents under the pretence that they are destined for Assam. This practice is objectionable, inasmuch as it is a breach in spirit of the Colonial Emigration Act, which provides for all emigrants being registered for the colonies in the district of recruitment. Under the law, as it at present stands, there is no means of remedying the evil, but the question is under consideration in connexion with the amendment of the Inland Emigration Act (Act I of 1882).

Recruitment.

Depôts.

The standard attained in the management of the depôts in Calcutta has, with the single exception of the Mauritius depôt at Bhowanipore, been all that could be desired, both as regards the sanitary arrangements and the comfort of the emigrants while awaiting embarkation. The slight increase in the rates of depôt sickness and mortality was not more than would naturally follow on a much increased depôt population. The Mauritius depôt, which was only re-opened during the course of the year, having scanty accommodation and deficient ventilation; will be removed to a more convenient site on the river bank at Garden Reach. The frequent occurrence of sickness, especially measles, in the Bhowanipore depôt, was a principal factor both in increasing the general average mortality and in causing delay in the departure of emigrant ships.

Outward voyages.

During the year under report 21 vessels left Calcutta for various colonies, of which five were steamers bound either to Natal or Mauritius. In every case the women carried were in excess of the prescribed number, and in the case of Surinam more than half of the women embarked were married. The mortality on the voyages, though showing a slight increase in the average, calls for no particular notice. Careful enquiry is made in each case in which the result of the voyage seems to indicate unusual sickness.

Return emigrants.

Five thousand one hundred and two [illegible] were reshipped from the different colo[illegible] 3,908 in the preceding year. Of th[illegible] ercentage of 2·14, died on the voyage—a moderate percentage, l[illegible]e and decrepit condition of many of the returning emigrants. In[illegible]he question of the return of lepers from the colonies will be partic[illegible] Instructions have been issued for preventing the despatch, as [illegible] Calcutta of any persons

open to the slightest suspicion of incipient leprosy. From correspondence subsequent to the report now under review it appears that no less than 38 lepers were returned from the colonies during the year 1889, of whom 18 came from Demerara and 12 from Mauritius. The Bengal Government is not disposed to accept the position that colonies should be allowed to return emigrants who have contracted the disease during the period of their expatriation.

Estates of deceased emigrants.

Enquiries for heirs of deceased emigrants were completed in 257 cases, or 67·1 per cent. of the number of estates under administration during the year.

INLAND EMIGRATION.

Contractors' coolies.

During the year 1,835 labourers were engaged by contractors, of whom only 1,442 actually started, a number small by comparison with the results obtained on the rival systems, but considerably greater than that returned for the previous year. The increase is due to the opening of a new depôt, and also to the reaction among exporters of labourers in favour of increased control by Government in this department. Eighty-two recruiters were licensed during the year—a number which appears large, as the majority of the emigrants are strangers who come to the 24-Pergunnahs and Burdwan before engaging, having in all probability been previously recruited in their own districts by men who have not taken out licenses. Two licenses were cancelled for very sufficient reasons. The number of desertions (168) is considerable, as also that of discharges from depôt (132), and they suggest that the original work of selection was not performed with sufficient care in the interest of employers. The mortality—4 persons in depôt, or ·27 per cent., and 3 persons on the journey, or ·17 per cent.—is not excessive. The contractors' coolies, whether bound for the Surma Valley or for Assam Proper, follow the Goalundo route only.

Sirdari coolies.

In the case of labourers engaged by garden sirdars, the employer is primarily responsible for the character of the recruiter, and the arrangements for healthy depôts are less elaborate; but Government supervises the execution of labour contracts and the general arrangements for the journey. The number of labourers engaged by garden sirdars was 10,822, against 12,235 in 1888—a decline which, as the Superintendent observes, is undoubtedly due to the exceptional facilities afforded by the system of Assam contracts. The number of desertions is not known, or the total mortality, as the rule requiring the return of the way-bills, which would afford information on these heads, is still very generally neglected. But such way-bills as have been received back from Cachar and Sylhet show that the losses on that route have been very great, 80 deaths having occurred among 2,564 emigrants, being 3·97 per cent. of the whole.

Free emigrants.

The great majority of the emigrants proceed under the free system, that is to say, without supervision on the part of the State. Of these, 44,401 arrived during the year in Assam, making, with the members of the classes referred to above, a total of 57,058. The emigrants classed as "free" in the Bengal returns generally execute contracts under Act I of 1882 on entering Assam. Of 28,948 of this class of emigrants who passed through Dhubri, all but 780 made such engagements there. A certain amount of sanitary supervision is now exercised over emigration of this class under Bengal Act I (B.C.) of 1889, and the measure has worked satisfactorily.

A rule was introduced during the year to ensure the provision of a cooked meal for emigrants at Parbatipore—a matter to which the Government attaches great importance. The rules on the subject of the food to be supplied on the railway journey are not, it seems, enforced with sufficient strictness; the agents do not seem to be always aware of their responsibility in the matter, and the subordinate medical officers who inspect at certain stations do not notice instances of neglect. Since the close of the year a rule has been passed definitely imposing this duty on [redacted]. The following sanitary measures were adopted during the year:—

the remedying of defects of the depôts at Raneegunge and in Chota Na[redacted];

the construction [redacted]hed at; and the deputing of medical establishmen[redacted].

the transference of the medical agency from Magra to Naihati;
arrangements for the proper treatment of emigrants travelling by rail;
report by telegram of cases of cholera on the railway line, and at Goalundo for cases occurring on steamers;
and the supervision of the medical establishments provided for coolies at Kurigram and Kaunia was entrusted to the Medical Officer in charge of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

It was further ordered that the private depôts in Calcutta and Raneegunge should be inspected and sanitary defects remedied; that arrangements should be made at Raneegunge for the disposal of the dead; that a cholera hospital should be built at Raneegunge, and that a medical officer should be deputed to the Raneegunge and Sealdah Railway stations to examine the emigrants, to prevent those infected from starting, and to ascertain the depôt from which the infected coolies came. Similar inspection and medical assistance to the sick were afterwards ordered at Parbatipore, and it was arranged that the number of coolies to be despatched from stations on the East Indian Railway should be limited to 320 daily; that the carriage of coolies by goods train should be discontinued, and that the conveyance of coolies in goods wagons should not be allowed until suitable wagons had been approved of by a Committee.

Sanction was also given to—

the posting of a Civil Hospital Assistant to the charge of the coolie depôt at Raghunathpore in the Manbhoom district;
the construction at Raghunathpore of a cholera mat hospital and the sinking of a masonry well;
the adoption of similar measures at the municipal town of Jhaldah in Manbhoom;
the placing of the Assistant Surgeon of the Giridih subdivision in charge of all the coolie depôts there, and the construction at that place of a cholera mat hospital, also to be in charge of that officer; an extra allowance of Rs. 20 being granted him on this account during the recruiting season;
the adoption of similar arrangements at the subdivision of Govindpore, an extra allowance of Rs. 10 being likewise granted to the Civil Hospital Assistant during the recruiting season;
the appointment of the Assistant Surgeon at Sara on a special allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem, with a compounder on a salary of Rs. 8 per mensem, to supervise the sanitary arrangements of rest-houses there.

A Committee having been formed to consider the question of the use of goods wagons for the conveyance of coolies, certain pattern wagons with improvements in ventilation and as to inlet and exit for passengers were inspected at Kaunia and pronounced suitable for coolies, and the use of such wagons was sanctioned.

It was also arranged that an uniform fee of eight annas per head should be charged for the treatment of sick coolies of all classes in railway hospitals; that all casual coolies proceeding to Assam *viâ* Goalundo should be inspected by the Assistant Surgeon of Goalundo before embarkation; and that the same arrangements as regards duration of halt and food, which were prescribed for coolies proceeding *viâ* Dhubri, should be adopted for coolies proceeding by this route.

Medical Relief.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE year 1889 was not remarkable for any great increase or decrease in the recorded mortality; but changes have been recently made in the boundaries of the suburbs, and the figures relating to this area cannot be accurately compared with those for former years. The number of deaths from cholera in Calcutta and Howrah was far less numerous than in 1888, and in the suburbs the decrease in the figures has been so large as to justify the belief that, even allowing for the change in boundaries, there was a real and substantial decrease in the actual prevalence of the disease. The mortality from small-pox, which in the years 1886, 1887, and 1888 had been trifling in comparison with that of former years, suddenly increased, though not sufficiently to cause serious anxiety. The death-rate from all causes in the town was 26·9, as against 26·97 in 1888, and in Howrah 22·71, against 21·68.

The following table shows the number of persons treated, as indoor or outdoor patients, in the several hospitals during the past two years:—

	1889.				1888.			
	Total treated.			Died per mille of treated.	Total treated.			Died per mille of treated.
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.		Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	
Medical College Hospital	6,665	50,182	56,847	89·82*	6,194	45,800	51,994	102·1*
General Hospital	3,190	...	3,190	39·81	2,968	...	2,968	37·39
Mayo Institutions	2,278	137,419	139,697	126·86	2,833	174,769	177,602	97·42
Campbell Hospital	8,252	...	8,252	203·95	6,497	...	6,497	215·94
Municipal Police Hospital	2,432	...	2,432	8·22	2,735	...	2,735	10·9
Total Calcutta Hospitals ...	22,817	187,601	210,418	119·91*	21,227	220,569	241,796	115·82*
Howrah General Hospital	1,513	9,609	11,122	217·44	1,385	10,525	11,910	247·65
GRAND TOTAL ...	24,330	197,210	221,540	126·13*	22,612	231,094	253,706	124·05*

* Reckoned on cases treated, exclusive of cases treated in the ophthalmic ward of the Medical College Hospital.

The increase in the number of indoor patients, although distributed among all the charitable institutions, except the Mayo Hospital and its dependencies, was very considerable in the Campbell Hospital, which is resorted to by paupers, and is attributed to the high price of food-grains which prevailed in Calcutta and the surrounding districts for a great part of the year. The falling off in the number of outdoor patients amounts to 37,350 in the Mayo Hospital, and is said to be due to the operation of a new rule under which the institution is closed on Sundays. In Howrah there was a decrease of 916 in the attendance of out-patients.

Only 31,338 wom[illegible]1,439 children were treated in the various institutions in 1889 as [illegible]ith 36,030 women and 59,404 children in 1888. This falling o[illegible]edly due in no small measure to the very successful managemen[illegible] Dufferin Hospital by Mrs. Foggo. The death-rate in all hosp[illegible] the Eye Infirmary, rose from 124 to 126, the rates for the Cal[illegible]rah Hospitals, where paupers are treated, and into which many [illegible] incurable cases are admitted, being, as

usual, very high. Though the general death-rate was slightly higher than in the preceding year, which again showed a slight increase on the years 1887 and 1888, it was still much below the average of the years 1879–85.

The number of admissions into the hospital for cholera fell from 905 in 1888 to 795 in 1889, but the mortality from this disease is still very high, being about one-half of the number admitted. The experiments made with the new medicine, salol, which has been tried with success by Dr. Nicholson in Patna, were not followed by encouraging results. Cases of enteric fever still continue rare in Calcutta, and remittent fever appears to be on the decrease.

The number of important surgical operations in the Calcutta institutions rose from 1,719 in 1888 to 1,926, and the minor operations from 20,264 to 20,933. There were 80 deaths after operation, the rate of mortality being 39 per mille (including the cases left over from the previous year) as compared with 46 per mille in 1888. These results are satisfactory evidence of the skill of the operators and of the care taken of the patients.

In the Eden Hospital 2,435 women and children were treated, against 2,668 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 233 cases. Owing to want of accommodation when the building was under repairs, many applicants had to be refused admission. Of the 2,435 patients treated, 832 were Europeans and 1,603 natives. The deaths among the former amounted to 29, and among the latter to 56. The number of confinement cases fell from 513 in 1888 to 497; the mortality among this class of patients being 18, against 20 in 1888. The very few cases of septicæmia which occurred in the hospital show that antiseptic precautions were carefully enforced in all cases of labour. The importance of these precautions has been fully impressed on the nurses, and it is hoped that no pains will be spared to eliminate this dangerous and fatal disease. The steam laundry sanctioned for this institution is not yet ready for use, owing to some delay in fitting it with the requisite machinery.

In the Ezra Hospital 1,438 out-patients and 236 in-patients, most of whom were Jews, were treated during the year. Of the indoor patients 153 were cured, 43 relieved, 26 otherwise discharged, and 3 died. These figures show that the benefits conferred by this institution are fully appreciated by the Jewish community.

The nurses employed in the hospitals continue to discharge their duties thoroughly and well, and the services rendered by the ladies of the Clewer Sisterhood are spoken of in the highest terms. Four permanent nurses were appointed this year to the Eden Hospital, as it was considered dangerous to rely exclusively on temporary nurses, many of whom do not possess sufficient experience in the work. Twelve European and Eurasian nurses passed their examination, two of them with great credit.

The invested capital of the Calcutta institutions shows a decrease of Rs. 8,500; securities to the value of Rs. 12,000 were withdrawn, and applied to the construction of a new moribund ward in the native department of the Howrah Hospital. The total income during the year, including the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 5,21,390; of this sum Rs. 3,46,858 were contributed by Government. The total expenditure, excluding the amount invested, was Rs. 5,01,970, against Rs. 4,27,082 in 1888. The increase was mainly due to a large expenditure on buildings and repairs in the Campbell Hospital, while the increase in the amount contributed by Government is due to the entire cost of the Police Hospital having been met from provincial funds.

EDEN SANITARIUM, DARJEELING.

The following statement shows the number of patients with their relatives and attendants admitted into the Eden Sanitarium during the past five years:—

	1885.	[illegible]	1888.	1889.
Patients	192	[illegible]	336	370
Relatives and attendants ...	68	[illegible]	107	122
Total ...	260	[illegible]	443	492

The Institution was opened as usual on the 1st March, and closed on the 16th November. Of the 492 persons admitted during the year, 93 were in the first, 103 in the intermediate, 171 in the second, and 125 in the third class. Of the 370 persons treated, 165 were males, 109 females, and 96 children. The improvement in numbers is wholly satisfactory, and shows that the great advantages offered by the Institution are fully appreciated by the classes for which it was intended.

The daily average number of patients in the Sanitarium during the nine months it was open was 37·85, against 39·17 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that the season of 1889 was rather a shorter one than usual, the first admission being on 16th March, and the last departure on 16th November. The average period of stay of each patient was 23 days as compared with 24 days in 1888. Most of the patients admitted were suffering from malarious and other fevers, debility, diarrhœa, and dyspepsia. There were seven deaths during the year—one from dysentery, one from fever of a severe type, one from obstruction of the bowels, one from abscess of the spleen, two from diseases of the liver, and one from chronic (Hodgkin's) disease of the lymphatics.

The receipts from paying patients amounted to Rs. 32,613, against Rs. 33,579-2 in 1888. The decrease was due to the reduction in the working period of the Institution in consequence of the late admission and early departure of patients. The total receipts, including a cash balance of Rs. 1,217-13-2 in hand at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 35,179-5-8, and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 31,923-0-6. The expenditure under the heads furniture, crockery, &c., included certain extraordinary items, which are not likely to recur during the next two years. There was a cash balance of Rs. 3,256-5-2 to the credit of the Institution at the close of the year. The Superintendent and the Committee are to be warmly congratulated on the financial success of this year's working; it is noticeable that the present is the first year in which the Institution has really paid its way.

At the instance of the Superintendent the Committee decided to provide in the Institution four free beds in the third class from the beginning of the current season, and to place two of these at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital, and two at that of the Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, to enable these officers to send up at their discretion such cases as would be most likely to benefit by change to a hill climate.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

The total number of dispensaries in Bengal has increased from 234 in 1886 to 261 in 1889; of this last number 125 are in class II and are under the management of local bodies, 71 are in class IIIA and 59 in class IIIB. There are six institutions entirely supported by Government.

The figures of attendance, both outdoor and indoor, have steadily increased in the past three years, as is shown in the following table:—

Year.		Divisions.									
		Burdwan.	Presidency.	Rajshahye.	Orissa.	Dacca.	Chittagong.	Patna.	Bhagulpore.	Chota Nagpore.	Grand Total.
1887	Indoor	3,528	2,581	2,422	1,938	3,791	625	6,630	1,996	963	24,474
	Outdoor	149,217	138,288	136,703	62,680	106,327	31,059	316,513	86,214	28,464	1,055,465
1888	Indoor	3,590	2,812	2,494	1,950	3,745	781	6,842	2,435	1,102	25,751
	Outdoor	143,372	142	[illegible]	65,242	65,242	33,918	34,082	91,651	27,899	1,106,700
1889	Indoor	3,920	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,770	4,135	851	7,688	2,648	1,141	28,981
	Outdoor	152,313	[illegible]	[illegible]	74,766	113,333	35,193	364,544	94,361	30,190	1,179,843

The proportion of [illegible] both indoors and out of doors, to population is very low, and [illegible] w exceptional areas that it touches 3 per cent.; the total for the [illegible] in 1889 1,208,824 persons treated out

of a population of 69,536,861, or 1·73 per cent. But, on the other hand, it may be added that the returns from dispensaries are becoming more accurate year by year, and the steady increase in numbers, in spite of the elimination of many fictitious returns of large attendance, is clearly a matter for congratulation.

The increase in the number of outdoor patients from 1,106,700 in 1888 to 1,179,843 is very satisfactory, and speaks well for the improved management and popularity of the charitable dispensaries in the mofussil. There is no doubt that the professional qualifications of the officer in charge of a dispensary greatly affect its popularity, and local municipalities and others who have the management of these institutions would do well to bear in mind that an excellent building and a full stock of medicines and medical comforts will not be of much service if the officer in charge is not a skilled practitioner, who is earnest and devoted to his work.

Very few cases of small-pox are treated in dispensaries, although the disease continues to be prevalent in several districts. Cholera is dealt with in almost all such institutions, but they are not sufficiently large or adequately equipped to deal with anything approaching to an epidemic of this disease. The number of cases of malarial fever increased from 202,933 in 1887 to 232,582 in 1889, and in the latter year formed a percentage of 19·24 of the total number of cases treated. This disease is most prevalent in the Burdwan, Presidency, and Rajshahye Divisions. The proportion of cases of malarial fever in the Presidency Division has increased from 26·68 per cent. in 1887 to 30·28 per cent. in 1889. It is remarkable that very few lepers resort to charitable dispensaries for relief, the average number treated in these institutions in the past three years being only 2,525.

It is satisfactory to notice that the number of major surgical operations increased from 4,457 in 1888 to 5,174, as successful surgery adds much to the popularity of mofussil dispensaries. The very large attendance at the Chupra and Monghyr dispensaries, where the Assistant Surgeons, the late Babu Aghore Nath Bose and Babu Upendro Nath Sen, especially distinguished themselves by their success in surgical work, tends to support this view, and every encouragement should be given to such medical subordinates as may show good results in the exercise of this branch of their profession. These remarks more especially apply to cases of cataract, and there can be no doubt that success in restoring failing sight has great influence on the popular mind.

The following statement shows at a glance the financial position of the charitable medical institutions of Bengal for the past three years:—

Income.

	1887.			1888.			1889.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash balance on 1st January ...	25,753	7	1	33,536	5	7	38,783	13	1
From Government—									
As salaries	15,445	7	1	15,018	10	8	15,978	3	10
As registers and forms ...	1,794	10	8	2,156	1	0	2,066	13	10
As European medicines ...	487	3	0	702	12	6	573	10	1
For diet of police cases ...	1,842	0	9	2,109	3	8	2,338	5	1
Sale of medicines ...	.....			.....			.....		
Special allowances ...	1,979	8	1	2,082	6	4	1,963	14	9
Total ...	21,548	13	7	22,069	2	2	22,920	15	7
From local or other funds ...	58,985	5	7	71,845	15	6	61,832	13	5
From municipal funds ...	1,47,681	1	6	1,53,582	14	6	1,61,843	7	1
Interest on investments ...	29,215	6	7	[illegible]	3	2	36,750	12	5
Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits ...	20,191	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	9	14,462	5	8
European subscriptions ...	14,667	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	3	17,115	0	10
Native subscriptions ...	1,10,462	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	10	1,19,623	11	0
Total income ...	4,28,506	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	9	4,73,332	15	1

Expenditure.

	1887. Rs.	A.	P.	1888. Rs.	A.	P.	1889. Rs.	A.	P.
On establishment ...	2,15,873	4	5	2,28,490	7	5	2,37,905	8	1
„ bazar medicines ...	9,711	10	2	10,001	13	4	10,452	7	10
„ European medicines, whether from Government store or purchased otherwise	46,895	14	4	47,787	13	6	55,368	12	11
„ diet	36,975	12	8	41,442	0	8	46,798	1	8
„ miscellaneous charges ...	27,174	3	11	29,157	6	3	34,081	6	11
„ buildings or repairs ...	36,091	14	2	38,718	14	7	38,136	1	0
Invested during the year ...	22,027	4	6	18,796	6	1	14,352	13	4
Total expenditure ...	3,94,750	0	2	4,14,394	13	10	4,37,995	3	9
Cash balance on 31st December	33,756	7	1	38,927	1	11	36,237	11	4

The variations in the figures shown as closing balance on 31st December and opening balance on 1st January are due to the correction of the accounts of various dispensaries at the close of the year. The figures are very satisfactory, and show that these medical charities are well and liberally supported and are in a flourishing financial position.

The increase in expenditure is inevitable in the face of the extension of medical aid to the poorer classes. In many cases desire for economy has led to restriction of the pay of the officers employed to that of the lowest grade of Assistant Surgeons—a form of economy which is open to criticism. It is, however, not improbable that in some cases not more than this scale of pay can really be afforded, and that an effort is made in order to obtain the services of an officer of qualifications superior to those of a Hospital Assistant.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The population of the five lunatic asylums in Bengal, the increase of which in recent years has severely strained the resources of the asylums to provide accommodation, again increased in the year under report. There were 957 persons detained in them on the 1st January, and during the year 225 were admitted and 22 re-admitted, giving a total of 1,204 persons treated, while the discharges numbered only 130 and the deaths 87, so that on the 31st December 1889 there was a population of 987. The daily average of patients was 972·63 as compared with 932·8 in 1888, and the percentage of recovery on the daily average strength rose from 7·18 in 1888 to 9·45 in 1889. At Dacca and Cuttack further accommodation for the inmates of the asylums has already been provided, and a proposal is now under consideration for the enlargement of the institution at Berhampore.

Of this population at the end of 1889, those classed as "criminal lunatics" numbered 440 as against 276 in 1879 and 363 in 1884, an increase of 59·42 per cent. in ten years, or 21·21 in five. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, has instituted a comparison between the figures he has obtained of the proportion of criminal lunatics admitted to the asylums of other provinces, which shows that the proportion in Bengal is far higher than in any of those provinces, and he has been asked to follow up the question and ascertain in what respect the rules of admission and discharge of criminal lunatics in other parts of India differ from those in force in Bengal.

The difficulty of classifying the different forms of insanity has not been removed by the new nomenclature given by the College of Physicians of London, and it is clear that [illegible]nity of classification will not be secured until some arbitrary definitio[illegible]ious types of insanity is prescribed. The figures that are depend[illegible]w nomenclature are consequently useless, and certain inconsiste[illegible]e noticed by the Government of India in 1888, still exist. Th[illegible]eral of Civil Hospitals has shown how impossible it is, under t[illegible]tions, to place any reliance on the returns made on this subject. [illegible]ascertained, the use of intoxicating drugs

is as potent a cause of insanity as ever, no fewer than 89 admissions being traced to this cause.

The year under review was unhealthy, the rate of admissions to hospital being generally higher than in 1888, and the daily average number of sick being 69·55, which is certainly high. The mortality rose from 7·93 in 1888 to 8·94 in 1889, and this rise is largely due to the heavy death-rate in the asylums at Patna and Berhampore. In Patna it is suggested that the dampness of the wards in connection with the repairs may have had something to do with its unhealthiness, and at Berhampore the Inspector-General attributes it to the defective sanitary condition of the asylum, and to some extent to overcrowding during the year.

The total expenditure on the asylums was Rs. 79,163-15-8, against Rs. 74,067-8-1 in 1888, showing an increase of Rs. 5,096-7-7, which is said to be due to the increased number of patients treated, and to the comparatively high price of food. The expenditure on account of public works rose from Rs. 6,668-14-4 in 1888 to Rs. 10,224-6-2 in 1889, owing to certain additions and alterations in the Patna and Cuttack Asylums, and to the quadrennial repairs of the buildings at Berhampore. The figures given of receipts and expenditure under the head of Manufactures are not satisfactory. The total credits show a surplus over the total debits of only Rs. 3,491-13-8.

The past year was an uneventful one with the European Asylum at Bhowanipore. The population was slightly smaller than in the previous year, and the proportion of recoveries among the patients showed a serious diminution, due, it is said, to the admission of a larger number of females during the year. The Superintendent reports that they are found to suffer more frequently than males from the chronic and incurable forms of insanity. The asylum has been financially well managed, the increase in expenditure being more than covered by the increase in the receipts from paying patients, and the expenditure debitable to Government has been proportionately reduced. The health of the inmates was excellent.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

The following table shows the general nature of the work done during 1889 as compared with 1888:—

	1888.	1889.
Medico-legal—		
Human viscera tested for poison	199	209
Animal ditto for do.	122	144
Fowls' ditto for do.	2	1
Substances suspected to be or to contain poison, including cattle poison	591	663
Articles tested for blood stains	246	299
Ditto for seminal stains	61	62
Human hair	...	4
Asses' hair	...	1
Muscular tissue	...	1
Articles tested for purity and quality—		
Potable water	61	74
Petroleum and inflammable oils	268	292
Lime juice	9	25
Opium confiscated	52	47
Opium from the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces	6	13
Salt	186	57
Ghee	37	54
Spirit for deleterious adulterations	18	63
Spirit determinations for the Collector of Customs, Calcutta	172	255
Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-D[redacted]	373	488
Fort William Arsenal	4	5
Medical Store Department ...	1	7
Telegraph Store Department ...	10	12
Commissariat Department	117	120
Other Departments	78	81
Total	613	2,977

The above figures show that the work of the Chemical Examiner is increasing in every direction. Since 1880-81 there has been an increase of 1,507 in analyses, or an increase of over 100 per cent. In addition to the analyses above enumerated, nine opinions on technical questions were submitted during the year under report, and 31 applications for leave to file specifications for patent rights were reported on for the Government of India. Some work was also done for the Department of the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, in connection with the introduction of the new Excise rules for determining the real alcoholic strength of imported spirits. Two hundred and nine human viscera were examined for poison as against 199 in 1888. Poison was detected in 48·3 per cent. of these cases as against 44·2 in the previous year. In 50 cases opium was found, and in 29 cases arsenic, and there were 22 cases in which traces of other poisons were discovered. In commenting on the large number of cases in which the two first-named poisons are found, the Chemical Examine remarks: "These figures very clearly demonstrate that opium and arsenic, the two most commonly known poisonous drugs, are still the favourite agents fortsuicidal and homicidal purposes respectively, while the more easily procurable; and in many instances as deadly, vegetable poisons are comparatively still very little used in spite of the advance of civilization."

The following remarks of the Chemical Examiner in connection with the examination of spirit for deleterious adulterations are worthy of special note: "Sixty-three samples were examined, compared with 18 during the previous year. The object of the examination was to ascertain whether or not noxious drugs were added to increase the intoxicating effects of the spirit. The following drugs were especially sought for:—Indian hemp, opium, nux-vomica, datura, aconite, and in some cases tobacco. In every case negative results were obtained. Bearing in mind that some of the drugs supposed to be used are highly toxic, and not usually credited with producing intoxicating effects, and having very distinctive and unpleasant tastes, and also remembering that others are costly, it seems highly probable that the idea regarding the adulteration of country liquor with noxious drugs is based on incorrect deductions made by persons not possessed of any technical knowledge. There is no doubt that drugs are added in some cases to the contents of the *fermenting vats*, as, for example, nux-vomica seeds in *bakur pills*, and the incorrect conclusion has been arrived at that the distilled spirit must also contain the same drugs. But this inference, as I pointed out some years ago, is founded on a misconception. The active principles of such drugs as aconite, datura, nux-vomica, Indian hemp, are non-volatile, and, though the fermented liquid may be saturated with such poisons, the distillate under ordinary conditions will be harmless." These remarks go far to prove that the popular opinion that country liquors are rendered noxious by the infusion of drugs of the nature of datura, hemp, aconite, and the like, is founded on an altogether mistaken basis.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

Number under instruction.

THE total number of pupils under instruction in the educational institutions of all classes rose by only 9,773 in comparison with the previous year. This increase was secured among private as distinguished from public institutions, the latter on the whole having shown some decline. The falling off in the number of college students was slight; and, generally speaking, the figures betoken the same eagerness as has been previously noticed on the part of the upper and middle classes of the community to avail themselves of the advantages of education. The chief factor in the decrease of public institutions is to be found in the loss of aided lower primary schools, whereas the gain in the number of private institutions is partly attributable to the discovery of 1,750 elementary Koran schools hitherto unrecorded in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, and partly to an increase of elementary indigenous schools. These latter, however, present endless difficulties in the way of accurate classification, so that primaries disappear in many instances only to be counted in another category as Koran schools, while hundreds, or even thousands, situated on the lowest fringe of primary schools, are set up, carry on feebly and intermittently for a period, and then disappear, leaving no trace. The anxiety of Government to extend elementary education has been constantly declared and is an established principle of the educational policy; but this policy cannot be sustained by a mere superficial extension, with a view to show larger numbers on the list of pupils, without any depth or conformity with the existing standard being required. While, therefore, the progress of education cannot be gauged by the test of numbers alone, on which the changes in the schools of the lowest grade have an effect so disproportionate to their real importance, the increase of 26,909 schools and 672,893 pupils in 10 years undoubtedly represents a real advance in the demand for education.

Financial results.

The expenditure as verified by the Accountant-General's figures again exceeded the sanctioned estimate. The excess of Rs. 51,182 was, however, balanced to a great extent by a surplus of Rs. 33,506 over the estimated receipts. After allowing for certain charges to be debited to the Public Works Department, the net deficit amounted to Rs. 6,295. The total sum spent in Bengal on education of all descriptions, from the highest to the lowest, amounted to Rs. 87,43,000, an increase of Rs. 75,000 over the preceding year. The contribution from public sources declined from Rs. 32,44,000 to Rs. 32,37,000, while private expenditure rose from Rs. 54,24,000 to Rs. 55,06,000. Collegiate, secondary, primary, female, and special education were all more costly than in the previous year, whereas comparative economy was exercised in the item of buildings to the sum of a lakh and-a-half of rupees. The municipal contributions stood at exactly the same sum, Rs. 83,000, as last year.

District Boards as controlling agencies.

The educational functions delegated to the District Boards constituted under Act III [illegible] 1885 include the management of Gov[illegible]ary and middle schools, the distribu[illegible] grant-in-aid allotment for middle schools under private m[illegible]e administration of the primary grant, the conduct of the an[illegible]ns of primary schools for rewards, and the award of lower prima[illegible]. The Boards are also authorised to establish and maintain, [illegible]n of Government, schools

of technical instruction, and some have already taken up this question with interest and energy. The Technical Institute, for example, established by the District Board of Rungpore has attained considerable success. With the object of defining more clearly the functions of the Boards and their relations to the officers of the Department, revised educational rules under the Act were under consideration and public criticism during 1889-90, and finally promulgated by Government on the 18th April last. Experience has already shown the new rules to be greatly superior to the old. They give somewhat larger powers to the District Boards than they had previously enjoyed, while any departure from the existing system in regard to the administration of funds or the control of schools is made conditional on the sanction of Government. The power of the Inspector and his position as a controlling officer are more clearly defined. In accordance with the views of Government, Deputy Inspectors of Schools have in nearly every district been appointed *ex-officio* members, not only of the District Boards, but also of the Education Committees to which these bodies have generally delegated their ordinary executive duties.

University education.

During the last three years there has been an increase of nine private collegiate institutions, of which four sprung into existence in 1889-90. There are now 38 in all, namely, Government 11, municipal 1, aided 8, unaided 18. The increasing demand for such education, and the development of private enterprise, are gratifying. The number of collegiate students fell (for the first time since 1886) from 5,184 to 4,882—the result, it is evident, of fewer passed candidates at the Entrance Examination of 1889 being available to supply the places of those who had left the colleges after taking their degrees or otherwise. The number of successful candidates at the University Examinations again increased, and have for the last three years been as follows:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.
First Arts	481	629	996
Bachelors of Arts	323	366	399
Masters of Arts	43	58	62

The number of Mahomedan candidates increased in a marked degree, viz. 57 in First Arts as against 21 and 19, 21 in the B.A. against 18 and 12, and 3 Masters of Arts against 1 and 1 in the two preceding years. The percentage of success achieved by the Government colleges was well maintained. The total expenditure upon collegiate education rose during the year from Rs. 6,38,954 to Rs. 6,91,079, of which Government contributed a fraction over 40 per cent. In the Government colleges the total cost also rose from Rs. 3,83,365 to Rs. 4,09,955, and the cost to provincial revenues from Rs. 2,30,409 to Rs. 2,52,465. The annual cost of each student in a Government college increased from Rs. 233 to Rs. 244, and the cost of his education to Government from Rs. 140 to Rs. 150. The increase in the Government expenditure is attributed partly to the absence of fewer officers than usual on furlough, and partly to the loss of students and their fees—a loss from which all colleges suffered alike. This is borne out by the following figures relating to the entire body of collegiate students:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average cost of each student in a college in Bengal	143	124	138
The Government share thereof	63	50	55

Secondary education.

Though the total number of secondary schools of all classes rose from 2,319 to 2,366, *i.e.* by 2 per cent., the number of pupils only rose from 200,124 to 201,452, *i.e.* by 6 per cent. This [illegible] corresponding increase in the number of pupils betokens an unr[illegible]tiplication of schools and an unhealthy competition among them[illegible]here is a decrease of 9 in the number of middle vernacular schools[illegible]n the number of pupils, which, however, is confined to schools n[illegible]nicipal or District Boards or aided by those bodies or by Go[illegible] middle schools in extra-urban tracts, whether maintained or [illegible]Department, have been transferred to

the control of District and Local Boards under the Government rules, in accordance with the Local Self-Government Act. The expenditure on secondary instruction varied in the last two years as follows:—

	No. of schools.	Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	2,319	6,01,539	19,34,506	25,36,045
1889-90	2,366	6,08,294	20,11,672	26,19,966

At the University Entrance Examination 2,156 boys passed in 1890 as compared with 1,153 in 1889, the percentage of success being 50 instead of 24. The schools have profited by experience, greater attention has been paid to their studies by the many unsuccessful candidates of the preceding examination, and schoolmasters have recognised the necessity of more systematic and careful teaching before a candidate has any chance of passing. The results of the Middle English and the Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examinations were far worse than in the preceding year.

Discipline and moral training.

Measures were adopted during the year for giving effect to the views of the Government of India in regard to discipline in schools and colleges. The establishment of a special training college for teachers has been sanctioned and will be carried out as soon as funds are forthcoming. Principals of Government colleges were addressed on the subject of elevating the moral tone of the students, and the Lieutenant-Governor drew attention to the many opportunities which the study of ethics, and other occasions of college life, afforded to Professors for moral instruction of a character such as to influence their pupils and make a permanent impression. The adoption of suitable moral text-books for schools of all classes has been kept in view, and the example set by the University in preparing a book of selections for the Entrance Examination is to be followed, so as to meet the requirements not only of the junior classes of high schools, but also of middle and primary schools through the medium of works in the vernacular. The maintenance in every school of conduct registers, with a record of the head-master's opinion of each boy's character and behaviour, based upon personal knowledge, has been insisted upon, and special attention is to be paid to the entries in the conduct registers of candidates for employment in Government offices. The appointment of monitors under proper safeguards has been authorised, and the system is being tried in institutions to which hostels are attached. The attention of school authorities has also been drawn to the necessity of encouraging outdoor games and exercises, such as parallel bars, dumb-bells, cricket, football, and indigenous games, including athletic sports, running, jumping, &c., and no reasonable outlay will be refused for the purpose of setting up gymnastic appliances, or of aiding cricket and football clubs. At the same time, in default of such exercise, it is considered desirable that some form of drill should be adopted, and this will be made compulsory. The discipline of schools has been found to be better in proportion as the school is more closely connected with the Education Department, and in most cases it is not so much the absence of morality as of good manners in the boys and the junior teachers that requires to be corrected. Cases of actual misbehaviour towards teachers have been punished with rustication for a period of a year or more, and this has had a salutary effect; but instances of rudeness in a lesser degree and want of respect to superiors are still unfortunately common, and are attributable generally to the unhealthy state of public opinion in regard to discipline, and also in special cases to the disorganising effect of the establishment of new speculative schools in the vicinity of old and established institutions. The operation of the transfer rules has been entirely wholesome, and the revised rules recently issued are likely to check many irregularities that formerly [illegible]d, and simple rules for the transfer of pupils in middle and primary s[illegible] spirit of those approved by Government for high schools, are b[illegible] Having regard to these measures, the Lieutenant-Governor wa[illegible]hat a very considerable advance had been made in the direction[illegible] Government of India.

Primary education.

The same features which were n[illegible]esolution on the report for 1888-8[illegible]ared this year in the numerical [illegible]mary education. There

are more upper primary schools, and they have more pupils; but the gain is more than met by the loss in the lower primaries. The net result is a diminution in the number of schools by 449 and of pupils by 12,178, confined to the Presidency, Chittagong, and Orissa Divisions. Excluding payments made to primary schools from the grant-in-aid and circle fund allotments, the expenditure on primary education, controlled by the Department and by District Boards, amounted to Rs. 7,29,851, divided into Rs. 1,46,178 from provincial revenues and Rs. 5,83,673 from district funds. The following statement shows by divisions the administration and expenditure of the primary grant upon aided schools in 1889-90:—

Division.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Cost per school in rupees.	Cost per pupil in annas.
	Rs.	Rs.				
Presidency	91,440	89,346	4,340	126,493	20·5	11·3
Calcutta	9,000	9,000	201	9,485	44·7	15·1
Burdwan	1,20,124	1,21,144	8,704	218,763	13·9	8·8
Rajshahye	73,670	70,093	2,571	65,578	27·2	17·1
Dacca	1,00,349	88,884	4,575	113,908	19·4	12·4
Chittagong	71,050	67,304	4,547	98,200	14·8	10·9
Patna	1,02,913	98,947	5,414	118,054	18·2	13·4
Bhagulpore	75,234	69,965	2,540	57,995	27·5	19·3
Chota Nagpore ...	54,767	54,937	1,509	45,567	36·3	19·6
Orissa	60,203	59,157	4,758	73,340	12·4	12·9
Orissa Tributary Mehals...	2,800	1,074	67	695	16·03	24·7
Total ...	7,61,550	7,29,851	39,226	928,078	18·6	12·6

The average annual cost was Rs. 18·6 per school and annas 12·6 per pupil, against Rs. 18·3 and annas 12·2 in the preceding year. The lowest cost per pupil was again in Howrah 7·3 annas, and the highest in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, 92 annas, and 55 annas in Darjeeling; but, apart from such abnormal areas, it was about 22 annas in Durbhunga, Shahabad, and Monghyr. The municipal contribution to primary schools for boys and girls was Rs. 20,827, against Rs. 20,303 and Rs. 16,355 of the last two years. The grants sanctioned were not in all cases utilised to the full extent, the departmental grant, which is administered by the District Committees of non-Board districts, and, as regards Government estates, municipalities, and cantonments, by the Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner, having shown large savings, while in Board districts a sum of about Rs. 10,000 was unspent. The lower primary schools have fallen off in two years from 45,505 to 44,146, and the pupils from 991,099 to 960,865, owing to various causes in connection with the vicissitudes of season, which accounted for the loss of no less than 334 schools in Orissa alone; but the case of Chittagong, where 555 schools of this description have disappeared from the list, is special, and is attributed to inaccurate classification. These figures are important enough to affect the total figures of the whole province, and have been referred to above. In some cases the number of schools is said to have fallen off in consequence of frequent and harassing delay in the payment by District Boards of the sums earned by gurus at the examinations. The expenditure on lower primary schools for native boys from all sources amounted to Rs. 20,13,050, of which the public funds contributed Rs. 3,81,377. The people, therefore, bear more than four-fifths of the total cost of the primary pathsalas. The falling off in the lower primary schools from 7,467 to 6,784 successful schools, and fr[illegible]7 to 17,614 successful pupils, is ascribed to several reasons, chief am[illegible] a constant tendency, especially in Bengal Proper, to raise the stan[illegible]nation.

There were 242 t[illegible]s for teachers, *i.e.* masters, mistresses,

Special instruction.

[illegible] with 1,993 persons under instruction, [illegible]eneral rule those who passed out of Government training s[illegible]ht after as teachers, and seldom found difficulty in obtaining e[illegible]

The other class of schools of special instruction includes the institutions for professional, technical, art, and industrial education, and schools of a special character. The statistics relating to their numbers and cost are given in the following table:—

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1890.	Average monthly roll number.	Expenditure. From public funds. From Provincial revenues.	Expenditure. From public funds. From District and Municipal funds.	Expenditure. From Private funds.	Expenditure. Total.	Average annual cost per pupil. Cost to public funds.	Average annual cost per pupil. Total cost.
I.—Law.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Law Schools	6	118	137	...	...	8,719	8,719	...	63 10 3
Unaided Law Schools	4	794	726	...	...	22,186	22,186	...	30 8 11
Total	10	912	863	...	...	30,905	30,905	...	35 12 11
II.—Medicine.									
Calcutta Medical College	1	149	198	1,90,851	...	8,352	1,99,203	963 14 3	1,006 1 6
Government Medical Schools	4	639	598	72,965	...	17,242	90,207	122 0 2	150 13 6
Unaided Medical Schools	2	228	235	...	...	5,911	5,911	...	25 2 5
Total	7	1,016	1,031	2,63,816	...	31,505	2,95,321	255 14 1	286 7 0
III.—Engineering.									
Civil Engineering College, Seebpore	1	265	221	65,096	...	9,337	74,433	294 8 9	336 12 9
Government Survey Schools	3	387	392	7,497	...	4,777	12,274	19 2 0	31 4 11
Total	4	652	613	72,593	...	14,114	86,707	118 6 9	141 7 1
IV.—Art and Industry.									
Government School of Art	1	178	171	25,662	...	3,905	29,567	149 13 4	172 14 6
Ditto Industrial Schools	5	39	37	1,632	...	1,683	3,315	44 1 8	89 9 6
Board Industrial School	1	30	27	...	721	471	1,192	...	44 2 4
Aided Industrial Schools	7	382	286	1,465	508	3,792	5,765	5 1 11	20 2 6
Unaided ditto	4	166	134	...	...	538	538	...	4 0 2
Total	18	795	655	28,759	1,229	10,389	40,377	43 14 6	61 10 3
V.—Other Schools of Special Instruction.									
Government Schools	1	54	42	4,167	...	...	4,167	99 3 5	99 3 5
Aided Schools	7	307	234	690	509	2,973	4,172	2 15 2	7 13 3
Unaided Schools	7	250	220	...	...	936	936	...	4 4 0
Total	15	611	496	4,857	509	3,909	9,275	9 12 8	18 11 3
GRAND TOTAL	54	3,986	3,658	3,70,025	1,738	99,822	4,62,585	...	...

The variations in the numbers of students following the different professions will appear from these figures:—

Years.	Law.	Medicine.	Engineering.	Arts and industry.	Other special schools.	Total.
1888-89	935	999	518	651	172	3,275
1889-90	912	1,016	652	795	611	3,986

The figures are hopeful as indicating that a fair proportion of the youth of Bengal are seeking to devote their talents to professions comparatively new to them. The attendance at the Seebpore Civil Engineering College, 265, was the largest yet recorded. The Government School of Art continues to attract students, 178 having attended it as compared with 158 and 172 in the last two years. The need of a new building for the accommodation of the school and the attached Art Gallery in place of the dil[illegible] and altogether unsuitable houses now rented for the purpose has l[illegible]sed by Government as a matter of pressing urgency.

Towards the end of the official [illegible]le report submitted by Mr. E. W. Collin, C.S., on the existing [illegible]ries in Bengal, in connection with technical education, cam[illegible]ment. A number of his suggestions have been under considerat[illegible]course practical measures will be selected for adoption.

Female education.

The attendance and expenditure in schools for native girls are shown in the following statement, in which the total figures for the previous two years are given for comparison:—

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1890.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From public funds. Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	From private funds. Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government ...	82	235	202	181	17,682	...	...	5,761	628	24,071
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	5	223	208	134	143	...	1,140	...	55	1,338
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	1,913	40,614	37,080	28,507	69,974	23,213	8,019	17,165	1,63,516	2,81,887
Unaided	233	4,618	4,407	3,264	...	...	...	958	18,725	19,663
Total ...	2,153	45,690	41,897	32,086	87,799	23,213	9,159	23,864	1,82,924	3,26,959
For 1889-90	...	...	...	...	1,20,171			2,06,788		
Figures for 1887-88	2,247	46,038	...	...	1,17,214			1,90,659		3,07,873
Do. for 1888-89	2,302	47,888	...	...	1,21,106			1,88,915		3,10,021

The number of girls' schools declined from 2,302 to 2,153, and their pupils from 47,888 to 45,690. These figures are the lowest for the three years under examination. The number of girls reading in boys' schools, which had fallen from 37,785 to 35,079, again decreased to 32,673. The net result therefore was a loss of 149 schools and 4,604 pupils. Two young native ladies were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and another passed the Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. examination. Eleven young ladies of the certificate class of the Medical College also obtained the College license to practise medicine and surgery: eleven more were in the certificate class at the close of the session. There were 22 female students in the Campbell Medical School and five in the Cuttack Medical School. From the Bethune College three native candidates out of four passed the First Arts Examination, and all three candidates at the B.A. Examination were successful. The second examination for the award under the new standards of the special girls' scholarships sanctioned for Calcutta and the neighbourhood was held during the year. As the extension of these standards to the mofussil has been sanctioned, they would be very widely adopted, if it could be found possible to create a certain number of special scholarships for girls in each district: at present they have to compete for scholarships on equal terms with the boys at the primary scholarship examinations.

Education of Europeans.

The statistics of European education at the end of the last three official years may be exhibited as follows:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Schools	72	71	68
Pupils	6,541	6,682	6,710

In the last year the number of boys increased by 40, while there were 12 girls fewer under education. The boarding school at Kurseong is still the only Government school in the province. Out of the 6,710 scholars, 3,383 were in schools under Roman Catholic management and 1,646 under the Church of England. The total cost of European education in Bengal was Rs. 6,50,812, of which Government paid Rs. 1,72,168. Several important changes in the Code came into force during the year. A set of inter-school transfer rules was introduced, which have been very beneficial in preventing capricious transfers, and have improved the financial condition of the schools by compelling parents to pay the schooling fees. Provision was also made for the substitution of fixed grants in place of payment by results in selected schools. The imposition of fines for uncorrected errors in the keeping of attendance registers was also sanctioned. The recogniti[redacted] high school examination by the University has not induced any of t[redacted]ools to substitute this examination for the Entrance Examination, [redacted] reason being that no scholarships are awarded on the result.

Mahomedan education.

The total number [redacted] pupils again rose from 423,564 to [redacted] the percentage on the total number Mahomedans to the wh[redacted]om 28·5 to 29·06, the proportion of [redacted]ing 31·5 per cent. This increase was

altogether due to a rise of 22,024 pupils in private institutions teaching the Koran only. In public institutions the number of Mahomedan pupils decreased by 10,624, the loss of Mahomedan pupils in lower primary schools being 14,889. As already explained, the large increase in the number of Koran schools, and the corresponding decrease in lower primary schools, were largely due to a change of classification in parts of Eastern Bengal. The number of Mahomedan college students fell from 240 to 179, and percentages show that candidates of this creed suffered at the Entrance Examination of 1889 more severely than others. At the Entrance Examination of 1890 the successful candidates increased from 54 to 125. The first reports furnished by the recently appointed Assistant Inspectors for the supervision of Mahomedan education in Eastern Bengal and in Behar have been received, and show that the special requirements and difficulties of this branch of the community are now receiving and will receive adequate attention. The annual income of the educational portion of the Mohsin Fund continues to be about Rs. 63,100, and the actual expenditure debited to this account is stated at Rs. 61,067. The comparative success of the Mahomedans in the University examinations in the last two years is shown by the following figures :—

	M.A.	B.A.	F.A.	Entrance.
1888-89	1	18	21	54
1889-90	3	21	57	125

There was also a large increase in the number of middle and upper primary examination certificates gained by Mahomedan students, though somewhat fewer passed at the lower primary examination. The total number of pupils at the madrassas under Government management remained exactly the same as in the preceding year, viz. 1,456, but the total expenditure rose from Rs. 58,865 to Rs. 61,760, the increase being nearly all at the cost of Government.

Education of aborigines and indigenous education.

The number of pupils from among the aboriginal races rose from 27,246 to 29,749, *i.e.* by 2,233. This is more than a recovery of the loss recorded in the last year's report. This increase was shared by most of the tracts of country inhabited by these races. The greatest gain of 1,559 pupils was in Chota Nagpore, of whom 1,390 were non-Christians and 169 Christians. The pupils in the Missionary schools in that division increased from 3,127 to 3,582, and the expenditure from Rs. 38,703 to Rs. 39,011, of which Government contributed less than one-fifth. No aboriginal pupil passed any University Examination as in the previous year, but 427 passed the departmental examinations. Of these, 367 succeeded in the lower primary scholarship examination (a falling off from the 378 last year) and 36 (as compared to 15) in the upper primary scholarship examination.

The development of indigenous institutions during a triennial period is apparent from the subjoined figures :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Schools	10,048	11,709	13,867
Pupils	96,721	117,284	139,603

This is a remarkable and continuous rise. Analysing the figures, it appears that there was a considerable decrease in advanced Arabic or Persian schools, and a gain in Sanskrit tols. The increase in the number of elementary pathsalas and of Koran schools was very large, and has been already noticed.

Art, Literature, and the Press.

English Press.

THE principal English newspapers published in the Lower Provinces during the year 1889-90 were, as before, *The Englishman*, *The Indian Daily News*, *The Statesman and Friend of India*, *The Hindu Patriot*, *The Indian Nation*, *The Bengali*, *The Indian Mirror*, *Reis and Rayyet*, *The Indian Planters' Gazette and Sporting News*, *The Anglo-India*, *The Asian*, *The Saturday Herald*, *The Indian Empire*, *The Western Wit and Wisdom* (Calcutta), *The Darjeeling News* (Darjeeling), *The East* and *The Bengal Times* (Dacca), and the *Behar Herald* (Patna). The total number of English newspapers was 30, and the total number of periodicals (exclusive of Government Gazettes and departmental lists) was 14.

Publications of the Bengal Secretariat.

The following important publications, other than annual reports, were published during the year by the Bengal Secretariat Press:—

(1) Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal for the year 1889-90.
(2) Pilot Meteorological and Telegraphic Code.
(3) Regulations and Suggestions as to the Survey of the Hull, Equipments, and Machinery of Sea-going Steam-ships carrying passengers and of Inland Steam-vessels.
(4) History of Services of Gazetted Officers employed under the Government of Bengal, corrected up to 1st July 1889.
(5) Annals of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Volume II—The Species of Artocarpus Indigenous to British India; the Indo-Malayan Species of Quercus and Custanopsis, by George King, M.B., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.
(6) A comparative Dictionary of the Behari Language, Part II.
(7) Report on the System of Agriculture and Agricultural Statistics of the Dacca District, by A. C. Sen, Esq., C.S., M.R.A.L.
(8) Report on the Existing Arts and Industries in Bengal, by E. W. Collin, C.S., 1890.
(9) Papers relating to Chota Nagpore Agrarian Disputes.

The number of vernacular newspapers supplied to the Bengal Library during the year, including two newspapers published in Assam, was *74* against *68* in the preceding year. *Eight* newspapers came into existence, while one was discontinued and two were amalgamated. Of the 74 papers, *6* were monthly, *9* fortnightly, *55* weekly, and *4* daily. All were published in Bengali, with the exception of *20* weekly papers (*1* in English and Bengali, *6* in Hindi, *1* in Persian, *8* in Urdu, and *4* in Uriya) and *6* monthly papers (*2* in Hindi and *4* in Uriya). *Twenty-nine* papers were published in Calcutta, *5* elsewhere in the Presidency Division, *10* in the Dacca Division, *3* in the Burdwan Division, *6* in the Patna Division, *4* in the Chittagong Division, *4* in the Rajshahye Division, *8* in the Orissa Division, *2* in the Bhagulpore Division, and *none* in the Chota Nagpore Division. Of the remaining *3*, *1* was published at Chandernagore, in the province of Assam. The leading papers were the *Sahachar*, the *Bhakar*, the *Sadharani*, the *Sanjivani*, the *Bangabasi*, the *Dainik*, the *Som Prakash* (Calcutta), the *Burdwan Sanjivani* (Burdwan), the *Prakash* (Dacca), and the *Education Gazette* (Hooghly).

Of the daily newspapers (the *Dainik*) had a circulation of 1,500, one of 800, and the remaining [illegible]. Of the weekly papers, one (the

Bangabasi) is said to have had a circulation of 20,000, one of 4,000, two of upwards of 3,500, one of 3,000, one of 2,580, one of 1,653, two of 1,500, one of 1,200, two of 1,000, and the rest of under 1,000. Of the fortnightly papers, one had a circulation of 700 and one of 450.

The number of publications received in the Bengal Library during the year 1889 was *2,603*, or *90* less than 1888. Of these publications *396* were in English. Their distribution as regards the place of publication was as follows:—

	Number published.
Town of Calcutta	1,824
Burdwan Division	61
Chittagong „	43
Dacca „	210
Bhagulpore „	4
Orissa „	112
Patna „	135
Presidency „	173
Rajshahye „	41
	2,603

No publications were received from the Chota Nagpore Division.

Of the total number of publications received *310* were periodicals, and of the remainder *289* were bi-lingual and *2,004* uni-lingual. The uni-lingual books are classified, according to the languages in which they were written and the subjects of which they treat, as follows:—

No.	Language.	Originals.	Republications and translations.	No.	Subject.	Originals.	Republications and translations.
				1	Art	24	1
1	Arabic	7	1	2	Biography	11	2
2	Assamese	16	2	3	Drama	102	3
3	Bengali	1,053	118	4	Fiction	129	18
4	English	273	64	5	History (including Geography).	90	6
5	Garo	1	2				
6	Hindi	103	11	6	Language	442	32
7	Khasi	4	...	7	Law	37	10
8	Mussulmani-Bengali ...	71	2	8	Medicine	30	16
9	Nepalese	...	1	9	Miscellaneous	212	6
10	Persian	6	1	10	Philosophy	6	8
11	Sanskrit	15	113	11	Poetry	151	31
12	Santali	2	1	12	Politics	5	1
13	Thibetan	3	1	13	Religion	231	197
14	Urdu	34	6	14	Science (Mathematical) ...	112	...
15	Uriya	84	9	15	Do. (Natural and other)	86	1
				16	Travels and Voyages ...	4	...
	Total ...	1,672	332		Total ...	1,672	332

Art. Of the publications received under this head, only the following, which treat of Hindu music, deserve notice, viz., (1) *Mridanga Bádyárnab*, by Gokulánanda, a follower of Chaitanya, who made the *Mridanga* popular in Bengal in his *Kírtans;* and (2) *Bádya Shikshá*, by Krishnadhan Chatterji, treating of the art of playing on the *setár*, a well-known instrument with seven strings.

Drama. Of the publications received under this head during the year, the following deserve notice, viz.—

Praphulla, by Babu Grish Chandra Ghose, who depicts middle-class life in Calcutta and tries to show that the influence of high English education without religious training is bad.

Rájá o Ráni, by Babu Ravindra Náth[illegible] shows the peculiarities of Rajput character, their pride, obstinacy, their indolence in times of peace, and the keen sense of honour which drives them even to think of submission.

Dharma Bijaya, by Babu Nagendra[illegible] which the author attempts to explain and confute the doctrines of [illegible] ious sects in India and

of the various schools of philosophy, orthodox and heterodox, against whom the great Shankaráchárya levelled his arguments in his "Conquest of the World."

Fiction. None of the publications received under the head of fiction deserve any special notice.

History. Of the Bengali works under this head, *Kulatattva Darshana*, giving a genealogy of the *Bárhi* Brahmins of Bengal, by Janamejaya Ghatak, deserves notice; as also *Dhákur*, containing the genealogy of the Várendra Káyastha community, or the Káyasthas belonging to the North Bengal distribution. Of historical works in English, Mr. R. C. Dutt's *History of Civilization in Ancient India*, of which only the first two volumes were received during the year, may be specially mentioned. It gives a connected narrative of all the facts and events relating to the Vedic and Rationalistic periods of Indian History made known to the world by the researches of Oriental scholars both in India and in Europe.

Language. The educational works received under this head do not call for any remark.

Barát's *Pronouncing and Etymological Dictionary of the English and Bengali Languages* and the revised edition of the *Shabdakalpadruma*, by the late Sir Rájá Rádhákánta Deb, which, as noticed last year, were in progress, have been nearly completed.

Law. Among the legal publications of the year, Mr. Kelleher's *Possession in Civil Law* and *Principles of Specific Performance and Mistake* deserve special notice.

Medicine. The only medical work which need be referred to is the *Banga Sena*, an ancient and long-lost treatise on Hindu Medicine by Banga Sen, by whose name the book is known.

Miscellaneous. The most important works received under this head are the editions of the *Hitopadesha* and the *Chánakyashlokas* by Pundit Tárá Kumár Kaviratna, and *Manihárí* by Babu Prafulla Chandra Banerji. The last-named book contains a number of very thoughtful essays on grave and weighty subjects. A book entitled *Galpa Svalpa*, by Svarnakumárí Deví, may also be noticed. It contains a number of interesting anecdotes of original composition, imparting lessons of the highest morality.

Philosophy. Of the works received during the year, Dr. Richard Garbe's edition of the *Sánkhya Aphorisms*, with the commentary of Aniruddha, may be specially mentioned. The Doctor is the Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Königsberg in Prussia, and was sent by his Government with one year's leave to study the Sánkhya philosophy at Benares. He made the best use of his opportunities by availing himself of the tuition of two of the most renowned Sánkhya Pundits at that place. His edition of the work has been executed with great care, and he has given Aniruddha's commentary in full, but only such portions of Vedantí Mahádeva's as differ from Vijnána Bhikshu's *bháshya*, from which Mahádeva has largely borrowed.

Politics. A number of political pamphlets in Urdu were received in the Library, directed against the Congress movement.

Poetry. None of the works received during the year under this head call for any special remark.

Religion. The publications under the head of religion are numerous, consisting of translations and republications of the *Puranas*, the *Vedas*, the *Smritis*, and the *Tantras*. Of these, the *Bhaktiratnákar*, issued in fourteen parts, by Pandit Ram Narayan Tarkaratna, may be specially noticed. It is a standard work with the Vaishnavas.

Science. No works in science, mathematical, natural, or physical, other than educational, were received in the Library during

Travels and Voyages. Under this head three deserve notice, viz., an account of a visit to Mr. T. N. Mookerjee, and another account visit by Mr. A. K. Ray; and *Travels*, by Mr. A. L. Ray.

Periodicals. Of the periodicals the *Bhárati*, and the *Navya Bharat* with ability.

Act XXV of 1867.

The number of publications registered under Act XXV of 1867 was *2,627* in 1889-90 against 2,491 in 1888-89. Of this number, *1,846* were registered in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration and *781* in district offices.

The cost of books purchased under section 10 of the Act amounted to Rs. *4,677-6-6* against Rs. 4,649-15-9 in the preceding year. The fees levied under section 18 amounted to Rs. *168* against Rs. 170.

Act XXV of 1867 was amended by Act X of 1890, which came into operation on the 21st March 1890, on which date it received the assent of the Governor-General.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

In view of the approaching termination of the period for which the scheme of the Archæological Survey of India was sanctioned, on the retirement in 1885 of Major-General Sir Alexander Cunningham from the Directorship of the Survey, the Archæological Surveyor of Bengal was directed to close field operations, and devote himself to the completion of the reports on the field operations of past years. The field operations of the Assistant Surveyor were almost entirely confined, according to the programme which was arranged by the Director of the Survey, to taking impressions of the more important inscriptions in Northern Bengal. These are chiefly from the Asoka pillars, and have never yet been thoroughly edited by a competent scholar. Dr. Burgess has arranged with Professor G. Bühler, C.I.E., who has given years of study to this special branch, that he should edit all the Asoka inscriptions procurable. They will be published, together, with collotype reproductions of the originals, in the "Epigraphia Indica," and be accessible to the public.

Three new Asoka inscriptions have been discovered,—one by Mr. Carlyle and the others by the Assistant Surveyor. The one discovered by Mr. Carlyle is on a large monolith situated near the village of Rampurwa, in the district of Chumparun. In shape and size this pillar resembles those at Lauriya Ararāj and Lauriya Navandgarh; but owing to its position (it being buried almost wholly under ground) the inscription which it bears has never been thoroughly copied. The other two are long records incised on large rocks near the village of Mansera in the Hazara district, and are no doubt among the longest and most important of the Asoka series hitherto discovered. Major-General Sir Alexander Cunningham, to whom a hand copy of the larger of the two inscriptions was sent by the Assistant Surveyor, was able to read it, and identified the lower lines as belonging to Edict 8.

The Executive Engineer of the Nuddea Rivers Division has reported the existence of a group of four Hindoo temples in the village of Burranuggar, pergunnah Moraripore, in the district of Moorshedabad, situated on the right bank of the river Bhagiruthee, about two miles above Azimgunge. The temples, which are of masonry, are built on a raised platform on four sides of a rectangular masonry tank, measuring 37 feet by 29½ feet. Each temple is about 30 feet long, and 16 feet in width, and about 30 feet high. The roofs are of curved segmental form, as found at Gaur, and do not present any novel feature. The walls, however, of two of the buildings are richly ornamented with terra-cotta tiles, each containing a figure or group of Hindoo gods, very excellently moulded and in perfect preservation. Two of the temples are unfinished, the recesses for the tiles never having been filled. They are said to belong to the Rajah of Nattore, and to be about 200 years old, but the Executive Engineer was unable to ascertain when and by whom they were built. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division has been asked if he can give any information regarding the history and archæological value of these temples.

The measurements and drawings of the buildings in the old fortress of Rohtasgarh, and of the principal remains, consisting of the tombs of Hasan Khan, Sher Shah, and Selim Shah, at Sasseram were completed by the Assistant Surveyor. He has [illegible] separate set of photo-plates of inscriptions and sculptures, and [illegible] these is in course of completion. No report has been received from [illegible] logical Surveyor, who retired on the 31st March 1890.

The conservation [illegible] Maner, which was commenced by the Public Works De[illegible] was in progress. A sum of Rs. 929 was spent during the year [illegible] the dome and the wall supporting the

plinth on the tank side, and on improvements to the drainage of the tomb. Measures were also taken for the renewal of the broken chăja, and for the protection of the southern chattri on the west side of the tank.

Dr. Burgess, the Director of the Archæological Survey, retired from the 1st June 1889, and the appointment was abolished. The appointment of the Assistant Surveyor and staff of the Bengal Circle will not be continued after the 30th September 1890. From the 1st October 1890 the Archæological Survey will consist of only two parties, and, as at present arranged, each of these parties will, as the work of the province in which it is at present employed is completed, be transferred to the next and placed under the general orders and direction of the Local Government of that province.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

Ecclesiastical Administration.

THE Ecclesiastical establishment, paid entirely or in part by Government, consisted of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Archdeacon of Calcutta, the Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, the Registrar of the Diocese, the Archbishop of Calcutta, 16 Chaplains of the Church of England, 1 Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, 12 Ministers of the Additional Clergy Society, and 7 Priests of the Roman Catholic Church. Services are conducted at the principal stations by Chaplains and elsewhere by Ministers of the Additional Clergy Society, to whom special allowances on this account are made.

Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act.

Twenty-four marriages were registered during the year under the *Brahmo Marriage Act*, viz., 15 at Calcutta, 1 at Mymensing, 1 at Bhagulpore, 3 in Backergunge, 2 at Hooghly, 1 at Cuttack, and 1 at Balasore, as against a total of twelve in the preceding year.

Burial Board under Act V (B.C.) of 1887.

There is nothing of importance to note under this head, except that the pauper fee was reduced during the year and the monumental rate raised. For the proper construction of masonry graves, the Board have issued a rule making the undertaker who erects a monument responsible for its preservation for five years.

Muhammadan Burial Board under Act IV of 1889.

There is nothing particular to note under this head, except that under the Act the Board was formed during the year for the superintendence and management or control of Muhammadan burial-grounds.

Stationery and Printing.

Stocks, receipts and issues.

THE value of the stocks, receipts and issues of the year under report compare as follows with the figures for 1888-89:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of stores at the beginning of the year	13,13,688	11,46,468
Value of stores received and credited during the year	15,98,402	15,24,956
Total ...	29,12,090	26,71,424
Value of stores issued	17,65,622	18,66,000
Balance ...	11,46,468	8,05,424

There has been a satisfactory decline in the value of stores received from the India Office, and a steady corresponding increase in the proportion of articles purchased in India, as the following figures will show:—

	Value of stores received from Secretary of State.	Percentage.	Value of stores purchased in India.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.	
1887-88 ...	5,03,109	35	9,21,314	65
1888-89 ...	3,37,348	26	9,56,788	74
1889-90 ...	2,03,536	16	10,75,660	84

The cost of the stores issued to departments and offices under Local Governments free of charge amounted to Rs. 8,42,855 during 1889-90, against Rs. 8,19,705 in the previous year.

Eliminating the cost of water-marked paper of all kinds* and of the items noted in the margin† from the total issues, the actual cost of *ordinary* stationery supplied by the Stationery Office amounted to Rs. 6,11,724, against Rs. 5,27,395 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 84,329. The number of indenting officers increased by 60 during the year under review.

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
* Cost of water-marked paper ...	1,22,674	1,74,836
† Value of stores supplied to presses for blank books, &c. ...	22,929	30,654
Value of unserviceable stores ...	18,054	Nil.
Value of stores transferred to Bombay and Madras ...	113	Nil.
Value of deficiencies in stock-taking	23,308	3,398
Value of other miscellaneous adjustments	3,509	4,914
Loss to Imperial Government by revaluing the closing balance at the issue rates of 1888-89	...	7,538
Supplies to presses ...	10,47,640	10,32,936
Total ...	12,38,227	12,54,276

The values of the different kinds of articles supplied during 1889-90 give a net increase of Rs. 1,00,378 over the previous year. The increase under the heading of "printing paper" was chiefly on account of the Burmah presses, and under other items the increase was due to higher rates.

In the Form Store Department there was a reduction of 20,956,974 and 9,883,770, respectively, in the total receipts and issues of forms. The total number of indents for forms was also less than in the previous year by 639, while the number of indents remaining uncompleted increased by 436. The decrease in the receipt of forms is attributed to the reserve stock

having been reduced during the year under review from 25 to 12½ per cent. under the orders of Government. The total cost of printing and paper for the forms supplied to Government offices was Rs. 4,10,018 during 1889-90, against Rs. 4,68,288 during 1888-89.

The system of supplying newspapers and periodicals through the Calcutta Stationery Office appears to be working well, and there is every reason to hope that the supply of rubber stamps and inks through the same agency, introduced during the current year, will be found to have equally satisfactory results.

PRINTING.

The following statement exhibits the operations of the Printing Department during the year:—

	1888-89.		1889-90.	
OUTTURN.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jail Press	1,24,124		1,14,543	
Ditto, Third Division ...	31,421		45,178	
Secretariat Press	2,08,752		2,05,931	
Receipts in the Publishing Department	69,157		61,008	
Darjeeling Press	1,487		1,351	
		4,34,941		4,28,011
ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.				
Jail Press	36,860		37,172	
Ditto, Third Division ...	27,652		34,433	
Secretariat Press	1,94,112		1,83,539	
Publishing Department ...	25,734		27,668	
Darjeeling Press	1,628		1,606	
		2,85,986		2,84,418
Difference ...	...	1,48,955	...	1,43,593

Jail Press.

The outturn of the Jail Press amounted to Rs. 1,14,543, against Rs. 1,24,124 of the preceding year, and the expenditure to Rs. 37,172, against Rs. 36,860. The profits of the Jail Press amounted to Rs. 82,658, against Rs. 79,893 in the previous year. The decrease in the outturn was due to a decrease in the demand for forms and books by the Superintendent of Stationery, the excessive demands of the previous year having caused an accumulation of stocks that had to be worked off. The outturn of the Third Division, which embraced the type foundry, amounted to Rs. 45,178, the value of type cast being Rs. 20,051.

Secretariat Press.

The outturn of the Secretariat Press amounted to Rs. 2,05,931, against Rs. 2,08,752 in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,83,539, against Rs. 1,94,112; the difference, after deductions for wear and tear and house-rent, being Rs. 2,706, against Rs. 6,562. The receipts in the Publishing Department amounted to Rs. 61,008, against Rs. 69,157 in the previous year, while the expenditure was Rs. 27,668, against Rs. 25,734.

The following statements show the profit and loss and the cash actually received and disbursed:—

DR. *Profit and Loss Statement of the Bengal Secretariat Press*, 1889-90. CR.

	Rs.		Rs.
To Establishment ...	1,69,596	By value of work done ...	2,05,931
„ Contingencies	12,733		
„ Postage	82		
„ Wear and tear of materials	14,334		
„ House-rent	6,480		
„ Difference ...	2,706		
To ...	2,05,931		2,05,931

DR. *Publishing Department*, 1889-90. CR.

	Rs.		Rs.
To Establishment	4,324	By proceeds from *Calcutta Gazette*, *Bengali Gazette*, Civil List, Indian Law Reports, and other miscellaneous publications.	61,008
,, Contingencies	1,230		
,, Postage	12,419		
,, Portion of house-rent ...	720		
,, Contract and miscellaneous printing	9,695		
Difference ...	32,620		
Total ...	61,008	Total ...	61,008

Actual Cash Receipts.

	Rs.
In the Publishing Department ...	61,008
Miscellaneous receipts ...	4,703
Total ...	65,711

Actual Cash Expenditure.

	Rs.
Establishment	1,75,412
Contingencies	14,076
Materials	1,129
Postage	12,501
Contract and miscellaneous printing	9,695
Total ...	2,12,813

Zoological Gardens.

THE receipts from private sources amounted to Rs. 18,126, the Government contribution was Rs. 19,504, making a total income of Rs. 37,630, while the expenditure was Rs. 46,285, leaving a deficit of Rs. 8,655. Of this Rs. 6,523 were spent on original works of construction; but, even excluding that sum, the cost of ordinary administration exceeded the income. The balance was reduced from Rs. 11,279 to Rs. 2,624.

A very useful tropical aviary was constructed during the year, which bears the name of the Nawab Bahadur of Moorshedabad in recognition of his large subscription to the Gardens of Rs. 10,000.

The number of visitors who paid entrance fees was 109,569, against 111,673 in the previous year; but this number was exclusive of a large number of students and children under eight years of age who were admitted free of charge. The most important additions made in the course of the year were a pair of adult African lions, two African leopards, one African caracal, and one hunting leopard presented by His Excellency the Viceroy; a pair of young Indian lions presented by the Nawab of Junagarh, Katteywar, and two tigress cubs presented by Sir Steuart Bayley. One zebra was obtained by exchange from the Zoological Society's Gardens, London, and a pair of jaguars from Mr. Carl Hagenbeck of Hamburg. The birth of a pair of tiger cubs was recorded as an unusual event during the year. Of the presentations made, there were 60 mammals, 34 birds, and 4 reptiles. The total number of presentations during the year was 98 as against 42 in the previous year, and is indicative of the interest taken by the public in the institution.

The institution continued to maintain its popularity with the students and teachers of the various schools and colleges of Calcutta and its suburbs.

Economic and Art Museum.

As in previous years, the work was mainly confined to preserving specimens from the influences of climate and the ravages of insects, the insecure condition of the present building and the insufficient number of show-cases making this a difficult task. In spite of every care, some samples of woollen goods and raw materials were so damaged as to be unfit for display. It is considered that air-tight glass-cases, with the air inside fully impregnated with napthaline, afford the only means of securing efficient protection, and provision for such cases has accordingly been made in the estimate of fittings for the new building now under construction.

The arrangements referred to in the last year's Report as to the exchange of specimens between the Economic Museum and the Jaipur Museum were effected. An interesting series of specimens was received from Jaipur, and the return collection is reported to be almost ready for despatch. A number of valuable specimens, not represented before, was added to the Artware Court during the year, partly by donation and partly by purchase. Additions were also made to the exhibits in the Ethnological and Economical Courts. The total number of specimens in the register of each Court stood as follows on the 31st March 1890:—

	Last number on 31st March 1889.	Last number on 31st March 1890.	Number of articles damaged during 1889-90.	Net increase during the year.
Artware Court ...	10,090	10,526	Nil.	436
Economic „ ...	16,818	16,954	13	123
Ethnology ...	6,972	7,145	Nil.	173

The most important works in which the Assistant Curator and his staff were engaged during the year were (1) the formation of a large and exhaustive collection of the fibres and mat and paper grasses of India for distribution to several institutions in the United Kingdom; and (2) the formation of comprehensive collections of the whole of the economic products of India for the Imperial Institute, London, the Indian Museum, and any other museums in India which Provincial Governments may recommend, and for which they may be prepared to purchase a set of specimens. No actual collecting was done during the year, but tabular statements of all the products required from the various provinces during 1890-91 were prepared, and the preliminary correspondence issued. The trustees propose to make the collections *pari pasu* with Dr. Watt's Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, which will thus form an analytical and descriptive catalogue of the specimens. The Government have approved the proposal.

On the recommendation of the Bengal Committee of the Colonial and Indian Museum, who brought their work to a close during the year, a sum of Rs. 7,025, being the balance of the sale proceeds of exhibits, was placed at the disposal of the Trustees for the purchase of good specimens of Bengal artware to form a collection under the name of the "Asanullah and Swarnamayi" collection in commemoration of the liberal donations of the Nawab Asanullah of Dacca and the Maharani Swarnamayi of Cossimbazar towards the cost of the Bengal Screen.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total area in square miles.
British possessions directly administered—	
Bengal	70,519*
Behar	44,193†
Orissa	9,041
Chota Nagpore	26,965
Total directly administered ...	150,717
Tributary States—	
Cooch Behar Tributary States	1,307
Orissa ditto	15,187
Chota Nagpore ditto	16,054
Hill Tipperah (both surveyed and unsurveyed tract)	4,086
Total ...	36,634
Native States and Tributaries—	
Sikkim	2,600
Total area of Bengal	189,951

* Excluding the Sunderbuns, 5,309 square miles.

† Includes 28·34 square miles of deara land transferred from the district of Balia, in the North-Western Provinces, to that of Sarun.

Observing Stations.	Rainfall in inches.				Average			
					May.			
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.
Burdwan	6·60	36·34	6·37	49·31	103·6	80·0	113·7	72·4
Bankoora	6·75	39·76	7·23	53·74	106·6	80·1	115·1	69·6
Soory	6·69	48·13	7·03	61·85	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	11·31	37·20	6·57	55·08	103·1	79·4	114·4	69·2
Hooghly	4·87	30·31	5·22	40·40	...	...	...	...
Howrah	7·13	47·53	9·45	64·11	...	...	...	...
Saugor Island ...	3·64	37·07	17·54	58·25	93·5	82·6	98·2	71·5
Alipore	10·40	39·61	8·27	58·28	94·9	79·2	101·9	69·2
Krishnagar	4·04	27·65	13·79	45·48	101·8	79·2	110·8	70·3
Jessore	6·46	44·69	15·60	66·75	99·6	80·1	107·8	73·9
Berhampore ...	10·31	33·41	5·25	48·97	102·9	78·5	113·2	69·8
Dinagepore	4·04	66·37	0·42	70·83	99·0	76·1	108·1	70·1
Maldah	5·47	44·67	4·66	54·80	104·2	78·4	110·0	...?
Beauleah	5·29	40·57	4·42	50·28	100·7	78·6	109·0	72·2
Rungpore	9·62	70·19	1·64	81·45	93·1	73·9	103·8	68·7
Bogra	3·61	67·07	2·57	73·25	99·4	76·1	110·3	71·8
Pubna	7·11	39·39	10·25	56·71	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	14·66	121·44	2·74	138·84	64·1	52·4	67·1	40·1
Julpiguri	11·03	115·48	2·38	128·89	90·1	69·9	96·9	64·9
Cooch Behar ...	18·17	115·33	2·85	136·35	...	...	...	...
Dacca	10·54	58·86	10·88	80·28	93·3	76·9	97·2	68·2
Furreedpore ...	7·91	50·66	11·32	69·89	95·2	77·0	100·0	67·9
Burrisaul	7·54	57·94	11·77	77·25	92·6	78·8	94·8	73·4
Mymensing	12·96	82·28	10·31	105·55	91·8	73·4	101·8	67·6
Chittagong	9·85	68·41	6·14	84·40	90·0	77·9	93·2	70·0
Noakhally	11·80	87·41	10·47	109·68	91·3	78·3	92·5	70·8
Comilla	14·82	48·30	10·03	73·15	92·2	76·8	94·3	68·8
Rangamati Hill ...	12·37	52·69	6·32	71·38	...	...	...	...
Agartola	15·99	28·87	11·60	56·46	...	...	...	...
Patna	6·78	48·32	0·28	55·38	105·5	78·6	113·7	70·7
Gya	4·65	38·62	1·26	44·50	108·0	81·9	114·6	72·8
Arrah	3·80	40·69	1·10	45·59	105·7	78·1	113·4	71·2
Mozufferpore ...	5·60	47·84	0·12	53·56	...	...	...	...
Durbhanga	4·21	49·26	0·54	54·01	100·1	79·7	105·9	70·3
Chupra	3·83	39·26	1·21	44·30	105·4	78·1	113·2	70·7
Motihari	4·41	73·27	1·00	78·68	101·1	74·0	108·8	64·8
Monghyr	4·06	40·93	Nil	44·99				
Bhagalpur	5·34	43·41	0·04	48·79	101·9	77·7	109·8	70·0
Purneah	5·84	59·06	1·51	66·41	100·6	76·4	108·3	69·4
Nya Dumka ...	8·10	45·77	6·82	60·69	104·9	80·4	113·4	69·8
Cuttack	4·48	51·51	20·38	76·37	103·4	80·8	110·9	71·8
False Point ...	3·85	48·55	27·92	80·32	90·9	79·6	100·9	73·1
Pooree	1·23	48·70	30·87	80·80	89·2	79·2	93·1	72·1
Balasore	6·68	24·71	18·68	50·07	100·2	79·8	108·5	71·8
Hazaribagh	3·59	43·52	4·75	51·86	102·6	78·2	109·3	68·2
Ranchee	2·54	47·28	5·61	55·43	101·7	77·6	107·5	68·4
Chybassa	4·01	40·52	6·28	50·81	107·5	81·4	115·0	73·0
Purulia	4·92	37·76	3·72	46·40				

1889.

TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.								CLOUD PROPORTION.		
July.				December.						
Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
91·3	80·2	94·5	77·4	78·0	57·0	82·1	52·3	2·7	7·9	3·3
91·2	79·0	94·6	75·6	77·4	55·2	80·6	50·0	1·9	6·3	2·7
90·9	79·1	94·3	75·3	78·8	55·3	81·3	49·2	1·3	3·8	2·2
89·6	81·6	93·2	78·0	75·8	60·4	81·7	54·8	3·9	8·4	4·5
88·7	78·8	92·5	74·7	76·4	57·0	80·0	51·3	2·3	7·6	3·3
90·5	79·0	94·8	76·8	77·4	55·3	81·3	48·4	2·6	7·3	3·4
90·1	79·9	94·8	77·4	77·4	59·1	81·2	54·5	3·0	8·3	3·3
90·4	79·0	93·7	75·8	77·0	57·1	80·1	52·2	3·0	8·4	3·3
89·3	79·5	95·1	76·1	78·5	54·0	81·1	49·3	2·6	7·9	2·0
90·4	79·9	95·4	76·5	77·7	53·6	80·5	48·8	1·3	5·1	1·0
89·2	79·3	92·3	75·6	76·8	56·2	79·9	51·7	1·2	4·3	1·4
89·4	78·8	94·3	70·7	78·1	54·1	81·4	48·7	2·2	5·5	1·0
89·2	79·4	94·3	75·3	78·1	56·1	81·3	52·4	2·0	8·3	2·1
66·0	58·1	71·1	50·1	53·8	38·4	55·2	35·0	5·6	9·0	3·9
88·1	74·0	92·6	69·8	?	55·8	?	49·4	1·7	6·1	1·3
89·0	80·3	92·1	76·2	78·9	58·9	84·6	55·3	3·6	8·0	3·2
88·3	79·9	91·5	75·9	74·3	59·3	81·5	54·8	1·4	5·4	2·4
88·2	79·6	92·3	75·9	77·1	58·4	81·8	54·1	2·3	7·4	2·5
87·6	79·2	93·3	76·6	76·1	57·6	81·8	53·4	3·7	7·8	3·4
86·5	77·7	91·2	75·5	79·5	60·3	84·1	56·1	3·4	8·0	5·4
86·8	78·6	95·0	75·8	78·7	57·6	83·0	54·0	3·6	3·8	0·6
89·2	77·6	94·3	74·8	79·1	57·6	83·4	55·0	2·5	5·8	2·3
91·6	80·8	99·0	75·7	75·7	51·9	79·8	47·8	2·4	7·5	1·8
91·8	80·0	98·0	74·3	76·9	52·2	80·9	48·5	2·6	5·6	2·2
92·5	79·7	98·4	75·1	76·0	49·7	79·9	44·6	1·5	6·8	1·7
90·3	81·4	94·9	77·3	76·8	55·3	79·9	51·6	1·2	6·0	0·7
91·6	79·3	97·3	74·1	75·2	52·8	79·3	50·0	1·3	5·6	0·8
84·8	78·9	95·8	73·8	75·5	49·7	78·6	44·9	1·9	6·8	0·6
89·4	79·8	94·7	74·5	77·0	51·2	80·3	48·0	1·5	7·2	1·8
89·3	80·0	93·2	77·4	75·5	51·2	78·2	47·2	1·7	5·6	1·1
89·6	78·4	93·9	74·8	76·0	52·2	78·9	47·1	0·5	4·3	1·4
90·5	79·9	92·9	75·3	81·7	59·2	84·3	53·9	2·9	6·9	4·0
89·1	79·7	91·5	75·1	77·5	57·5	80·9	52·0	3·6	7·8	4·2
89·0	80·4	93·6	76·1	81·5	59·7	85·2	53·0	2·3	7·2	3·5
90·6	79·6	94·4	75·3	78·6	55·1	84·9	50·5	0·7	4·2	2·4
85·4	74·6	91·0	70·7	73·1	50·9	76·1	46·8	2·5	8·0	3·0
84·9	73·2	90·0	69·9	73·1	49·1	77·0	43·7	1·9	7·8	3·1
90·5	78·2	93·7	74·7	78·0	52·2	81·0	46·9	1·6	6·8	2·9

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
PROVINCES.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	CHIEF TOWNS, WITH POPULATION. Head-quarters town.	Population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges. (a)	How many Stipendiary Magistrates. (b)	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.
BENGAL ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	4	2,689	1,391,823	Burdwan	32,627	3,667	2	10	20
		Bankoora	2	2,621	1,041,752	Bankoora	18,747	5,460	1	6	29
		Beerbhoom	2	1,752	794,428	Soory	7,848	3,273	2	5	28
		Midnapore	4	5,186	2,515,565	Midnapore	33,560	13,875	3	16	45
		Hooghly	3	1,225	1,015,005	Hooghly and Chinsurah	31,177	2,292	(c) 5	11	30
		Howrah	2	476	635,381	Howrah	99,764	1,487	(d)	4	10
		Total ...	17	13,949	7,393,954		223,723	30,054	13	52	...
	Presidency ...	Calcutta	...	8	433,219	Calcutta and the Suburbs	684,658	1	4	2	...
		24-Pergunnahs	6	2,124	1,869,859			5,079	6	(e) 18	29
		Nuddea	5	2,763	1,655,721	Kishnaghur	27,477	2,964	5	10	24
		Jessore	5	2,925	1,939,375	Jessore	8,495	4,732	(f) 4	9	32
		Khoolna	3	2,077	1,079,948	Khoolna	6,292	2,890	1	6	40
		Moorshedabad	4	2,141	1,226,750	Berhampore ...	12,605	3,585	2	10	24·5
		Total ...	23	12,038	8,204,912		750,527	19,251	22	55	...
	Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore	2	4,177	1,514,346	Dinagepore	12,560	6,921	(g) 2	5	Criminal 60 Civil 30
		Rajshahye	3	2,359	1,338,638	Rámpore Beauleah	19,228	5,159	(h) 2	9	34
		Rungpore	4	3,488	2,097,964	Rungpore	13,320	6,737	(i) 2	9	25
		Bogra	1	1,452	734,358	Bogra	6,179	4,202	...	4	42
		Pubna	2	1,839	1,311,728	Pubna	15,267	3,921	(j) 2	6	32
		Darjeeling	1	1,164	155,179	Darjeeling	7,018	943	...	5	70
		Julpigoree	2	2,952	581,562	Julpigoree	7,936	971	...	6	...
		Total ...	15	17,371	7,733,775		81,508	28,854	8	44	...
	Dacca ...	Dacca	4	2,796	2,116,350	Dacca	79,076	6,422	5	10	48
		Furreedpore	3	2,267	1,631,734	Furreedpore ...	10,263	4,655	2	7	35
		Backergunge	4	3,648	1,900,889	Burrisaul	13,136	4,336	3	8	90
		Mymensingh	5	6,332	3,051,966	Mymensingh ...	10,561	12,609	3	10	71
		Total ...	16	15,043	8,700,939		113,036	28,022	13	35	...

(a Exclusive of Munsifs.
(b) Magistrates (or Deputy Commissioners in non-regulation districts), Joint-Magistrates, Assistant Magistrates (or Assistant Commissioners in non-regulation districts), and Deputy Magistrates, including Subdivisional Officers.
(c) The Additional District and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly has been included among the Civil Judges of Hooghly.
(d) The District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly is also Judge of Howrah, and the 1st Sub-Judge of Hooghly is also Small Cause Court Judge of Howrah.
(e) Including the Cantonment Magistrates of Barrackpore and Dum-Dum.

BRITISH TERRITORY.

11	12	13	14								
			REVENUE.								
Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road cess.	Public works cess.	Municipal taxes.	Income-tax.	Total of preceding columns.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	599	3,01,989	34,98,197	3,10,899	3,25,233	35,852	1,94,625	1,94,626	85,479	42,468	46,87,379
15	349	1,93,933	4,55,903	79,100	1,90,210	19,583	47,156	47,157	14,619	12,874	8,66,602
...	268	95,785	10,03,388	1,27,714	1,58,508	14,465	57,910	57,911	4,018	12,940	14,36,854
15	1,006	6,26,568	24,05,188	2,24,757	4,98,536	57,151	1,43,815	1,43,815	46,859	55,945	35,70,066
12	778	3,95,366	13,01,031	2,97,514	4,26,810	26,684	1,07,742	1,07,742	1,16,757	37,235	28,94,235
9	627	1,76,666		86,952	1,07,950	19,491			2,39,769	18,558	
...	3,627	17,89,707	86,63,707	11,26,936	17,07,247	1,67,236	5,51,248	5,51,251	5,07,501	1,80,020	1,34,55,136
...	2,776	28,60,206	19,611	20,31,168	20,55,665	70,104	...	...	37,09,253	16,95,163	95,80,964
10½	1,280	6,62,353	16,74,704	4,01,073	6,39,050	77,244	1,08,467	1,08,466	2,36,732	70,335	33,16,071
24	686	2,46,102	9,06,710	1,29,018	2,82,446	24,066	64,997	65,000	62,355	39,541	15,70,133
16	510	2,00,809	8,53,128	98,749	4,04,096	77,333	89,960	89,961	17,142	30,743	16,61,112
12	410	1,54,726	6,21,050	71,448	2,79,706	35,349	64,757	64,755	11,418	24,765	11,73,257
13·25	779	2,29,287	10,86,330	1,75,440	2,18,497	12,840	72,071	72,974	60,170	51,757	17,47,979
...	6,444	43,53,483	51,58,542	29,02,896	38,79,460	2,96,936	4,01,152	4,01,156	40,97,070	19,12,304	1,90,49,516
Criminal 30	425	1,75,144	16,75,502	1,08,928	2,00,776	11,930	81,546	81,547	14,057	54,238	22,28,524
Civil 15											
22	421	2,26,336	9,03,607	1,03,055	1,63,732	8,125	77,997	77,997	30,624	42,840	14,07,977
10	461	2,09,727	10,17,418	1,75,420	3,21,242	25,527	1,31,043	1,31,042	14,279	43,158	18,59,129
22	247	95,329	4,85,729	56,457	99,935	10,349	45,444	45,444	12,957	25,203	7,81,518
8	352	1,81,642	3,90,776	99,389	2,36,680	18,796	44,320	44,319	26,518	34,171	8,94,969
20	272	2,17,269	1,21,708	1,39,450	30,646	1,536	16,484	16,484	59,454	46,817	4,32,579
...	298	1,18,148	4,33,541	1,00,534	97,863	5,494	45,107	45,107	10,363	23,062	7,61,071
...	2,466	12,23,595	50,28,281	7,83,233	11,50,874	81,757	4,41,941	4,41,940	1,68,252	2,69,489	83,65,767
12·5	648	4,64,121	4,92,993	2,58,416	6,76,586	40,306	76,026	76,279	1,40,069	94,499	18,55,174
31·6	417	2,09,935	5,77,761	77,818	3,77,756	38,044	52,934	53,170	15,796	30,663	12,23,942
29	542	2,42,529	15,37,206	1,01,664	6,12,585	67,905	99,730	1,96,305	25,799	57,004	26,98,198
16	627	5,58,628	8,53,479	3,39,076	7,53,519	48,764	1,62,524	1,62,524	42,155	88,732	24,50,773
...	2,234	21,75,213	34,61,439	7,76,974	24,20,446	1,95,019	3,91,214	4,88,278	2,23,819	2,70,898	82,28,087

(*f*) The District Judge of Jessore in also Judge of Khoolna.
(*g*) Ditto of Dinagepore is also Judge of Darjeeling.
(*h*) Ditto of Rajshahye is also Judge of Maldah.
(*i*) Ditto of Rungpore is also Judge of Julpigoree.
(*j*) Ditto of Pubna is also Judge of Bogra.

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
PROVINCES.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	CHIEF TOWNS, WITH POPULATION. Head-quarters town.	Population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.
BENGAL—*concld.*	Chittagong	Chittagong	2	2,567	1,132,341	Chittagong	20,969	1,376	3	7	44
		Noakhally	2	1,641	820,772	Sudharam	5,124	2,471	1	7	30
		Tipperah	3	2,491	1,519,338	Comilla	13,372	6,451	4	9	30
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	5,419	101,597	Rangamati	792	815	...	1	80
		Total	9	12,118	3,574,048		40,257	11,113	8	24	...
		Total of Bengal	80	70,519	35,607,628		1,209,051	117,294	64	210	...
BEHAR	Patna	Patna	4	2,075	1,751,634	Patna	170,654	5,635	4	(a)11	26
		Gya	4	4,712	2,124,682	Gya	76,415	9,657	3	11	48
		Shahabad	4	4,366	1,964,909	Arrah	42,998	5,641	3	12	56
		Durbhunga	3	3,335	2,633,447	Durbhunga	65,955	6,359	(b)3	8	50
		Mozufferpore	3	3,004	2,582,060	Mozufferpore	42,460	5,154		9	32
		Sarun	3	2,656*	2,285,404	Chupra	21,670	4,379	(c)3	9	53
		Chumparun	2	3,531	1,721,608	Motihari	10,307	7,766	...	5	60
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	3	3,922	1,969,774	Monghyr	55,372	6,448	1	8	40
		Bhagulpore	4	4,263	1,966,158	Bhagulpore	68,238	6,177	(d)4	9	45
		Purneah	4	4,957	1,848,687	Purneah	15,016	5,687	2	9	45
		Maldah	1	1,901	711,487	English Bazar	12,430	3,261	...	4	50
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	6	5,470	1,567,054	Doomka	2,075	11,243	...	15	35
		Total of Behar	41	44,192	23,127,104		613,590	77,407	23	110	...
ORISSA	Orissa	Cuttack	3	3,632	1,795,065	Cuttack	42,656	13,018	(e)2	8	30
		Ungool	...	881	101,903	...	...	379	...	(f)1	...
		Pooree	2	2,472	888,487	Pooree	22,095	5,166	...	4	70
		Balasore	2	2,056	945,280	Balasore	20,265	6,331	...	5	40
		Total of Orissa	7	9,041	3,730,735		85,016	24,894	2	18	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh	2	7,021	1,104,742	Hazaribagh	15,306	7,833	...	6	70
		Lohardugga	2	12,044	1,609,244	Ranchi	18,443	12,130	(g) 1	7	60 to 85
		Singbhoom	1	3,753	453,775	Chyebassa	6,006	3,001	...	3	71
		Manbhoom	2	4,147	1,058,228	Purulia	6,115	6,147	...	7	62
		Total of Chota Nagpore	7	26,965	4,225,989		45,870	29,111	1	23	...
		GRAND TOTAL	135	150,717	66,691,456		1,953,527	248,706	90	361	...

* Includes 28·34 square miles of deara land transferred from the district of Balia, in the
(a) Including the Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore.
(b) The District Judge of Mozufferpore is also Judge of Durbhunga.
(c) Ditto Sarun ditto Chumparun.
(d) Ditto Bhagulpore ditto Monghyr.

BRITISH TERRITORY—*concluded.*

11	12	13	14								
			REVENUE.								
Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road cess.	Public works cess.	Municipal taxes.	Income-tax.	Total of preceding columns.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11·2	467	2,98,488	9,77,256	1,49,798	4,15,855	55,166	93,428	93,427	21,013	29,129	18,35,072
12	289	1,59,932	6,35,005	13,807	2,97,535	42,834	73,633	74,162	4,063	20,432	11,62,071
10	333	2,19,827	10,39,437	63,654	5,26,222	37,602	1,11,619	1,11,620	20,072	37,080	19,47,306
...	648	2,41,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,737	9,20,104	24,52,298	2,27,259	12,39,612	1,35,602	2,78,680	2,79,209	45,148	86,641	49,44,449
...	16,508	94,62,102	2,49,64,267	58,17,298	1,03,97,639	8,76,540	20,64,235	21,61,834	50,41,790	27,19,352	5,40,42,955
11·5	1,224	4,18,394	14,67,078	6,50,738	3,14,231	37,206	1,79,842	1,79,842	1,32,682	64,834	30,26,503
24	718	2,28,730	14,45,068	4,41,998	2,42,521	23,017	2,03,448	2,03,448	52,183	44,305	26,55,988
35	607	3,76,063	17,38,429	2,98,593	3,25,696	20,730	1,39,746	1,39,747	40,933	30,545	27,32,419
24	432	1,76,272	7,96,657	1,76,262	1,85,775	25,070	2,07,340	2,07,340	31,825	49,807	16,80,076
15	471	2,09,332	9,68,452	2,16,175	4,04,778	38,637	1,21,312	1,21,311	43,553	54,322	19,68,542
41	537	2,25,738	12,21,526	3,73,185	3,01,285	31,663	1,66,683	1,66,683	40,516	73,796	23,75,337
...	328	1,16,584	5,09,376	2,21,192	1,17,969	22,716	78,241	78,241	17,121	35,883	10,80,739
25	489	1,60,495	8,69,250	3,05,700	2,86,473	19,555	1,29,075	1,29,075	56,437	59,647	18,55,212
25	464	2,38,028	5,92,830	2,62,314	2,58,389	20,806	1,44,704	1,44,704	44,485	64,844	15,33,076
20	530	1,74,714	10,87,244	2,96,476	2,52,261	16,076	81,529	81,530	16,215	58,285	18,89,616
26	262	1,03,909	4,20,592	1,64,925	91,567	7,111	28,923	28,923	11,091	25,115	7,78,247
...	365	1,83,504	2,87,819	1,47,580	90,808	7,073	...	...	11,908	20,536	5,65,724
...	6,427	26,11,763	1,14,04,323	35,53,188	28,71,753	2,69,660	14,80,843	14,80,844	4,98,949	5,81,919	2,21,41,479
25	553	1,82,254	8,80,255	2,36,430	1,94,584	11,428	63,036	63,038	36,086	20,903	15,05,760
...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	36
20	386	92,412	6,12,598	87,527	99,362	8,736	34,412	34,412	19,911	13,579	9,10,537
12 to 15	422	1,58,420	4,16,904	1,80,951	61,542	5,501	36,355	36,355	9,887	13,786	7,61,281
...	1,361	4,33,086	19,09,757	5,04,908	3,55,488	25,701	1,33,803	1,33,805	65,884	48,268	31,77,614
30	515	2,28,402	1,25,235	1,61,558	98 055	7,698	54,859	54,860	11,315	25,389	5,38,969
31 to 43	483	3,01,769	1,12,984	2,88,557	1,24,223	9,069	33,086	38,085	14,698	35,828	6,61,530
44	165	70,138	66,338	46,046	11,475	522	3,739	3,739	2,780	7,210	1,42,349
33	321	1,29,129	82,418	1,01,871	1,19,306	9,606	52,976	52,976	9,748	18,771	4,47,672
...	1 484	7,29,438	3,87,475	5,98,032	3,53,059	26,895	1,49,660	1,49,660	38,541	87,198	17,90,520
...	25,780	1,32,36,389	3,86,65,822	1,04,73,426	1,39,77,939	11,98,796	38,28,545	39,26,143	56,45,164	34,36,737	8,11,52,568

North-Western Provinces, to that of Sarun. No details of population are available.

(*e*) The District Judge of Cuttack is also Judge of Balasore and Pooree.

(*f*) The Tehsildar of Ungool.

(*g*) The Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

D.—Popu

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Classi		
		Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.		
				Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BENGAL.										
Western Districts.										
Burdwan Division.										
Burdwan	289,047	472,824	535,253	195,471	188,275	1,391,823	516·82	317	470	123
Bankoora	168,321	330,617	365,203	176,519	169,413	1,041,752	397·46	15	13	28
Beerbhoom	181,068	265,840	297,348	115,723	115,517	794,428	453·43	9	10	29
Midnapore	416,642	843,428	885,633	399,767	386,737	2,515,565	494·99	68	26	646
Hooghly	239,039	358,048	401,397	131,983	123,577	1,015,005	828·57	145	249	261
Howrah	113,644	220,186	227,544	96,293	91,358	635,381	1,334·83	967	744	340
Total	1,407,761	2,490,943	2,712,378	1,115,756	1,074,877	7,393,954	533·89	1,521	1,512	1,427
Central Districts.										
Presidency Division.										
Calcutta	34,534	253,483	113,172	35,334	31,230	433,219	54,152·37	13,806	9,658	2,966
24-Pergunnahs	307,499	681,350	618,208	294,080	276,221	1,869,859	880·35	3,979	813	9,184
Nuddea	292,542	513,265	570,562	292,514	279,380	1,655,721	600·99	62	58	6,302
Jessore	294,729	621,237	661,209	338,034	318,895	1,939,375	663·03	30	72	390
Khoolna	156,223	385,235	338,132	183,167	173,414	1,079,948	519·96	9	15	723
Moorshedabad	257,967	382,731	444,035	203,752	196,272	1,226,790	572·99	81	139	250
Total ...	1,343,494	2,837,301	2,745,318	1,346,881	1,275,412	8,204,912	682·04	17,967	10,755	19,815
Rajshahye Division.										
Dinagepore	268,647	512,530	477,868	269,762	254,186	1,514,346	367·82	12	29	416
Rajshahye	224,678	421,090	451,688	239,136	226,724	1,338,638	567·46	40	10	71
Rungpore	337,096	708,563	693,843	359,138	336,420	2,097,964	601·48	21	29	36
Bogra	99,473	238,499	232,855	134,178	128,826	734,358	505·75	16	10	1
Pubna	200,447	403,671	425,538	244,640	237,879	1,311,728	710·19	62	47	5
Darjeeling	29,028	65,738	44,923	23,210	21,308	155,179	133·31	616	73	153
Julpigoree	94,795	203,325	180,528	102,230	95,479	581,562	196·00	83	37	39
Total ...	1,254,164	2,553,416	2,507,243	1,372,294	1,300,822	7,733,775	445·01	850	235	721
Eastern Districts.										
Dacca Division.										
Dacca	308,695	636,256	690,193	397,607	392,294	2,116,350	756·92	188	901	7,710
Furreedpore	224,134	515,410	544,421	290,579	281,324	1,631,734	719·78	72	68	2,591
Backergunge	222,912	644,804	604,145	328,675	323,265	1,900,889	521·07	62	763	2,892
Mymensingh	403,162	987,770	949,541	565,627	549,028	3,051,966	481·99	31	13	107
Total ...	1,158,903	2,784,240	2,788,300	1,582,488	1,545,911	8,700,939	578·40	353	1,755	13,300
Chittagong Division.										
Chittagong	211,387	313,535	390,844	218,114	209,848	1,132,341	441·11	211	108	736
Noakhally	86,958	256,933	254,391	158,315	151,133	820,772	500·17	8	19	561
Tipperah	179,374	496,190	474,823	274,703	273,622	1,519,338	609·93	7	107	85
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	15,003	36,908	27,259	19,638	17,792	101,597	18·75	8	34	7
Total ...	492,722	1,103,566	1,147,317	670,770	652,395	3,574,048	294·94	234	268	1,389
Total for Bengal ...	5,657,044	11,769,466	11,900,556	6,088,189	5,849,417	35,607,628	505·57	20,925	14,525	36,652

* Excluding Chittagong Hill Tract

LATION.

FICATION OF POPULATION.						OCCUPATION.				
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Budhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	REMARKS.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1,120,676	263,816	...	...	6,418	3	256,085	412,210	Bengali.		
910,845	46,274	...	...	84,559	18	176,820	330,316	Bengali and Sonthali.		
617,310	162,621	...	...	14,449	...	148,931	232,632	Bengali.		
2,233,300	164,001	2	36	113,869	3,617	508,197	734,998	Ditto.		
825,207	188,800	...	290	37	16	182 344	307,687	Ditto.		
500,870	132,118	1	40	282	19	108,525	207,954	Ditto.		
6,208,208	957,630	3	366	219,614	3,673	1,380,902	2,225,797			
278,762	124,430	141	1,721	...	1,735	8,595	280,222	Bengali.		
1,153,040	701,306	11	357	414	755	327,825	647,605	Ditto.		
727,890	921,395	...	1	1	12	717,419	1,047,631	Ditto.		
768,322	1,170,505	...	...	...	56			Ditto.		
523,657	555,544	...	...	...	...	266,181	302,221	Ditto.		
634,796	589,957	...	676	836	55	199,094	387,389	Ditto.		
4,086,467	4,063,137	152	2,755	1,251	2,613	1,519,114	2,665,068			
716,630	795,824	...	...	1,435	...	396,278	386,014	Bengali.		
288,749	1,049,700	...	59	7	2	299,161	361,065	Ditto.		
816,532	1,279,605	...	334	41	1,366	539,886	527,815	Ditto.		
140,860	593,411	...	56	...	4	188,550	184,127	Ditto.		
361,479	949,908	...	227	...	...	284,132	364,179	Ditto.		
126,717	8,204	...	18,775	624	17	22,968	65,980	Thibetan dialects and Pahari		
367,891	208,513	...	492	3,212	1,295	147,297	158,268	Bengali.		
2,818,858	4,885,165	...	19,943	5,319	2,684	1,878,272	2,047,438			
856,680	1,250,687	...	49	4	131	411,928	621,935	Bengali.		
653,992	974,983	...	13	...	5	373,639	432,350	Ditto.		
624,597	1,267,694	...	4,797	...	84	439,175	534,304	Ditto.		
987,355	2,038,505	...	...	25,955	...	776,817	776,580	Ditto.		
3,122,624	5,531,869	...	4,859	25,959	220	2,001,559	2,365,169			
275,177	801,986	...	54,110	...	13	148,049	383,600	Bengali.		
211,476	608,592	...	114	2	...	148,964	266,284	Ditto.		
511,025	1,007,740	...	374	...	...	344,956	425,937	Ditto.		
20,285	7,292	...	73,970	1	...	Not available.		Burmese dialects.		
1,017,963	2,425,610	...	128,568	3	13	641,969	1,075,821			
17,254,120	17,863,411	155	156,491	252,146	9,203	7,421,816*	10,379,293*			

for which no details are available.

D.—Popu

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Classi		
		Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.		
				Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BEHAR.										
Patna Division.										
Patna	278,509	574,577	613,687	282,043	281,527	1,751,834	844·25	1,541	627	420
Gya	346,794	684,633	726,035	358,808	355,206	2,124,682	450·91	42	23	31
Shahabad	274,934	613,268	690,695	336,982	323,964	1,964,909	450·04	166	100	10
Durbhunga	362,576	828,627	879,909	467,161	457,750	2,633,447	789·64	102	39	184
Mozufferpore	368,254	808,953	869,539	456,778	446,790	2,582,060	859·54	140	53	179
Sarun	327,645	695,721	811,780	390,007	387,896	2,285,404	869·63	138	10	134
Chumparun	282,821	581,365	564,087	289,262	286,894	1,721,608	487·57	84	58	1,814
Total ...	2,241,533	4,787,144	5,155,732	2,581,041	2,540,027	15,063,944	636·92	2,213	890	2,772
Bhagulpore Division.										
Monghyr	280,234	618,509	654,177	350,615	346,473	1,969,774	502·23	393	498	200
Bhagulpore	321,469	627,589	644,261	351,530	342,778	1,966,158	460·67	154	101	323
Purneah	304,712	613,666	602,128	323,414	309,479	1,848,687	372·94	75	182	76
Maldah	126,401	224,702	241,954	122,806	122,025	711,487	374·27	26	...	1
Sonthal Pergunnahs	246,547	470,918	468,063	313,902	314,171	1,567,054	286·72	181	158	2,717
Total ...	1,279,363	2,555,384	2,610,583	1,462,267	1,434,926	8,063,160	393·07	829	939	3,311
Total for Behar	3,520,896	7,342,528	7,766,315	4,046,308	3,974,953	23,127,104	523·66	3,042	1,829	6,083
Orissa Division.										
Cuttack	325,617	553,007	606,775	319,695	310,588	1,795,065	494·24	278	234	1,830
Ungool	17,719	32,377	30,142	19,442	19,942	101,903	118·67	1	...	5
Pooree	127,369	295,701	291,219	150,908	150,659	888,487	359·42	19	32	768
Balasore	160,799	297,071	322,318	164,390	161,501	945,280	459·76	134	38	643
Total for Orissa ...	631,504	1,183,156	1,250,454	654,435	642,690	3,730,735	412·64	432	604	3,246
Chota Nagpore Division.										
Hazaribagh	185,280	324,772	343,593	220,131	216,246	1,104,742	157·35	167	58	327
Lohardugga	289,886	476,501	498,332	320,156	314,255	1,609,244	133·60	80	209	35,992
Singbhoom	85,843	142,631	144,941	84,050	82,153	453,775	120·91	...	...	2,988
Manbhoom	178,494	327,871	336,013	197,457	196,887	1,058,228	255·18	24	3	525
Total for Chota Nagpore ...	739,503	1,271,775	1,322,879	821,794	809,541	4,225,989	156·72	271	270	39,832
Grand Total ...	10,548,947	21,566,925	22,240,204	11,607,726	11,276,601	66,691,456	442·87	24,670	16,928	85,813

* Excluding Chittagong Hill Tracts,

LATION—*concluded.*

FICATION OF POPULATION.						OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	REMARKS.
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agriculturists.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1,536,128	213,052	1	22	6	37	253,417	603,203	Hindustani and Hindi.		
1,891,484	233,098	...	...	4	...	315,024	728,417	Ditto ditto.		
1,817,881	146,732	...	...	20	...	328,421	621,829	Ditto ditto.		
2,323,979	308,985	...	...	158	...	564,311	731,477	Ditto ditto.		
2,265,380	316,308	...	...	...	...	529,843	735,888	Ditto ditto.		
2,015,891	269,231	...	...	...	...	511,369	574,359	Hindi.		
1,476,985	242,687	...	...	...	...	395,639	474,988	Hindustani and Hindi.		
13,327,728	1,730,093	1	22	188	37	2,898,024	4,470,161			
1,774,013	187,517	...	...	7,153	...	342,855	626,269	Hindi.		
1,764,304	185,533	...	...	15,732	11	392,663	586,456	Hindustani and Hindi.		
1,076,539	771,130	...	...	679	12	345,126	591,954	Hindustani and Bengali.		
380,170	329,546	...	...	1,734	10	136,459	211,049	Bengali.		
846,575	108,878	...	134	605,517	2,896	337,081	447,739	Sonthalia and Bengali.		
5,841,599	1,582,604	...	134	630,815	2,929	1,554,184	2,463,467			
19,169,327	3,312,697	1	156	631,003	2,966	4,452,208	6,933,628			
1,744,227	41,529	...	3	29	935	308,196	569,506	Uriya.		
100,366	275	...	...	304	952	21,410	30,409	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
873,664	14,003	...	...	...	1	180,534	266,075	Uriya.		
915,792	23,804	...	4	4,332	533	199,446	262,015	Do.		
3,634,049	85,611	...	7	4,665	2,421	709,586	1,128,005			
924,811	106,097	...	...	73,281	1	204,178	340,725	Hindi.		
868,842	77,403	...	57	626,316	345	318,560	478,097	Hindi and aboriginal dialects.		
447,810	2,329	...	...	648	...	85,402	141,279	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
946,247	45,453	...		43,189	22,764	210,234	315,094	Bengali and aboriginal dialects.		
3,187,710	231,282	...	80	743,434	23,110	818,374	1,275,195			
43,245,206*	21,493,001	156	156,734	1,631,248	37,700	13,401,984*	19,716,121*			

for which no details are available.

E.—

1.—*Approximate Return of Field Work executed by the Professional Survey Parties in the Lower*

Name of Survey Division.	Name of Superintending Officer.	District under survey.	Pergunnah. Completed.	Pergunnah. Partially completed.	Number of polygons and village circuits.
			Cadastral Survey 16″=1 *mile.*		
No. 2 Party—Eastern Bengal.	Colonel E. H. Steel, Deputy Superintendent in charge.	District Tipperah	Pergunnah Serail ...		283
		District Chittagong.	Thana Ramu and Satkania ...		135
		District Backergunge.	Dakhin Shahbazpore ...		51
			Traverse Survey.		
No. 4 Party—Western Dooars.	Colonel W. H. Wilkins, Deputy Superintendent in charge, on privilege leave for three months from 6th June 1890. H. T. Hanby, Esq., surveyor in temporary charge.	District Julpigoree.	Pergunnah Chengmari ...		2
			,, N. Mainaguri ...		1
			,, Moraghat ...		151
			,, Lakhipur ...		1
			,, W. Madari ...		104
			,, E. Madari ...		30
			,, Chakwakheti ...		20
			,, Baxa ...		242
			,, Bhatibari ...		
			,, Bholka ...		1
					552

FISCAL.

Provinces for Season 1889-90, *or from* 1st *October* 1889 *to end of Field Season.*

Average size of village circuits in acres.	Approximate total area in square miles.	Estimated total cost of all kinds, including contingencies, for season 1889-90, or from 1st October 1889 to 30th September 1890.	Probable rate per square mile in surveyed area.	REMARKS BY EXECUTIVE OFFICER.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	*On maps of previous surveys used as guides to boundaries.*
				The 4-inch maps in Dakhin Shabazpore and Serail have been used as a guide to village boundaries.
				On demarcations in the field.
596	259	66,761·11 1	257 12 3	In Serail and Dakhin Shabazpore there was practically no demarcation of villages. An endeavour had been made to commence the work in both districts, but no headway had been made. The whole attempt in this direction in both districts may be characterized as abortive.
				General.
1,280	270	95,104 7 0	352 3 9	The survey received no assistance in any of the districts, but were met everywhere with a passive opposition or apathetic indifference.
				The Settlement Officer of Chittagong, Mr. T. A. Slack, has been of the greatest assistance in all matters in that district.
2,150	171	44,251 11 9	258 12 6	The native settlement officer in Serail was very willing and assisted in many ways; the same cannot be said of the official in Dakhin Shahbazpore.
				On maps of previous surveys used as a guide to boundaries.
...	5·71			Survey maps compared with old settlement jote maps on 16″ scale.
...	34·24			Through the assistance of the settlement officer, the maps of the former survey of the jotes on the 16″ scale were obtained for comparison. The boundaries of the mal jotes (or the oldest jotes) were found, with very few exceptions, to agree very fairly well, the differences, where they existed, being due either to the transfer, &c., of proprietary rights by purchase or otherwise, or when in adjacent jotes, having the same owners, the intermediate boundaries were changed either to suit local requirements or the convenience of the cultivator and proprietors, by the latter, and lastly where rivers and waste lands existed on the boundaries. It was decided by the settlement officers that all such changes could be accepted, and the present survey of the boundaries upheld, traces of the differences being, however, retained. The comparison of the boundaries of the "time-expired jotes" was not quite so satisfactory owing to the encroachments on 'khas land' in a large number of jotes; the extreme difficulty in identifying them owing to the change of limits, and the faulty character of the information, as to tauzi numbers, &c., obtained in the field from the jotedars. When jotedars held land in various small plots scattered over a taluk, very often the wrong numbers were given for the jotes under survey, and these mistakes could only be traced on comparison with the old maps; and when the latter did not quite agree in shape with those of the present survey, the power of identification proved, as may be imagined, embarrassing in the extreme. With the "arable waste land jotes," however, the greatest trouble has been experienced. Very few of the boundaries agree
...	141·46			
...	2·62			
...	66·44			
...	79·31			
...	30·62	1,38,074. 3 1	453 11 11	
...	353·76			
...	18·00			
	732·16			

E.—

1.—*Approximate Return of Field Work executed by the Professional Survey Parties in the Lower*

Name of Survey Division.	Name of Superintending Officer.	District under survey.	Pergunnah.		Number of polygons and village circuits.
			Completed.	Partially completed.	
			Cadastral Survey.		
No. 4 Party—Western Dooars.	Colonel W. H. Wilkins, Deputy Superintendent in charge, on privilege leave for three months from 6th June 1890. H. T. Hanby, Esq., surveyor in temporary charge.	District Julpigoree.	Pergunnah Chengmari ...		172
			„ N. Maingaguri ...		188
			„ Moraghat ...		387
			„ Lakhipur ...		53
			„ W. Madari ...		113
			„ E. Madari ...		19
			„ Chakwakheti ...		16
			„ Baxa ...		17
			„ Bhatibari ...		2
					967
			Jungle Survey 4″=1 mile.		
			Kanika Estate		24
			Traverse Survey.		
No. 8 Party—Orissa.	W. H. Patterson, Esq., Deputy Superintendent in charge.		Pooree		617
			Cuttack ...		403

FISCAL—*continued.*

Provinces for Season 1889-90, *or from* 1*st October* 1889 *to end of Field Season*—continued.

Average size of village circuits in acres.	Approximate total area in square miles.	Estimated total cost of all kinds, including contingencies, for season 1889-90, or from 1st October 1889 to 30th September 1890.	Probable rate per square mile in surveyed area.	REMARKS BY EXECUTIVE OFFICER.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	42·29			in shape, and from the changes in names of jotedars, encroachments, want of distinguishing numbers, and various other causes, the comparison with the former records is very tedious, and that progress very slow. Without this rigid examination, however, it would be impossible to ensure the accuracy of the records submitted, or of an agreement with those of the Settlement Department, and the receipt of these records must therefore be looked upon as most important. They have materially helped to remove doubts and afford means of checking what would otherwise have had to be accepted on faith.
...	43·75			
...	109·87			*On demarcations in the field.*
...	15·13			The demarcation is reported to have been found very faulty owing to the absence generally of pillars at the several bends and turns of the boundary. The pillars erected during the previous year were more or less destroyed during the past rainy season. The positions of the trijunctions were, however, as a rule generally defined by simul trees, and, with the assistance of the jotedars, easily traced. In the jungly tracts demarcation was practically non-existent, for in many places the jotedars themselves could not point out the limits of their holdings owing to the high grass and jungle. The demarcation carried out by the Settlement Department during the current season in the jote lands was complete, but in the waste lands somewhat defective, especially where the jotes were scattered. The boundaries in the grass waste lands could only be ascertained, and that with difficulty, after the boundary lines had been fired and the grass burnt down, as it is annually done by the jotedars.
...	46·94			
		1,38,074 3 1	453 14 11	
...	16·33			
...	15·74			
...	13·22			*General.*
...	1·03			The outturn has again suffered heavily from the same causes that affected it last year. Sickness in every branch of the establishment, apathy of and obstruction, both passive and active, offered by jotedars; heavy line clearing through dense jungle; and lastly (during the last week of May and the first week of June) incessant and heavy rain, which has prevented the completion of the survey of tracts nearly traversed, and hence caused their exclusion from the area constituting the season's outturn. The sickness too during the latter end of May and the commencement of June was abnormal. Not a sub-surveyor of the traverse camp was quite fit for work through illness during that period.
	304·30			
...	118			*On maps of previous surveys used as guides to boundaries.*
...	407	1,37,936 0 0	225 0 3	In the Kanika and Kujung estates there were no maps showing village boundaries. In districts Pooree and Cuttack the one-inch published sheets of the revenue survey of season 1837-42 were used as guide maps for the traverse surveyors, and were found useful.
....	128			
	535			

E.—

1.—*Approximate Return of Field Work executed by the Professional Survey Parties in the Lower*

Name of Survey Division.	Name of Superintending Officer.	District under survey.	Pergunnah. Completed.	Pergunnah. Partially completed.	Number of polygons and village circuits.
			Cadastral Survey.		
No. 8 Party—Orissa.	W. H. Patterson, Esq., Deputy Superintendent in charge.		Pooree		572
			Kujung Estate		42
			Kanika Estate		536
					...
Burdwan Raj Detachment.	T. Shaw, Esq., Surveyor in charge.	Burdwan ...			3
		Bankoora ...			424
		Beerbhoom ...			10
		Midnapore ...			...
		Hooghly ...			24
		Nadia ...			1
Calcutta Survey	Major St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Deputy Superintendent in charge.	24-Pergunnahs, Calcutta.			...

FISCAL—*continued.*

Provinces for Season 1889-90, *or from* 1*st October* 1889 *to end of Field Season*—concluded.

Average size of village circuits in acres.	Approximate total area in square miles.	Estimated total cost of all kinds, including contingencies, for season 1889-90, or from 1st October 1889 to 30th September 1890.	Probable rate per square mile in surveyed area.	REMARKS BY EXECUTIVE OFFICER.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	358			*On demarcations in the field.*
...	26	1,37,936 0 0	225 0 3	In the Kanika estate temporary mud marks were put up to define the village boundaries by the Manager, and these were taken up on the 16-inch sheets by the amins. The survey theodolite stations, and most of the trijunction points of villages, were permanently marked by stones—the former by the survey agency, and the latter by the Manager; with the exception of some villages on the north-eastern corner of the Kanika estate, the theodolite stations and trijunction points of which have been marked by pegs. In the Pooree district the settlement officer put up mud marks along the village boundaries, and these were taken up on the 16-inch sheets by the amins. The theodolite stations and trijunction points of villages were permanently marked by stones by the Survey agency. In the Cuttack district mud marks were put up by amins under the Survey agency, with the aid of the patwaris and kanungoes. The theodolite stations and trijunction points of village boundaries have been permanently marked by stones. In a few villages baked clay cylinders with charcoal have been placed to mark theodolite stations and trijunction points, but these will be replaced by stones on taking the field next season.
...	229			
...	613			
				General.
...				In the Kujung and Kanika estates, and in the Pooree district, the khasras were written up by amins trained by the Survey agency. The preparation of the writing of records of rights was done under the supervision of the officers in charge of camps. Written instructions were given to each amin, after consultation with the Manager of Kanika, Settlement Officer of Pooree, and Collectors of Cuttack and Pooree. Records (viz. tracings, khatians, and other papers) were furnished to the Settlement Officers of Kujung, Kanika, and Pooree from time to time during the field season. In Kanika, district Cuttack, and district Pooree survey training schools were established for the teaching of local agency. This agency has been employed in surveying the fields, &c., on the 16 inches to the mile scale and writing up the khasras.
...	259	58,284 7 6	225 0 7	
...				*On maps of previous surveys used as guides to boundaries.*
...				No maps were used as guides to boundaries. The utmost confusion prevails regarding old boundaries in district Bankoora.
				On demarcations in the field.
...				There were no demarcations.
				General.
...	...	27,444 5 2	...	The work in hand will most probably be completed at the end of the current recess season. It is not yet known if more work in the Burdwan Raj estate is likely to be found for the detachment. Survey of the boundaries of about 4,056 holdings, all in the Suttanuttee taluk.
Total	4″ 118 16″ cadl. 1,876 16″ tra. 1,267	5,67,856 13 7	...	

E.—

5.—*Land Revenue Demand, Collections,*

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Demand.				
Divisions.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Credited to land revenue.	Ten per cent. deductions for the management and improvement of Government estates.
				Current.	Current.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	82,24,594	10,43,361	92,67,955	77,91,695	18,232
Presidency	50,77,554	3,10,754	53,88,308	48,70,506	32,142
Rajshahye	49,87,870	1,40,664	51,28,534	48,50,496	44,715
Dacca	34,18,846	3,40,844	37,59,690	31,53,070	44,978
Chittagong	25,85,690	2,32,755	28,18,445	24,06,525	53,625
Patna	81,83,428	5,01,041	86,84,469	76,70,015	24,567
Bhagulpore	33,61,187	1,14,561	34,75,748	31,34,664	25,981
Orissa	18,80,872	2,20,534	21,01,406	16,83,322	26,396
Chota Nagpore	3,82,787	15,614	3,98,401	3,54,635	20,003
Total ...	3,81,02,828	29,20,128	4,10,22,956	3,59,14,928	2,90,639

6.—*Land*

1	2	3	4	5
Description of Revenue.	Revenue for 1888-89.		Revenue for 1889-90.	
	Assessed.	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year ...	3,48,10,365	3,40,98,261	3,47,93,894	3,51,77,994
Do. added to revenue-roll during present year ...	41,784	820	12,656	30,350
Do. taken off revenue-roll during present year ...	12,797	...	22,085	...
Collections from Government estates	32,73,753	30,70,137	33,18,363	34,57,478
Income from the sale of Government estates ...	...	17,542	...	1,129
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above ...	...	1,45,690	...	1,76,956
Total ...	3,81,13,105	3,73,32,450	3,81,02,828*	3,88,43,907

(a) These amounts will not correctly result from subtracting the figures in column 5 from column 4, owing to the arrear collec- both arrear balances and collections are taken into account in column 8. There is also a

FISCAL—*concluded.*

Remissions, and Net Balances for 1889-90.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
COLLECTIONS.				NET BALANCES.			
Credited to land revenue.	Ten per cent. deductions for the management and improvement of Government estates.	Total.	Remissions.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Payments in advance.
Arrear.	Arrear.						
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,34,950	18,830	86,63,707	51,757	4,14,496	1,37,995	5,52,491	43,422
2,18,946	7,348	51,58,542	5,172	1,74,205	50,389	2,24,594	1,27,464
1,27,816	5,254	50,28,281	2,776	92,569	4,908	97,477	60,889
2,46,872	16,519	34,61,439	3,237	2,20,798	74,216	2,95,014	2,10,745
1,75,954	16,194	26,52,298	3,180	1,25,527	37,440	1,62,967	43,307
4,44,911	7,095	81,46,588	9,359	4,88,394	40,128	5,28,522	3,20,842
93,289	3,801	32,57,735	891	2,00,298	16,824	2,17,122	71,713
1,80,954	19,085	19,09,757	19,683	1,55,446	16,520	1,71,966	1,06,610
11,677	1,160	3,87,475	294	8,135	2,497	10,632	6,666
23,64,969	95,286	3,86,65,822	96,349	18,79,868	3,80,917	22,60,785	9,91,658

Revenue.

6	7	8	9	10	11
Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Net outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	3,51,77,994	(*a*) 15,35,878	...	...	* The decrease is chiefly due to re-settlement of estates.
...	30,350	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
1,55,751	33,01,727	(*a*) 7,24,907	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	332	...	...	
51,5,751	3,85,10,071	22,61,117	1,273	1,58,657	

tions (Rs. 24,60,255) having been included in column 5, while the arrear balances have not been taken into account in column 4, and further difference *per contra* of Rs. 96,349 on account of remission.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A—LEGISLATIVE.

Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in 1889-90.

TITLE OF BILL.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	If pending, why, and in what stage.
Nil.			

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1889-90 *and sanctioned as required by law.*

TITLE OF ACT.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
ACT No. I (B.C.) OF 1890.			
1. An Act to consolidate the Calcutta and the Suburban Police Superannuation Funds.	The Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison.	The Superannuation Funds of the Police Forces of Calcutta and the Suburbs had hitherto been distinct. In order to cause the burdens imposed upon these funds to be more equitably distributed, it was considered desirable to amalgamate them; and this Act has been passed with that object.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent on the 20th January 1890. Governor-General's assent on the 18th February 1890.
ACT No. II (B.C.) OF 1890.			
2. An Act to amend the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880.	The Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison.	The necessity arose for amending the Bengal Vaccination Act of 1880, so as to extend the application of the rules and orders in respect of the town of Calcutta as defined in that Act to that portion of the Suburbs which, by a later Act, viz. the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act of 1888, had been incorporated within that town. This has been effected by making appropriate alterations in some of the definitions and expressions which occur in the Bengal Vaccination Act of 1880.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent on the 1st February 1890. Governor-General's assent on the 4th March 1890.
ACT No. III (B.C.) OF 1890.			
3. An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Port of Calcutta and to the appointment of Commissioners for the said Port.	The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.	This Act is in the main a consolidating measure, but occasion was taken to introduce some amendments which were found by experience to be necessary. Among the more prominent innovations introduced is one which increases the number of Port Commissioners from thirteen to fifteen; sections have also been inserted which prescribe the manner in which the Port property shall be valued for purposes of municipal assessment. Persons feeling themselves aggrieved through being debarred the use, or by the removal or destruction of any private wharf, quay, or other construction by the Commissioners under the provisions of this Act, are empowered to institute a civil suit for compensation for any lawful injury occasioned by such action. The Act also provides for the grant of pensions to the Port employés, and defines more clearly the position and duties of the Port Police. Some sections have also been introduced relating to the mode of preparing the budget, and there is also a provision defining the liability of the Commissioners in respect of goods whilst in their custody.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent on the 22nd March 1890. Governor-General's assent on the 15th May 1890.

B.—Judicial Statements.

1.—(*Civil and Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the year* 1889, *with the cost of Tribunals.*

B—JUDICIAL

1.—(*Civil and Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers year* 1889, *with the*

Name of Province.			Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-districts.	Total number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.				
								Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Sq. miles.	Souls.								
Province of Bengal.	Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	138,896	64,612,563	(a) 30	30	(b) 156	13		30	(h) 67	266
		Criminal...				44	(c) 182				(d) 45	(e) 2,174
		Revenue...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	11,788	1,771,593	1	3	8	1	...	2	2	17
		Criminal...										
		Revenue...										
	Total ...		150,684	66,384,156	31	77	296	14	...	32	114	2,457

(a) District Judgships and sessions divisions.
(b) Munsifis.
(c) Executive Divisions.
(d) District Magistrates, including two Presidency Magistrates.

STATEMENTS.

exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the cost of Tribunals.

Total Number of Cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
Original.		Appeals.				
Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
				Rs.	Rs.	
488,890	45,309	21,370	2,986			
176,875	(*f*)8,587	12,057	(*g*) 4,338	1,07,30,381	82,09,157	
11,623	1,009	512	31			
15,723	1,365	1,152	58	83,277	1,65,038	
693,111	56,270	35,091	7,413	1,08,13,658	83,74,195	

Grades of judicial officers.		Europeans.	Natives.
Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.	High Court Judges ...	10	3
	District Judges ...	27	2
	Additional Judges ...	1	...
	Subordinate Judges ...	6	49
Officers exercising original jurisdiction only.	Small Cause Court Judges	5	7
	Munsiffs	2	264

(*e*) Three hundred and ninety-five Stipendiary and 1,779 Honorary and Special Magistrates.
(*f*) Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
(*g*) Applications for revision of proceedings of Lower Courts.
(*h*) Of these, seven are Deputy Commissioners vested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge.

B.—JUDICIAL

2.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.		Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.
1		2	3	4
Offences against the State, chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code		...	...	...
Do. relating to the army and navy, chapter VII		...	...	...
Do. against the public tranquillity, do. VIII		3,875	3,120	2,877
Do. by or relating to public servants, do. IX		227	190	182
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, do. X		4,806	4,670	4,500
False evidence and offences against public justice, do. XI		3,240	3,125	3,004
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, do. XII		167	145	139
Do. relating to weights and measures, do. XIII		250	245	243
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, do. XIV		7,058	6,985	6,944
Do. relating to religion, do. XV		47	37	35
Offences affecting the human body, chapter XVI.	Offences affecting life	1,196	1,103	936
	Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births	151	127	109
	Hurt	16,273	13,123	7,810
	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	3,898	2,620	1,892
	Criminal force and assault	48,422	35,860	17,413
	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour	569	335	291
	Attempt at buying or selling a minor, &c. ...	1	1	1
	Rape	174	123	104
	Unnatural offence	75	64	47
Offences against property, chapter XVII.	Theft	35,971	28,596	17,195
	Attempt at theft	9	9	8
	Extortion	942	500	401
	Robbery and dacoity	481	398	260
	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	700	513	401
	Attempt at criminal misappropriation of property	1	1	1
	Criminal breach of trust	2,800	1,862	1,408
	Attempt at criminal breach of trust ...	1	1	1
	Receiving of stolen property	2,179	2,081	2,018
	Cheating	1,592	821	668
	Attempt at cheating	2	2	2
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	40	31	28
	Mischief	9,602	6,943	4,311
	Attempt at mischief	4	2	2
	Criminal trespass	38,056	63,014	9,805
	Attempt at criminal trespass	223	219	11
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, chapter XVIII		247	212	197
Criminal breach of contracts of service, chapter XIX		96	71	30
Offences relating to marriage, do. XX		4,415	2,244	1,458
Defamation, do. XXI		680	367	242
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, do. XXII		2,770	2,028	1,084
Offences under special and local laws		110,290	107,099	89,264
	Total ...	301,550	258,887	175,322
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts		7,606	6,119	5,029
	GRAND TOTAL ...	309,156	265,006	180,351

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

acquitted of each class of offence in the province of Bengal in the year 1889.

NUMBER OF PERSONS—					REMARKS.
Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
5	6	7	8	9	10
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
13,746	4,648	7,930	28	1,140	
237	109	98	6	24	
7,135	2,138	4,838	6	153	
3,822	1,814	1,787	16	205	
177	65	105	...	7	
294	100	189	...	5	
10,101	714	9,366	5	16	
87	51	31	...	5	
1,776	806	598	20	352	
134	44	79	1	10	
12,103	6,455	5,108	22	518	
3,493	2,347	975	10	161	
24,427	14,228	9,636	26	537	
564	362	151	5	46	
2	1	1	...	...	
134	98	24	...	12	
54	33	16	1	4	
25,512	9,612	14,249	34	1,617	
8	3	5	...	...	
566	398	133	1	34	
1,059	654	334	8	63	
519	244	267	2	6	
1	...	1	...	...	
1,736	960	674	5	97	
1	...	1	...	...	
3,479	1,104	2,236	27	112	
900	599	234	3	64	
2	1	1	...	...	
61	11	26	...	24	
6,561	3,794	2,474	7	286	
3	...	3	...	...	
15,392	8,289	6,526	37	540	
12	...	11	...	1	
315	196	61	2	56	
49	26	23	...	...	
1,974	1,606	243	5	120	
309	237	56	1	15	
1,490	979	484	1	26	
112,065	16,255	94,600	75	1,135	
250,300	78,981	163,574	354	7,391	
7,666	3,217	4,137	19	293	
257,966	82,198	167,711	373	7,684	

B.—JUDICIAL

3.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the*

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.
1	2	3
1. Proceedings against witnesses under chapter VIC and section 485 ...	25	25
2. Proceedings under chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	2,930	10,866
3. Proceedings under chapter VIII, security for good behaviour	1,999	2,074
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, chapter X	585	1,182
5. Possession, chapter XII	(*a*)551	...
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints, summarily dealt with under chapter XX, section 250	764	768
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, chapter XXIII, section 332 ...	61	77
8. Maintenance, chapter XXXVI	950	950
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under chapter XLII	1,136	1,601
Total ...	8,001	17,543
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	215	271
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,216	17,814

N.B.—Besides the proceedings shown in this statement, there were six cases for the restoration

4.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of persons under trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED			
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted—	
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinat Magistrates ... Special Magistrates under section 14	37	1	18	17	...
Subordinat Magistrates ... Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	11,017	2	2,688	3,475	4,751
Subordinat Magistrates ... Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	193,575	274	61,780	68,486	53,543
Subordinat Magistrates ... Benches of Magistrates	42,400	46	12,242	8,820	20,695
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	257	...	31	223	...
Chief Magistrates of districts	2,807	12	770	1,060	789
Courts of Sessions	3,556	22	1,421	1,629	...
Superior Courts	125	1	26	87	...
Total ...	253,774	358	78,976	83,797	79,778
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	7,702	19	3,217	2,978	1,157
GRAND TOTAL ...	261,476	377	82,193	86,775	80,935

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1889.

Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
4	5	6
2	23	
4,643	5,710	
696	1,248	
286	881	
...	...	(a) Of these, 509 cases were decided during the year.
9	759	
41	31	
541	402	
199	1,399	
6,422	10,453	
97	158	
6,519	10,611	

of abducted females under chapter XLVI, section 551 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Tribunals of various Classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1889.

OF. Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12
...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	19	4·8	84	
3	93	9,905	1·4	4,859	
3,322	6,170	127,300	9·6	375,744	Average duration of cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in the mofussil.
6	591	35,869	5·2	50,170	Information regarding the duration of cases decided by Presidency Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in Calcutta is not available.
3	...	174	5·7	11	
94	82	1,932	7·05	5,910	
44	438	1,580	46·3	12,612	
...	11	96	31·02	350	
3,472	7,391	176,875	8·5	449,740	
38	293	4,441	...	12,158	
3,510	7,684	181,316	...	461,898	

B.—JUDICIAL.

5.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various*

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO											
				IMPRISONMENT.								
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.
1	2	3	4	5.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											Rs.
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under section 14 ...	...	...	...	10	...	...	11	...	...	...	9
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	261	4	...	6,826	2	6	...	6,353
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	24,778	786	2	92,992	1,233	6,928	840	80,610
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	916	35	2	28,696	14	69	...	27,237
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, C. P. C.	...	...	...	159	1	...	22	51	49	...	7
Chief Magistrates of districts	...	...	...	437	32	...	1,148	20	369	138	940
Courts of Sessions	...	192	...	1,355	12	...	111	30	33	26	11
Superior Courts	16	30	...	39	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16	222	...	(a) 27,955	(a) 871	4	129,806	1,350	(b)7,454	1,004	1,15,167
Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	1,202	83	...	2,630	227	98	41	2,304
GRAND TOTAL ...	16	222	...	29,157	954	4	132,436	1,577	7,552	1,045	1,17,471

N.B.—Besides the persons entered in the statement, 1,954 persons were warned and discharged; 186 workmen were ordered to fulfil their contracts under Act I of 15 persons were ordered to get their children vaccinated; 113 persons were ordered to pay hackney carriage fare; and recognizance was taken from the guardians of 3 boys to Only one sentence was passed by the Lower Courts on each of five accused persons who were convicted of two distinct offences.

(*a*) Two persons were sentenced to undergo imprisonment, partly rigorous and partly simple. They have been shown in both these columns.

(*b*) Of these, 1,295 persons were ordered, under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, to furnish recognizance to keep the peace in addition to the other punishment to

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1889.

DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.																
FINE.								IMPRISONMENT.					WHIPPED.			
Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	119	79	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
446	25	2	...	...	36,798	33,864	551	70	182	8	...	...	1	1	...	5
11,418	758	201	5	...	6,21,962	5,48,244	33,894	5,468	16,305	4,487	47	...	578	531	124	97
1,441	17	1	...	...	73,849	69,271	3,409	406	521	22	...	...	12	2	...	2
12	3	..	...	...	1,135	884	...	3	55	99	1	...	14	24	13	2
169	22	16	1	...	13,444	10,927	272	75	317	174	33	...	9	10	1	8
64	11	24	1	...	10,194	6,643	385	7	169	393	754	69	...	17	13	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	28	3	...	...	...	1
13,552	836	244	7	...	7,59,411	6,69,912	38,511	6,036	17,553	5,190	863	72	614	585	151	116
273	36	17	...	...	22,336	17,496	766	315	837	156	18	...	87	113	27	4
13,825	872	261	7	...	7,81,747	6,87,408	39,277	6,351	18,390	5,346	881	72	701	698	178	120

1882; 123 seamen were ordered to forfeit wages; 27 vagrants were sent to the work-house; 15 deserters were sent to the military authorities to be dealt with by them; prevent from placing stones on the railway line.

which they were sentenced, and 496 persons were required to find sureties, as also to give recognizances.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

5A.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the particulars of Whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during* 1889.

PART I.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 *and* 3, *Act VI,* 1864, *in lieu of other punishments.*

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	
IN LIEU OF OTHER PUNISHMENTS. (*Sections* 2 *and* 3, *Act VI,* 1864.)													
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C.	71	...	201	2	146	5	74	6	8	2	24	1	540
" 380 "	25	...	148	3	55	1	60	1	14	...	17	3	327
" 381 "	4	...	17	...	14	...	5	...	2	...	4	...	46
" 382 "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Extortion, as defined in " 388 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 389 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in " 411 "	5	...	22	...	25	...	20	2	3	...	5	...	82
" 412 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in " 443 "	1	...	4	1	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	13
5. Ditto, by night, as defined in " 444 "	3	...	2	...	11	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	21
6. House-breaking, as defined in " 445 "	2	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	11
7. Ditto by night, as defined in " 446 "	...	...	17	1	8	...	15	2	2	...	2	...	47
8. Offence under Section 14, Act III, 1880 ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	112	...	413	7	266	6	185	11	31	2	53	4	1,090
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1	...	26	...	72	1	42	7	12	...	12	...	173
GRAND TOTAL ...	113	...	439	7	338	7	227	18	43	2	65	4	1,263

PART II.

Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other Punishments, Sections 3 *and* 4, *Act VI,* 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of Stripes.						Total.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
IN ADDITION TO OTHER PUNISHMENTS. (*Sections* 3 *and* 4.)							
A.—SECTION 3—							
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C. ...	1	6	14	1	10	10	62
" 380, " ...	...	3	9	27	6	15	50
" 381, " ...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3
" 382, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in " 388, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 389, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in " 411, " ...	...	1	2	6	...	5	14
" 412, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

5A.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the particulars of Whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during* 1889—continued.

PART II—*concluded.*

Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other Punishments, Sections 3 *and* 4, *Act VI,* 1864—concluded.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of Stripes.						Total.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
In addition to other punishments—*concluded.*							
(*Sections* 3 *and* 4)—concluded.							
A.—Section 3—*concluded.*							
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... Section 448, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
5. Ditto ditto by night, as defined in ... „ 444, „ ...	...	...	...	1	2	3	6
6. House-breaking, as defined in ... ... „ 445, „ ...	1	1	...	1	1	1	5
7. Ditto by night, as defined in ... „ 446, „ ...	1	2	3	8	1	2	17
8. Offence under section 14, Act III, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Section 4—							
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. C. ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
„ 194, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 195, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in ... „ 211, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ and 377, „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
3. Assault, as defined in ... „ 354, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rape, as defined in ... „ 375, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in ... ... „ 377, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Robbery as defined in ... „ 390, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dacoity, as defined in ... „ 391, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in ... ... „ 393, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in ... „ 394, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in ... „ 413, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 463, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 466, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Forgery, as defined in „ 467, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 468, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 469, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... ... „ 443, „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
13. Ditto ditto by night, as defined in ... „ 444, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. House-breaking, as defined in ... ... „ 445, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto by night, as defined in ... „ 446, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	14	31	57	21	38	164
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	2	6	...	2	10
Grand Total ...	3	14	33	63	21	40	174

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

5A.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the particulars of Whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during* 1889—concluded.

PART III.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, *Act VI,* 1864, *on Juveniles, for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.*

Offence.	Stripes.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
Section 44, (Railway) ...	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ 193, I. P. C. ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 224, „ ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 241, „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 251, „ ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 269, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 279, „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 304A, „ ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 309, „ ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 323, „ ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 324, „ ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 354, „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
„ 377, „ ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 378, „ ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 379, „ ...	7	...	12	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	23
„ 380, „ ...	...	...	7	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ 381, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
„ 406, „ ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 408, „ ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 411, „ ...	...	...	8	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ 428, „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 429, „ ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 432, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 447, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 454, „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 457, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 510, „ ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 2, Act XXI of 1857 ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...	12	...	52	2	18	1	9	...	2	...	...	...	96
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Grand Total ...	12	...	54	2	19	1	9	...	2	...	...	...	99

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times Whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
Total number of whippings awarded	1,350	Total number of convicted persons who might have been, but were not whipped—25,209.
Ditto of other punishments	162,224	
Percentage of whipping ...	·83	
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	
Total number of whippings awarded	186	
Ditto of other punishments	3,983	
Percentage of whipping ...	4·46	
Percentage of whippings for the whole province ...	5·29	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

6.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1889.

Tribunals.	Number of Persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.†	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts* ...	6,328	1	977	3,270	...	537	1,160	11	80	...	292	...	
„ Courts of Sessions	11,756	14	3,873	4,001	...	1,267	2,034	...	55	7	505	...	
„ Superior Courts { by persons convicted	1,519	1	679	426	1	159	160	...	1	...	92	...	
„ Superior Courts { by Government from judgments of acquittal ...	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Total of appeals ...	19,607	16	5,529	7,698	2	1,963	3,354	11	137	7	890	...	
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	571	...	166	291	...	39	43	...	13	...	19	...	
Total ...	20,178	16	5,695	7,989	2	2,002	3,397	11	150	7	909	...	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	1,518	1	1,127	505	...	29	184	13	628	137	98	...	
„ Courts of Sessions	2,991	...	2,637	634	...	17	41	13	616	585	240	...	
„ Superior Courts	1,981	...	560	446	1	139	672	1	82	...	80	...	
Total of revision ...	6,490	1	4,324	1,585	1	185	897	27	1,326	722	418	...	
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	18	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	
Total ...	6,508	1	4,324	1,595	1	185	897	27	1,330	725	419	...	
Grand Total ...	26,686	17	10,019	9,584	3	2,187	4,294	38	1,480	732	1,328	...	

* Or other Magistrates authorised to hear appeals under section 266, Criminal Procedure Code.
† That is the total of columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year if not decided.

7.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1889.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for Money or Moveable Property.											Suits under the Rent Law.								
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned.	Total.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or for withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	For pottahs or kabulyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																				
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																				
Unpaid Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	117,794	16,693	13,222	3,001	9,769	1,619	3,889	5,431	6,544	1,958	179,920	184,800	892	139	113	8	308	39	333	186,632
Small Cause Courts ...	22,328	6,063	2,375	1,011	8,785	1,040	475	589	1,819	497	44,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	4,993	411	536	84	271	65	25	112	132	65	6,694	748	8	...	1	2	7	15	4	785
Chief Courts of Districts ...	44	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	3	53	24	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Total ...	145,159	23,168	16,134	4,096	18,827	2,725	4,389	6,132	8,496	2,523	231,649	185,572	904	139	114	10	315	54	337	187,445
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,770	539	1,359	104	622	128	92	384	413	482	5,893	2,485	...	...	12	...	1	...	16	2,514
Total of Civil Courts ...	146,929	23,707	17,493	4,200	19,449	2,853	4,481	6,516	8,909	3,005	237,542	188,057	904	139	126	10	316	54	353	189,959

II.—REVENUE COURTS.																			
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,270	35	145	25	5	158	14	8	5,660
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,706	20	58	14	14	18	4	18	5,852
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,976	55	203	39	19	176	18	26	11,512
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Total of Revenue Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,156	55	203	39	19	176	18	26	11,692
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																			
Presidency Small Cause Courts	5,218	2,321	1,795	656	8,795	3,041	3,840	91	607	32	26,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts ...	118	...	33	13	35	13	3	16	38	7	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,336	2,321	1,828	669	8,830	3,054	3,843	107	645	39	26,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	152,265	26,028	19,321	4,869	28,279	5,967	8,324	6,623	3,554	9,044	264,214	199,213	959	342	165	29	492	72	379	201,651

7.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1889—concluded.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.																			
	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																					
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																					
Unpaid Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	19,824	840	7,148	4,924	357	863	47	535	38	584	461	...	2	...	...	17	...	390	36,030	402,582	
Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,982	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	718	150	44	268	22	97	2	56	2	7	166	1	...	6	2	7	3	34	1,585	9,064	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	19	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	5	1	...	...	3	5	...	...	261	11	312	393	
Total ...	20,561	990	7,192	5,192	379	963	50	594	45	592	627	1	5	11	2	24	264	435	37,927	457,021	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,917	3	214	255	4	5	1	...	9	14	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	8	2,439	10,846	
Total of Civil Courts ...	22,478	993	7,406	5,447	383	968	51	594	54	606	631	5	6	11	2	24	264	443	40,366	467,867	

II.—Revenue Courts.																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,660
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,852
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,512
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Total of Revenue Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,692
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																				
Presidency Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,396
Superior Courts ...	13	17	1	3	5	92	...	...	6	...	41	3	...	18	...	9	4	40	252	528
Total ...	13	17	1	3	5	92	...	...	6	...	41	3	...	18	...	9	4	40	252	26,924
Grand Total ...	22,491	1,010	7,407	5,450	388	1,060	51	594	60	606	672	8	6	29	2	33	268	483	40,618	506,483

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

8.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1889.

VALUE OF SUITS.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.									Total value of suits.	REMARKS.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										Rs.	
I.—CIVIL COURTS.											
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	82,260	2,00,849	64,465	49,168	5,381	...	...	...	459	2,37,94,959	
Small Cause Courts	6,307	20,771	10,310	7,550	44	...	...	...	...	28,83,601	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	249	1,683	1,786	891	4	3,643	479	310	19	3,05,86,626	
Chief Courts of Districts	...	3	16	88	49	159	18	19	41	22,30,679	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	4,063	5,000	1,036	622	49	36	7	1	32	5,50,618	
Total of Civil Courts ...	92,879	2,28,306	77,613	58,319	5,827	3,838	504	330	551	6,00,46,483	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	1,840	2,739	606	420	32	14	...	2	7	2,87,099	
Collector's Court	1,184	2,764	903	800	123	69	1	1	7	4,77,145	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	88	72	8	11	...	1	...	...	...	8,116	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	3,112	5,575	1,517	1,231	155	84	1	3	14	7,52,360	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	6,876	11,637	3,214	3,714	580	375	...	...	...	22,64,325	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	9	130	86	51	252	25,05,193	
Total ...	6,876	11,637	3,214	3,714	589	505	86	51	252	47,69,518	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,02,867	2,45,518	82,344	63,264	6,271	4,427	591	384	817	6,55,68,361	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

9.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the general Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1889.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of suits before the Court.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		REMARKS.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	4,82,773	...	67,990	64,125	22,495	1,61,582	2,166	840	263	68,800	18,128	76,383	33,208	141	62	
Small Cause Courts	49,078	...	7,838	5,681	6,298	16,891	116	84	32	6,389	2,065	3,684	55	43	27	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	12,122	...	1,323	1,320	413	3,136	52	38	3	2,097	711	3,029	1,821	181	65	
Chief Courts of districts	565	...	36	52	24	70	2	2		142	94	143	110	126	111	
Total ...	5,44,538	...	77,187	71,178	29,230	1,81,679	2,336	964	298	77,428	20,998	83,239	35,194	134	59	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	12,304	1	2,362	1,130	1,844	1,583	222	301	100	2,084	965	1,706	137	...	...	
Total of Civil Courts ...	5,56,842	1	79,549	72,308	31,074	1,83,262	2,558	1,265	404	79,512	21,963	84,945	35,331	134	59	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	13,517	...	2,158	724	977	4,391	31	187	...	2,454	695	1,900	328	82	61	
District Courts	6	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	
Total ...	13,523	...	2,161	725	977	4,393	31	187	...	2,454	695	1,900	328	82	61	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	786	...	20	2	50	196	346	...	...	58	4	110	16	...	...	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	14,309	...	2,181	727	1,027	4,589	377	187	...	2,512	699	2,010	344	82	61	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	29,463	...	2,638	8,757	3,364	6,567	21	340	124	4,332	1,048	2,272	442	97	19	
Superior Courts	976	...	75	17	63	117	7	6	1	84	31	575	506	302	182	
Total ...	30,439	...	2,713	8,774	3,427	6,684	28	346	125	4,416	1,079	2,847	948	101	21	
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,01,590	1	84,443	81,809	35,528	1,94,535	2,963	1,798	529	86,440	23,741	89,802	36,623	...	...	

N.B.—The order of remand passed in a case by Sub-Judge in 1888 was set aside by the High Court on appeal in 1889, hence the difference of one case.

9.—*(Civil).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1889—concluded.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—(JUDICIAL).

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of cases before the Courts.*	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases, contested and uncontested.	REMARKS.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—CIVIL COURTS.															
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	37,799	...	5,646	1,397	1,217	3,912	906	14	8	10,932	7,780	5,987	1,251	54	
Small Cause Courts	2,759	...	213	95	38	240	27	...	...	985	902	259	2	29	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	3,999	...	380	113	81	346	39	...	1	1,397	835	809	352	63	
Chief Courts of districts	7,434	...	639	140	16	4,201	243	3	1	514	383	1,294	269	54	
Total ...	51,991	...	6,878	1,745	1,352	8,699	1,215	17	10	13,826	9,900	8,349	1,874	53	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,080	...	254	9	96	14	26	2	...	122	52	505	458	...	
Total of Civil Courts ...	53,071	...	7,132	1,754	1,448	8,713	1,241	19	10	13,948	9,952	8,854	2,332	...	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	722	...	202	6	2	117	2	1	...	165	57	170	10	38	
District Courts	486	...	19	54	...	38	...	...	...	336	10	29	...	28	
Total ...	1,208	...	221	60	2	155	2	1	...	501	67	199	10	34	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,414	...	197	8	163	390	8	...	...	2	21	625	504	...	
Total of Revenue Courts* ...	2,622	...	418	68	165	545	10	1	...	503	88	824	514	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	1,794	...	352	157	180	135	10	5	1	469	358	127	11	26	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,794	...	352	157	180	135	10	5	1	469	358	127	11	26	
GRAND TOTAL ...	57,487	...	7,902	1,979	1,793	9,393	1,261	25	11	14,920	10,398	9,805	2,857	...	

* That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided.

10.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1889.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.*	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD *ex parte*.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objection under section 561, Act X of 1877.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from original decrees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	16,610	...	11	902	181	35	130	16	7,252	1,492	2,215	562	3,814	3,118	227	645	
Chief Appellate Courts of districts ...	14,683	...	75	672	122	35	55	12	3,581	806	1,137	214	7,974	4,989	177	407	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	31,293	...	86	1,574	303	70	185	28	10,833	2,298	3,352	776	11,788	8,107	210	1,052	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	645	...	124	57	69	...	8	20	164	41	43	55	64	8	...	...	
Total of Civil Courts ...	31,938	...	210	1,631	372	70	193	48	10,997	2,339	3,395	831	11,852	8,115	...	1,052	
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	629	...	9	17	16	3	5	3	269	43	76	71	117	52	67	1	
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	23	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	16	16	...	...	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	652	...	9	17	18	3	7	3	270	43	78	71	133	68	...	1	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from original decrees	797	...	...	55	...	...	2	...	168	28	60	13	471	378	369	55	
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from appellate decrees	4,336	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	1,153	56	113	167	2,797	2,115	236	66	
Total ...	5,133	...	...	105	...	...	2	...	1,321	84	173	180	3,268	2,493	259	121	
GRAND TOTAL ...	37,723	...	219	1,753	390	73	202	51	12,588	2,466	3,646	1,082	15,253	10,676	...	1,174	

* That is, the total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided.

Notes.—Column 2—total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided. This column should also include appeals pending from the preceding year, the number of such being noted in the column of Remarks.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

10.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1889—concluded.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Miscellaneous cases before appellate Court.*	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD *ex parte*.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under section 561, Act X of 1877.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	755	...	2	42	26	...	50	3	217	2	297	11	105	41	70	3	
Chief Appellate Courts of districts ...	2,461	...	63	211	156	5	169	9	850	104	362	41	491	246	66	6	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3,216	...	65	253	182	5	219	12	1,067	106	659	52	596	287	67	9	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	77	...	22	...	2	...	...	...	22	4	2	6	19	...	...	...	
Total of Civil Courts ...	3,293	...	87	253	184	5	219	12	1,089	110	661	58	615	287	...	...	
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts.	36	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	16	1	10	2	5	3	65	...	
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	
Total of Revenue Courts ...	53	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	16	1	10	2	22	20	65	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province ... Appeals from original decrees	285	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	148	4	38	9	81	50	135	...	
Chief Court of Province ... Appeals from appellate decrees	257	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	115	...	34	9	95	62	151	...	
Total ...	592	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	263	4	67	18	176	112	144	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,888	...	87	269	184	5	219	12	1,368	115	738	78	813	419	...	9	

* That is, the total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Appeals transferred from one Court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided.

Notes.—Column 2—total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts transferred from one Court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

11.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1889.

11.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on applications for the Execution of the*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the Courts.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF—				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AMOUNT REALIZED.	
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								Rs.	Rs.
I.—CIVIL COURTS.									
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	352,155	3,848	89,853	62,357	132,791	63,306	17,560	32,30,345	11,62,744
Small Cause Courts	38,025	412	4,147	6,062	24,135	3,269	31	2,57,168	80,681
District Courts other than Chief Courts of district	15,389	890	2,839	2,828	5,617	3,215	1,643	61,92,980	6,18,492
Chief Courts of districts ...	1,724	307	352	190	503	372	205	5,07,037	32,932
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	407,293	5,457	97,191	71,437	163,046	78,162	19,439	1,42,47,530	18,94,849
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	8,321	...	1,702	1,049	4,134	1,436	164	83,165	6,617
Total of Civil Courts ...	415,614	5,457	98,893	72,486	167,180	79,598	19,603	1,43,30,695	19,01,466
II.—REVENUE COURTS.									
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	8,118	45	2,495	941	3,192	1,445	148	2,00,090	3,095
District Courts	1,648	312	537	289	341	169	1	55,269	311
Total ...	9,766	357	3,032	1,230	3,533	1,614	149	2,55,359	4,406
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	191	...	122	...	6	63	57	1,446	...
Total of Revenue Courts ...	9,957	357	3,154	1,230	3,539	1,677	206	2,56,805	4,406
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.									
Presidency Small Cause Courts	18,997	929	4,003	11,101	2,419	545	351	2,06,961	2,97,143
Superior Courts	755	67	58	...	36	594	575	3	...
Total ...	19,752	996	4,061	11,101	2,455	1,139	926	2,06,964	2,97,143
GRAND TOTAL ...	445,323	6,810	106,108	84,817	173,174	82,414	20,735	1,47,94,464	22,03,015

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1889.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS.											
On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property		On which immoveable property			On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.
		Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt under sections 305, 322, or 326, Act X of 1877.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 276.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
381	1,292	10,938	5,430	42,036	393	29,957	116	6,259	156	63	8,590
110	285	2,420	977	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	1,709
33	30	249	67	1,549	22	1,008	2	321	10	5	682
5	5	22	28	161	...	116	...	25	...	1	65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
529	1,612	13,629	6,502	43,746	415	31,091	118	6,605	166	69	11,046
...	3	502	1,809	35	14	133	45	655	...	1	391
529	1,615	14,131	8,311	43,781	429	31,224	163	7,260	166	70	11,437
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	20	508	831	751	3	681	17	100	...	...	...
...	1	135	137	353	...	47	...	14	...	...	29
7	21	643	968	1,104	3	728	17	114	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
7	21	643	968	1,104	3	728	17	114	...	...	29
93	83	1,000	1,775	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...
4	2	1	5	7	...	30	...	4	...	...	...
97	85	1,001	1,780	7	...	30	...	58	...	...	...
633	1,721	15,775	11,059	44,892	432	31,982	180	7,432	166	70	11,466

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

12.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of* 1877, *in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1889.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realised and disbursed.	
	Total number for hearing.†	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realised during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.*	56	17	1	15	12	...	...	11	15	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Courts of districts ...	273	58	26	43	74	5	...	67	70	38	1,54,079	10,933	8,917	12,754
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	329	75	27	58	86	5	...	78	85	38	1,54,079	10,933	8,917	12,754

* Specially empowered under section 369, Act X of 1877.
† That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 9. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided.

13.—(*Civil and Criminal*).—*Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1889.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.		Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.			Remarks.
					Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from		
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 263, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 263, C. P. C.		One assessor.	Both assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—CIVIL COURTS.													
Chief Courts of districts (or officer specially empowered), acting under Act X of 1870.	Assessors	2	...	106	...	...	...	...	...	32	49	25	
II.—CRIMINAL COURTS.													
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Jurors ...	5	49	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	All offences, including abetment and attempts, falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII, and XXVIII of the Indian Penal Code, are tried by Jury in the districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, Patna, and the 24-Pergunnahs. Other cases in the Lower Provinces are tried with the aid of assessors.
Courts of Session ...	Jurors ...	5	286	...	235	25	25	18	58	...	...	...	
	Assessors (*a*)	2	...	1,171	...	...	...	...	...	863	133	175	
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction.	Jurors (*b*)	9	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		...	389	1,277	284	25	25	18	58	895	182	200	

(*a*) Qualifications as described in Chapter XXIII, Code of Criminal Procedure.
(*b*) Ditto ditto in Rule 2 of the Jury Rules.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

14.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the general result of the Trial of European British Subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year* 1889.

B.—JUDICIAL STATE

14.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED AND BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.								PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE										
		WITHIN THE YEAR.							BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES AND OTHER 1ST CLASS MAGISTRATES.							BY COURTS OF SESSION.			
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint, section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police Report, section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu*, section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another district or province (1).	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred, to other districts or provinces. (1)	Number actually brought to trial.	Received by transfer under section 493 of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Court of Session.	Committed. To High Court.	Transferred by order under section 493 B of the Code.	Total, omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under section 493 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	3	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XIV	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV	1	2	4	...	...	7	...	7	...	1	6	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI ... ... — Offences affecting life	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	1
— Hurt	...	2	3	...	...	5	...	5	...	3	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
— Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
— Criminal force and assault	...	39	8	1	...	48	1	47	...	25	22	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII — Theft	...	6	6	...	...	12	...	12	...	7	5	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
— Criminal breach of trust	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2
— Receiving stolen property ...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
— Cheating	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1
— Mischief	1	6	3	...	...	10	...	10	...	7	3	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
— Criminal trespass...	...	2	3	...	...	5	...	5	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation, Chapter XXI	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII	...	2	2	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against special and local laws ...	...	60	71	4	...	135	...	135	...	91	44	...	...	...	135	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	135	110	5	...	255	1	254	...	150	96	3	2	...	251	...	2	3	1	3

MENTS—*continued.*

British Subjects in the province of Bengal in the year 1889.

DISPOSED OF						NUMBER OF CASES.						REMARKS.
By High Court.			Total for all Courts.									
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial. (2)	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under section 526 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5, number who applied under section 3, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.		
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37

SUBSIDIARY TABLE.

Of the total number of persons shown in Column 16.			Column 21.	Columns 21 and 24.	Of cases shown in Column 30.			
					Disposed of by Magistrates.		Disposed of by Sessions Judges.	
Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451A (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under section 451B of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors, section 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	249	1	...	3	...	2	176	2	3	...

B.—JUDICIAL

15.—*General Statement of Deeds registered in the*

REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Number of registration offices.	COMPULSORY. Instruments of gift (section 17, clause a).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale, or exchanges of value between Rs. 100 and Rs. 110 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clause b, of section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause d).	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause d.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	OPTIONAL. Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (a) and (b).	Instruments of lease for one year or less (other than perpetual lease) exempted under the provisions of section 17.	Awards section 17, clause b).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
				(a)	(b)																
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
	Bengal.										Rs. A.										Rs. A.
	Office of the Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Burdwan	11	313	2,338	9,291	2,726	350	1,374	4,256	20,684	18,716 0	...	4608	118	40	...	108	4	4,873	3,886 0	
2	Bankoora	9	102	973	4,463	2,148	53	3,270	1,199	12,118	10,619 8	...	3,057	77	90	...	89	...	4,213	3,338 0	
3	Beerbhoom	5	248	767	4,228	930	184	688	1,644	8,589	9632 12	...	1,017	69	7	...	49	1	2,043	1,630 8	
4	Midnapore	16	317	2,667	12,257	3,333	458	1,245	6,388	26,006	23,239 12	...	15,048	236	98	8	40	...	15,430	11,592 8	
5	Hooghly	9	193	1,922	5,287	1,736	469	708	5,393	15,548	14,027 8	...	1,917	93	53	...	25	...	2,088	1,569 4	
	Howrah	5	91	1,328	2,519	1,199	212	1,450	3,915	10,764	10,296 8	...	1,362	93	129	...	36	1	1,621	1,287 4	
6	24-Pergunnahs	17	245	4,712	9,524	4,597	624	7,510	11,429	38,581	36,543 4	...	11,598	249	1,131	2	23	...	13,003	9,942 4	
	Calcutta	...	69	1,100	29	999	783	29	541	3,250	25,163 8	...	24	...	34	8	...	2	68	82 4	
7	Nuddea	9	113	861	1,831	1,446	211	1,812	4,123	10,397	9,496 0	...	1,843	24	40	...	36	...	1,922	1,597 4	
8	Jessore	17	97	847	3,587	1,733	244	4,360	28,247	39,000	29,634 12	...	4,530	136	130	...	49	4	4,839	3,790 8	
9	Khulna	8	68	904	2,103	1,514	212	5,210	11,375	21,376	17,150 8	...	2,310	96	269	...	28	2	2,702	2,165 8	
10	Moorshedabad ...	6	412	676	2,880	1,051	229	...	1,440	6,064	5,647 8	...	762	29	47	...	9	1	855	709 8	
11	Dinagepore	4	60	746	3,450	638	82	60	654	5,890	5,647 8	...	1,238	25	33	...	84	1	1,381	1,153 12	
12	Rajshahye	5	68	197	338	351	91	303	1,484	2,832	3,229 6	...	285	8	71	...	7	2	373	295 12	
13	Rungpore	7	199	1,637	4,733	1,492	85	61	6,324	14,636	12,591 0	...	1,653	17	1,486	...	174	1	3,271	2,516 12	
14	Bogra	1	145	417	863	995	92	69	2,427	4,978	4,455 0	...	1,426	67	133	...	3	...	1,675	1,304 12	
15	Pubna	4	225	899	1,872	1,199	104	376	4,840	9,500	8,610 8	...	1,464	9	51	...	177	...	1,701	1,366 12	
16	Darjeeling	3	11	197	20	97	11	...	71	317	868 8	...	9	...	3	...	...	1	13	33 12	
17	Julpigoree	3	38	774	675	932	40	7	411	2,419	2,575 12	...	279	19	104	...	1	1	404	309 8	
18	Dacca	9	368	2,407	3,282	2,303	392	1,317	7,163	17,247	17,464 8	...	1,873	297	251	...	91	...	2,512	2,284 4	
19	Furreedpore	9	140	1,300	3,612	1,371	81	8,816	13,805	29,119	22,746 8	...	1,660	41	113	...	80	4	1,894	1,530 4	
20	Backergunge	14	193	2,730	6,186	3,770	175	8,234	15,950	37,266	31,170 4	...	7,097	252	781	...	127	...	8,257	6,438 0	
21	Mymensingh	13	514	3,574	4,392	2,875	325	613	13,456	26,818	25,612 12	...	3,587	99	339	...	18	...	4,044	3,146 4	
22	Tipperah	12	207	3,703	9,069	2,941	230	2,238	9,934	27,328	21,964 0	...	3,871	59	363	...	118	...	4,402	3,317 12	
23	Chittagong	11	108	3,127	9,839	2,995	497	19,027	2,810	38,313	30,731 12	...	9,594	490	1,022	...	626	5	11,737	9,201 4	
24	Noakhally	12	94	1,877	7,078	2,278	300	4,758	11,247	27,626	22,313 0	...	4,989	209	963	1	301	...	6,463	5,100 12	
	Behar.																				
25	Patna	6	88	2,610	1,418	2,640	382	107	2,626	9,914	16,162 0	...	1,310	39	82	...	6	1	1,438	1,081 4	
26	Gya	6	53	1,588	580	1,372	222	207	1,636	5,258	10,075 12	...	469	19	73	...	22	3	576	432 12	
27	Shahabad	5	79	1,487	984	4,215	232	130	2,402	9,519	12,508 0	...	1,406	33	13	...	20	3	1,475	1,106 4	
28	Mozufferpore	7	73	2,432	5,196	3,179	376	88	6,097	17,440	20,333 12	...	5,945	226	37	1	10	...	6,219	4,673 0	
29	Durbhunga	7	88	1,474	2,110	2,383	307	36	3,806	10,150	11,778 4	...	2,741	95	11	...	333	...	3,180	2,663 8	
30	Sarun	5	176	1,433	1,290	4,377	667	139	1,518	9,920	13,413 4	...	9,603	519	4	...	191	1	10,218	7,663 8	
31	Champarun	3	112	1,206	4,001	2,983	84	39	662	9,087	11,368 12	...	7,818	35	9	...	2	8	7,872	5,904 0	
32	Monghyr	8	22	1,337	1,436	2,066	195	55	5,843	9,904	10,761 0	...	1,217	48	30	...	15	...	1,310	1,050 4	
33	Bhagulpore	5	34	311	2,093	1,578	980	28	6,218	11,756	12,018 8	...	1,878	98	8	...	...	...	1,984	1,510 8	
34	Purneah	4	21	938	1,176	772	194	204	5,605	9,836	8,883 4	...	854	19	63	...	50	...	986	826 8	
35	Maldah	4	44	368	1,626	785	35	23	1,323	4,204	3,883 4	...	727	8	41	...	21	...	827	685 8	
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	6	48	162	...	417	41	135	2,389	3,192	2,944 12	638	1,106	94	30	...	2	...	1,830	1,396 0	
	Orissa.																				
37	Cuttack	4	133	1,219	3,651	709	46	25	345	6,128	5,916 0	...	576	22	73	2	18	...	691	571 4	
38	Angul	1	...	...	10	1	...	...	11	11	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39	Pooree	3	40	1,947	2,993	491	99	21	540	5,141	4,670 8	...	647	70	68	...	2	3	790	655 8	
40	Balasore	3	86	498	1,528	265	46	65	954	3,442	3,034 0	...	411	20	15	1	64	17	528	461 4	
	Chota Nagpore.																				
41	Hazaribagh	3	10	219	281	795	61	259	1,304	2,929	3,501 12	...	1,106	23	582	...	6	1	1,718	1,207 8	
42	Lohardugga	3	31	371	218	521	141	329	2,393	4,004	4,900 8	...	565	19	202	1	52	1	840	674 12	
43	Singhbhoom	4	41	71	49	8	17	77	267	267 12	...	31	9	...	...	...	40	29 4			
44	Manbhoom	5	40	412	1,340	639	51	846	2,182	5,562	5,033 0	...	2,667	5	36	...	8	3	2,716	2,044 12	
	Office of the Registrar of Companies under Act VI of 1882 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	307	5,392	60,335	1,46,368	77,555	10,378	76,390	2,18,515	5,94,933	5,90,732 8	638	1,50,007	4,238	9,171	22	3,044	71	1,47,191	1,14,227 0	

STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

Registration Offices in Bengal in the year 1889-90.

Total value of immovable property transferred.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.					Ordinary fees paid for same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 20, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
	Compulsory.	Instruments of gift of moveable property (section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property (clause *d*, section 18).	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause *f*).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause *f*.	Total of registrations in Book IV.											
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs.						Rs. A.									Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14 6	61,660 2 9
27,29,253	10	165	1,775	598	2,548	2,520 12	1	131	1	4	14	89	189	925	25,650 12	10,201 3 9	19,728 12 2
15,78,825	1	116	512	275	904	958 4	...	75	...	...	5	30	62	354	15,107 12	4,475 2 0	12,794 10 4
41,35,225	3	104	649	123	779	791 0	...	54	...	11	24	68	58	348	10,270 4	4,194 8 0	7,852 15 6
33,25,713	14	106	4,223	503	4,826	4,473 4	...	72	...	...	5	103	106	1,470	28,955 8	11,495 6 0	23,352 6 2
18,74,147	6	108	2,508	496	3,118	2,984 0	...	81	...	...	9	49	165	743	18,995 12	7,688 3 0	14,557 9 3
17,51,595	11	114	1,248	319	1,692	1,668 0	1	72	...	9	22	73	68	516	13,539 12	5,951 0 0	9,938 14 6
77,46,388	17	516	10,709	1,908	12,939	11,741 12	...	159	...	21	23	231	377	2,121	58,827 4	19,846 12 0	37,081 2 5
31,41,450	1	98	1,133	466	1,698	1,646 4	15	63	...	10	32	49	635	1,534	37,143 0	24,007 8 0	16,741 10 2
14,27,329	13	140	5,164	1,098	6,415	6,142 0	...	125	...	18	16	64	146	579	17,645 4	6,421 4 0	14,383 5 4
16,79,350	7	214	34,559	1,168	35,946	28,270 0	...	64	1	2	3	175	146	1,315	62,005 12	15,287 3 0	39,408 7 8
14,96,833	...	101	8,499	586	9,160	7,590 12	...	39	...	1	...	104	85	836	37,912 12	8,335 14 0	17,337 4 0
13,35,128	8	73	229	235	745	894 12	...	127	1	18	12	45	149	283	5,271 0	4,569 4 0	7,398 4 3
11,42,477	4	27	988	215	1,234	1,367 0	...	30	...	11	8	24	97	227	5,223 4	3,701 10 0	6,669 0 9
8,62,698	13	25	414	353	807	1,029 4	...	69	2	1	1	21	86	245	4,533 0	3,287 5 0	5,419 3 0
20,33,606	28	62	698	604	1,392	1,683 0	...	49	...	16	25	155	137	388	17,398 12	8,138 6 0	12,550 7 10
9,98,977	11	27	1,368	161	1,567	1,436 4	...	26	...	4	7	34	51	276	7,310 0	3,039 2 0	5,825 9 7
12,78,304	2	53	2,304	465	2,914	2,834 8	...	78	...	2	14	95	99	599	13,123 12	5,611 13 0	9,025 7 9
6,27,572	3	6	32	40	81	146 0	...	1	...	3	7	7	23	49	1,962 4	483 8 0	1,096 6 0
5,66,705	3	19	143	141	306	454 0	...	7	...	13	29	32	95	113	3,867 4	2,126 12 0	2,677 13 4
34,62,660	24	147	270	4,230	4,721	6,232 0	...	123	2	14	37	221	349	1,628	28,460 12	13,544 14 0	16,946 3 0
16,14,568	4	104	2,524	1,478	4,106	4,028 12	...	60	3	2	9	46	168	1,384	28,563 8	9,496 4 0	18,827 2 4
32,95,319	8	270	8,994	3,009	12,218	10,677 8	...	69	1	3	2	245	296	2,439	48,585 12	19,388 13 0	30,808 9 0
41,04,359	69	89	267	2,208	3,733	4,111 8	1	81	5	40	136	363	225	1,226	33,214 8	16,549 7 6	22,390 5 2
26,00,828	11	439	296	2,628	4,134	4,601 12	1	50	1	8	47	245	195	1,026	30,087 8	7,514 12 0	22,698 0 2
27,51,713	3	150	2,369	4,009	7,460	7,489 4	...	46	...	16	80	228	229	1,069	47,276 4	7,589 13 6	27,700 10 11
19,47,280	11	278	2,824	4,931	8,044	8,040 12	...	14	...	7	21	203	107	959	35,510 8	7,333 10 10	23,963 15 2
61,94,686	2	77	403	343	825	1,507 8	2	29	...	4	3	47	218	1,054	18,856 12	18,540 1 9	9,676 8 5
37,71,155	5	69	293	156	518	862 12	...	8	2	2	8	16	109	288	11,565 4	11,482 0 0	7,304 15 2
41,47,448	...	89	181	330	600	735 4	1	19	...	3	6	30	90	650	14,475 4	6,371 12 0	8,340 11 7
85,50,172	1	141	1,417	1,018	2,577	3,043 0	...	29	1	3	21	89	171	1,026	23,139 12	10,497 0 0	14,128 8 4
32,42,747	...	196	1,126	469	1,791	2,436 12	...	5	...	1	9	134	156	865	16,897 8	8,172 3 6	11,613 13 9
45,44,806	2	103	661	259	1,025	1,364 8	...	35	1	3	12	55	137	897	22,613 4	9,049 6 0	11,493 0 8
40,76,903	1	83	869	345	1,249	1,596 12	...	6	...	3	9	49	47	247	16,903 8	3,813 13 0	8,998 3 7
32,89,594	2	181	344	273	799	944 12	...	3	...	1	8	46	89	620	12,769 0	6,785 14 5	9,909 2 11
22,34,621	...	388	910	469	1,767	1,833 0	...	7	...	4	3	47	108	227	15,388 0	5,417 13 0	10,347 13 5
14,16,226	...	44	363	183	590	1,040 8	...	5	1	6	14	38	83	483	10,578 12	3,197 0 0	6,057 5 9
6,29,281	1	17	257	152	427	475 12	...	49	...	6	6	31	42	142	5,204 8	3,906 11 0	5,053 14 2
5,34,672	...	61	822	381	1,254	1,216 0	...	16	...	3	3	17	119	132	5,620 12	1,452 11 2	5,210 5 5
11,80,886	1	24	394	105	527	629 4	1	34	...	2	...	22	146	230	7,252 8	4,175 1 0	5,133 11 9
294	...	...	...	5	5	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	105	130	18 8	17 4 0	6 6
7,40,163	...	12	224	715	951	1,596 12	...	102	...	2	...	21	105	130	7,268 12	1,467 3 3	4,456 14 0
4,85,194	...	20	342	94	456	483 4	...	17	...	...	...	28	50	169	4,046 8	1,454 5 0	3,354 11 6
9,83,266	8	25	254	207	489	524 8	1	...	...	...	1	61	30	122	5,233 12	2,464 3 0	3,750 10 1
10,26,138	...	33	226	169	428	597 0	1	...	...	1	...	21	58	226	6,172 4	2,596 8 0	4,096 9 8
1,41,110	...	1	19	23	43	55 12	...	2	...	...	...	...	31	25	360 12	161 6 0	515 6 6
8,16,430	...	27	290	226	543	642 0	...	5	...	2	...	34	46	163	7,759 12	1,866 7 0	5,581 15 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,953 4 0	636 0 0
12,75,87,010	296	4,889	1,03,962	40,203	1,49,350	1,45,323 4	24	2,107	27	283	726	3,897	6,079	30,683	8,58,818 12	3,30,982 10 5	6,27,484 6 10

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1889.			Received during the year 1889.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs.	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,637	28	1,665	3,948	201	4,149	5,585	229	5,814
		Under-trial ...	35	5	40	814	47	861	849	52	901
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Diamond Harbour ...	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	6	...	6	183	1	184	189	1	190
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	218	3	221	227	3	230
Busseerhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	82	4	86	83	4	87
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	101	3	104	102	3	105
Baraset ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	184	9	193	191	9	200
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	171	12	183	174	12	186
Calcutta ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,152	1	1,153	1,802	56	1,858	2,954	57	3,011
		Under-trial ...	19	1	20	486	21	507	505	22	527
		Civil ...	5	...	5	135	...	135	140	...	140
	European ...	Convicts ...	29	...	29	324	7	331	353	7	360
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	61	...	61	63	...	63
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Midnapore ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	642	11	653	1,208	46	1,254	1,850	57	1,907
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	357	28	385	365	28	393
		Civil ...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10
Tumlook ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	116	4	120	117	4	121
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	84	4	88	94	4	98
Ghattal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	72	7	79	74	7	81
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	75	9	84	76	9	85
Contai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	235	24	259	236	24	260
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	200	13	213	208	13	221
Bhagulpore ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,110	35	1,145	1,335	60	1,395	2,445	95	2,540
		Under-trial ...	17	...	17	400	17	417	417	17	434
		Civil ...	...	...	...	31	...	31	31	...	31
Banka ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	245	12	257	247	12	259
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	207	12	219	215	12	227
Muddhepoorah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	141	7	148	143	7	150
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	147	8	155	148	8	156
Soopool ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	176	3	179	177	3	180
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	192	14	206	199	14	213
Buxar ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	1,055	...	1,055	976	...	976	2,031	...	2,031
Rajshahye ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	749	27	776	650	39	689	1,399	66	1,465
		Under-trial ...	8	2	10	200	17	217	208	19	227
		Civil ...	1	...	1	11	...	11	12	...	12
Nattore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	1	6	167	14	181	172	15	187
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	188	17	205	190	17	207
Nowgong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	90	2	92	96	2	98
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	81	9	90	81	9	90
Dacca ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	762	7	769	1,440	17	1,457	2,202	24	2,226
		Under-trial ...	6	1	7	89	8	97	95	9	104
		Civil ...	3	...	3	8	...	8	11	...	11
Manickgunge ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	143	3	146	145	3	148
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	89	5	94	90	5	95

PRISONS.

SUMMARY.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1889.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1889.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
3,824	188	4,012	1,761	41	1,802	1,679·48	38·20	1,717·68	1,716·76	40·47	1,757·23
824	51	875	25	1	26	37·28	2·15	39·43			
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·12			
184	1	185	5	...	5	3·31	...	3·31	14·43	...	14·43
223	3	226	4	...	4	11·12	...	11·12			
83	4	87	...	...	...	1·09	0·09	1·18	3·31	0·25	3·56
97	3	100	5	...	5	2·22	0·16	2·38			
188	7	195	3	2	5	4·65	0·12	4·77	10·12	0·66	10·78
169	12	181	5	...	5	5·47	0·54	6·01			
1,820	57	1,877	1,134	...	1,134	1,134·82	0·26	1,135·08	1,158·30	0·92	1,159·22
490	22	512	15	...	15	15·39	0·66	16·05			
130	...	130	10	...	10	8·09	...	8·09			
307	7	314	46	...	46	39·50	...	39·50	41·32	...	41·32
57	...	57	6	...	6	1·61	...	1·61			
2	...	2	1	...	1	0·21	...	0·21			
986	41	1,027	864	16	880	829·34	11·79	841·13	859·73	13·34	873·07
357	28	385	8	...	8	29·81	1·55	31·36			
10	...	10	...	...	...	0·58	...	0·58			
111	4	115	6	...	6	3·72	0·04	3·76	7·02	0·12	7·14
91	4	95	3	...	3	3·30	0·08	3·38			
74	7	81	...	...	...	2·02	0·16	2·18	5·05	0·43	5·48
74	9	83	2	...	2	3·03	0·27	3·30			
230	23	253	6	1	7	5·82	0·69	6·51	12·85	1·03	13·88
207	13	220	1	...	1	7·03	0·34	7·37			
1,468	62	1,530	977	33	1,010	1,021·25	40·56	1,061·81	1,042·21	41·82	1,084·03
402	17	419	15	...	15	19·03	1·26	20·29			
26	...	26	5	...	5	1·93	...	1·93			
241	12	253	6	...	6	4·79	0·17	4·96	13·15	0·34	13·49
211	12	223	4	...	4	8·36	0·17	8·53			
142	7	149	1	...	1	2·08	0·10	2·18	7·15	0·39	7·54
140	8	148	8	...	8	5·07	0·29	5·36			
176	3	179	1	...	1	2·92	0·07	2·99	10·11	0·25	10·36
191	13	204	8	1	9	7·19	0·18	7·37			
973	...	973	1,058	...	1,058	1,001·09	...	1,001·09	1,001·09	...	1,001·09
890	47	937	509	19	528	650·41	23·65	674·06	659·24	24·23	683·47
201	19	220	7	...	7	8·32	0·58	8·90			
10	...	10	2	...	2	0·51	...	0·51			
165	15	180	7	...	7	3·34	0·16	3·50	8·66	0·53	9·19
183	17	200	7	...	7	5·32	0·37	5·69			
94	2	96	2	...	2	3·17	0·04	3·21	6·68	0·10	6·78
80	8	88	1	1	2	3·51	0·06	3·57			
1,416	16	1,432	786	8	794	818·79	6·96	825·75	827·71	7·37	835·08
89	8	97	6	1	7	8·11	0·41	8·52			
9	...	9	2	...	2	0·81	...	0·81			
141	3	144	4	...	4	2·08	0·03	2·11	7·15	0·27	7·42
87	3	90	3	2	5	5·07	0·24	5·31			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1889.			Received during the year 1889.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Moonsheegunge ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	192	1	193	193	1	194
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	112	1	113	115	1	116
Hazaribagh ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	141	15	156	574	38	612	715	53	768
		Under-trial ...	6	1	7	324	31	355	330	32	362
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Giridhi ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	14	...	14	438	15	453	452	15	467
		Under-trial ...	1	1	2	301	21	322	302	22	324
Burdwan ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	170	12	182	764	48	812	934	60	994
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	244	21	265	256	21	277
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
Cutwa ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	101	14	115	106	14	120
		Under-trial ...	...	2	2	84	15	99	84	17	101
Raneegunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	146	12	158	147	12	159
		Under-trial ...	3	1	4	218	19	237	221	20	241
Culna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	70	2	72	71	2	73
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	61	1	62	64	1	65
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Hooghly ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	345	7	352	1,112	44	1,156	1,457	51	1,508
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	277	19	296	287	19	306
		Civil ...	2	...	2	39	...	39	41	...	41
Jehanabad ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	109	2	111	113	2	115
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	54	3	57	54	3	57
Serampore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	298	22	320	301	22	323
		Under-trial ...	15	...	15	244	18	262	259	18	277
Howrah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	420	31	451	421	31	452
		Under-trial ...	3	1	4	431	19	450	434	20	454
Oolooberiah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	12	...	12	154	7	161	166	7	1 73
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	87	10	97	95	10	1 05
Moorshedabad ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	183	7	190	908	54	962	1,091	61	1,152
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	90	12	102	96	12	108
		Civil ...	2	...	2	11	...	11	13	...	13
Kandi ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	52	4	56	52	4	56
		Under-trial ...	...	1	1	45	3	48	45	4	49
Jungypore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	99	4	103	106	4	110
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	109	8	117	110	8	118
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Dinagepore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	182	5	187	731	19	750	913	24	937
		Under-trial ...	25	...	25	691	24	715	716	24	740
		Civil ...	...	...	...	24	...	24	24	...	24
Thakurgaon ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	136	10	146	143	10	153
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	126	10	136	127	10	137
Gya ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	308	9	317	919	59	978	1,227	68	1,295
		Under-trial ...	13	1	14	476	44	520	489	45	534
		Civil ...	3	...	3	22	...	22	25	...	25
Nowada ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	13	...	13	158	6	164	171	6	177
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	152	5	157	155	5	160
Jehanabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	221	10	231	229	10	239
		Under-trial ...	23	...	23	225	6	231	248	6	254

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1889—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1889.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
190	1	191	3	...	3	4·56	...	4·56	8·93	0·07	9·00
110	1	111	5	...	5	4·37	0·07	4·44			
545	48	593	170	5	175	195·11	10·15	205·26	209·11	10·58	219·69
321	32	353	9	...	9	13·57	0·43	14·00			
...	...	...	1	...	1	0·43	...	0·43			
447	15	462	5	...	5	5·88	0·28	6·16	11·94	0·96	12·90
301	22	323	1	...	1	6·06	0·68	6·74			
736	40	776	198	20	218	182·93	10·23	193·16	194·51	11·89	206·40
244	20	264	12	1	13	11·31	1·66	12·97			
6	...	6	...	...	...	0·27	...	0·27			
96	14	110	10	...	10	2·25	0·19	2·44	6·01	0·96	6·97
78	17	95	6	...	6	3·76	0·77	4·53			
141	12	153	6	...	6	3·02	0·20	3·22	11·51	1·05	12·56
216	20	236	5	...	5	8·49	0·85	9·34			
71	2	73	...	...	...	0·95	0·02	0·97	3·69	0·08	3·77
63	1	64	1	...	1	2·72	0·06	2·78			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·02			
1,159	41	1,200	298	10	308	362·20	6·23	368·43	381·99	6·85	388·84
267	18	285	20	1	21	17·58	0·62	18·20			
38	...	38	3	...	3	2·21	...	2·21			
112	2	114	1	...	1	2·69	0·03	2·72	5·50	0·11	5·61
52	3	55	2	...	2	2·81	0·08	2·89			
296	22	318	5	...	5	4·37	0·34	4·71	12·71	0·96	13·67
250	18	268	9	...	9	8·34	0·62	8·96			
415	31	446	6	...	6	5·65	0·17	5·82	17·84	0·34	18·18
414	20	434	20	...	20	12·19	0·17	12·36			
164	7	171	2	...	2	2·45	0·10	2·55	6·13	0·35	6·48
94	9	103	1	1	2	3·68	0·25	3·93			
850	49	899	241	12	253	227·43	10·11	237·54	233·08	10·57	243·65
96	12	108	...	...	...	5·17	0·46	5·63			
12	...	12	1	...	1	0·48	...	0·48			
52	4	56	...	...	...	0·77	0·07	0·84	2·62	0·35	2·97
42	4	46	3	...	3	1·85	0·28	2·13			
108	3	109	...	1	1	1·01	0·05	1·06	4·39	0·44	4·83
105	8	113	5	...	5	3·35	0·39	3·74			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·03			
676	20	696	237	4	241	220·54	4·62	225·16	269·28	5·65	274·93
693	24	717	23	...	23	47·42	1·03	48·45			
21	...	21	3	...	3	1·32	...	1·32			
136	10	146	7	...	7	5·31	0·28	5·59	9·69	0·43	10·12
126	9	135	1	1	2	4·38	0·15	4·53			
998	59	1,057	229	9	238	264·85	10·05	274·90	286·40	13·30	299·70
468	45	513	21	...	21	20·11	3·25	23·36			
21	...	21	4	...	4	1·44	...	1·44			
165	6	171	6	...	2	2·88	0·10	2·98	7·93	0·35	7·68
153	5	158	2	...	6	4·45	0·25	4·70			
226	10	236	3	...	3	3·87	0·11	3·98	12·99	0·31	13·30
248	6	254	...	...	...	9·12	0·20	9·32			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1889.			Received during the year 1889.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Aurungabad ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	199	8	207	208	8	216
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	178	6	184	180	6	186
Bankoora ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	21	2	23	207	7	214	228	9	237
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	130	4	134	133	4	137
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
Bishenpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	55	...	55	57	...	57
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	73	1	74	74	1	75
Beerbhoom ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	18	3	21	233	13	246	251	16	267
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	175	22	197	184	22	206
		Civil ...	2	...	2	7	...	7	9	...	9
Rampore Hât ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	141	10	151	141	10	151
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	149	13	162	152	13	165
Nuddea ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	112	8	120	576	38	614	688	46	734
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	152	17	169	156	17	173
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Meherpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	46	5	51	47	5	52
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	46	5	51	47	5	52
Kooshtea ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	202	16	218	203	16	219
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	148	4	152	154	4	158
Chooadanga ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	113	8	121	116	8	124
		Under-trial ...	2	1	3	105	6	111	107	7	114
Ranaghat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	130	10	140	133	10	143
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	94	9	103	96	9	105
Jessore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	182	4	186	1,054	18	1,072	1,236	22	1,258
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	263	8	271	273	8	281
		Civil ...	3	...	3	12	...	12	15	...	15
Narail ...	Subsidary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	97	...	97	97	...	97
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	57	3	60	59	3	62
Jhenidah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	134	1	135	136	1	137
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	79	3	82	79	3	82
Magoorah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	93	2	95	101	2	103
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	44	1	45	45	1	46
Bongong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	122	5	127	122	5	127
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	116	8	124	116	8	124
Rungpore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	230	5	235	597	17	614	827	22	849
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	300	14	314	308	14	322
		Civil ...	3	...	3	45	...	45	48	...	48
Gaibanda ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	148	4	152	155	4	159
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	112	2	114	116	2	118
Nilphamaree ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	117	1	118	123	1	124
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	150	2	152	152	2	154
Kurigaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	84	5	89	89	5	94
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	106	6	112	112	6	118
Bogra ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	29	...	29	364	14	378	393	14	407
		Under-trial ...	11	3	14	260	15	275	271	18	289
		Civil ...	1	...	1	23	1	24	24	1	25

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1889—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1889.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
205	8	213	3	...	3	4·40	0·15	4·55	10·15	0·39	10·54
175	6	181	5	...	5	5·75	0·24	5·99			
175	7	182	53	2	55	39 45	2·87	42·32			
125	4	129	8	...	8	7·49	0·19	7·68	47·17	3·06	50·23
6	...	6	...	...	...	0·23	...	0·23			
57	...	57	...	...	...	0·80	...	0·80	3·77	0·02	3·79
68	1	69	6	...	6	2 97	0·02	2·99			
212	14	226	39	2	41	29·05	3·88	32·93			
172	22	194	12	...	12	6·23	0·65	6·88	35·85	4·53	40·38
9	...	9	...	...	...	0·57	...	0·57			
141	10	151	...	...	...	3·47	0·21	3·68	7·69	0·46	8·15
147	13	160	5	...	5	4·22	0 25	4·47			
546	32	578	142	14	156	149·33	9 88	159·21			
156	17	173	...	...	...	6·90	0·41	7·31	156·50	10·29	166·79
3	...	3	...	...	...	0·27	...	0·27			
47	5	52	...	...	...	0·75	0·08	0·83	2·18	0·14	2·32
47	5	52	...	...	...	1·43	0·06	1·49			
192	15	207	11	1	12	2·90	0·09	2·99	6·48	0·11	6·59
147	4	151	7	...	7	3·58	0·02	3·60			
115	8	123	1	...	1	1·32	0·12	1·44	5·02	0·40	5·42
104	7	111	3	...	3	3·70	0·28	3·98			
130	10	140	3	...	3	1·88	0·10	1·98	4·18	0·40	4·58
95	9	104	1	...	1	2·30	0·30	2·60			
972	18	990	264	4	268	244·80	5·69	250·49	260·50	6·44	266·94
256	7	263	17	1	18	15·02	0·75	15·77			
13	...	13	2	...	2	0·68	...	0·68			
92	...	92	5	...	5	1·28	...	1·28	3·73	0·01	3·74
56	3	59	3	...	3	2·45	0·01	2·46			
130	1	131	6	...	6	1·71	0·01	1·72	6·10	0·02	6·12
79	3	82	...	...	...	4·39	0·01	4·40			
96	1	97	5	1	6	1·89	0·01	1·90	3·35	0·01	3·36
45	1	46	...	...	...	1·46	...	1·46			
119	5	124	3	...	3	1·29	0·03	1·32	4·94	0·09	5·03
112	8	120	4	...	4	3·65	0·06	3·71			
570	13	583	257	9	266	232·15	3·86	236·01	254·34	4·60	258·94
284	14	298	24	...	24	19·04	0·74	19·78			
43	...	43	5	...	5	3·15	...	3·15			
147	3	150	8	1	9	5·95	0·14	6·09	9·86	0·27	10·13
114	2	116	2	...	2	3·91	0·13	4·04			
120	1	121	3	...	3	3·72	0·01	3·73	8·13	0·04	8·17
147	2	149	5	...	5	4·41	0·03	4·44			
89	5	94	...	...	...	2·62	0·11	2·73	8·26	0·35	8·61
110	6	116	2	...	2	5·64	0·24	5·88			
321	13	334	72	1	73	37·88	1·69	39·57	51·12	2 56	53 68
268	17	285	3	1	4	11·83	0·82	12·65			
22	1	23	2	...	2	1·41	0·05	1·46			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1889.			Received during the year 1889.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Furreedpore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	233	2	235	953	15	968	1,186	17	1,203
		Under-trial ...	26	...	26	402	14	416	428	14	442
		Civil ...	1	...	1	7	...	7	8	...	8
Goalundo ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	141	4	145	141	4	145
		Under-trial ...	10	1	11	216	12	228	226	13	239
Madareepore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	17	...	17	333	1	334	350	1	351
		Under-trial ...	22	1	23	205	2	207	227	3	230
Backergunge ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	225	5	230	1,153	9	1,162	1,378	14	1,392
		Under-trial ...	23	1	24	327	5	332	350	6	356
		Civil ...	1	...	1	22	...	22	23	...	23
Perozepore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	206	2	208	214	2	216
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	259	1	260	271	1	272
Patoakhally ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	238	1	239	245	1	246
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	175	1	176	175	1	176
Bhola ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	48	...	48	144	...	144	192	...	192
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	71	...	71	71	...	71
Mymensingh ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	317	5	322	1,226	25	1,251	1,543	30	1,573
		Under-trial ...	46	1	47	439	11	450	485	12	497
		Civil ...	1	...	1	26	...	26	27	...	27
Attia ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	182	6	188	186	6	192
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	95	5	100	98	5	103
Jamalpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	220	4	224	225	4	229
		Under-trial ...	15	...	15	204	6	210	219	6	225
Kishoregunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	236	3	239	242	3	245
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	149	4	153	151	4	155
Netrokona ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	207	2	209	212	2	214
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	137	4	141	142	4	146
Chittagong ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	102	2	104	545	19	564	647	21	668
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	434	22	456	445	22	467
		Civil ...	2	...	2	15	...	15	17	...	17
Cox's Bazar ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	119	2	121	120	2	122
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	67	2	69	71	2	73
Noakhally ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	60	1	61	328	2	330	388	3	391
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	229	4	233	231	4	235
		Civil ...	3	...	3	55	...	55	58	...	58
Fenny ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	57	...	57	57	...	57
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	67	1	68	68	1	69
Patna	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	154	19	173	1,146	40	1,186	1,300	59	1,359
		Under-trial ...	20	...	20	484	23	507	504	23	527
		Civil ...	2	...	2	19	...	19	21	...	21
Barrh ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	190	5	195	190	5	195
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	204	4	208	211	4	215
Behar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	258	8	266	259	8	267
		Under-trial ...	32	...	32	289	11	300	321	11	332
Shahabad ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	126	12	138	646	45	691	772	57	829
		Under-trial ...	20	...	20	310	23	333	330	23	353
		Civil ...	1	...	1	37	...	37	38	...	38

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1889—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1889.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
960	11	971	226	6	232	229·50	3·69	233·19	271·31	4·64	275·95
414	14	428	14	...	14	41·00	0·95	41·95			
8	...	8	...	...	...	0·81	...	0·81			
140	4	144	1	...	1	2·78	0·05	2·83	12·79	0·44	13·23
223	12	235	3	1	4	10·01	0·39	10·40			
330	1	331	20	...	20	8·66	0·03	8·69	19·86	0·09	19·95
223	3	226	4	...	4	11·20	0·06	11·26			
1,035	11	1,046	343	3	346	292·86	5·27	298·13	315·78	5·46	321·24
342	6	348	8	...	8	21·03	0·19	21·22			
23	...	23	...	...	...	1·89	...	1·89			
210	2	212	4	...	4	5·77	0·01	5·78	16·95	0·02	16·97
263	1	264	8	...	8	11·18	0·01	11·19			
233	1	234	12	...	12	5·24	...	5·24	11·43	0·07	11·50
173	1	174	2	...	2	6·19	0·07	6·26			
190	...	190	2	...	2	15·37	...	15·37	18·31	...	18·31
67	...	67	4	...	4	2·94	...	2·94			
1,220	23	1,243	323	7	330	296·97	6·94	303·91	334·60	8·03	342·63
452	11	463	33	1	34	35·73	1·09	36·82			
25	...	25	2	...	2	1·90	...	1·90			
183	6	189	3	...	3	6·21	0·22	6·43	8·86	0·35	9·21
95	4	99	3	1	4	2·65	0·13	2·78			
221	4	225	4	...	4	8·56	0·09	8·65	17·62	0·48	18·10
214	6	220	5	...	5	9·06	0·39	9·45			
231	3	234	11	...	11	8·19	0·02	8·21	15·10	0·10	15·20
151	4	155	...	...	...	6·91	0·08	6·99			
195	2	197	17	...	17	6·02	0·04	6·06	12·62	0·25	12·87
140	4	144	2	...	2	6·60	0·21	6·81			
488	20	508	159	1	160	146·09	2·86	148·95	170·89	4·21	175·10
428	22	450	17	...	17	23·35	1·35	24·70			
15	...	15	2	...	2	1·45	...	1·45			
118	2	120	2	...	2	2·78	0·10	2·88	4·68	0·21	4·89
71	2	73	...	...	...	1·90	0·11	2·01			
325	3	328	63	...	63	47·11	0·28	47·39	63·62	0·36	63·98
221	4	225	10	...	10	12·56	0·08	12·64			
49	...	49	9	...	9	3·95	...	3·95			
57	...	57	...	...	...	0·77	...	0·77	4·37	0·03	4·40
64	1	65	4	...	4	3·60	0·03	3·63			
1,068	42	1,110	232	17	249	218·22	12·12	230·34	247·28	13·55	260·83
475	23	498	29	...	29	27·85	1·43	29·28			
18	...	18	3	...	3	1·21	...	1·21			
190	5	195	...	...	...	2·85	0·09	2·94	8·09	0·17	8·26
211	4	215	...	...	...	5·24	0·08	5·32			
254	7	261	5	1	6	3·95	0·09	4·04	18·90	0·79	19·69
313	10	323	8	1	9	14·95	0·70	15·65			
645	50	695	127	7	134	135·92	14·00	149·92	153·58	14·92	68·50
317	21	338	13	2	15	15·30	0·92	16·22			
33	...	33	5	...	5	2·36	...	2·36			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1889.			Received during the year 1889.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Saseeram ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	157	15	172	164	15	179
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	207	18	225	209	18	227
Buxar	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	112	13	125	113	13	126
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	273	12	285	278	12	290
Bhubooah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	2	3	168	8	176	169	10	179
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	129	5	134	139	5	144
Mozufferpore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	163	19	182	829	58	887	992	77	1,069
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	399	39	438	405	39	444
		Civil ...	1	...	1	9	...	9	10	...	10
Hajeepore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	203	12	215	204	12	216
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	154	16	170	156	16	172
Seetamurhee ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	1	8	343	25	368	350	26	376
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	298	21	319	303	21	324
Sarun	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	191	8	199	919	47	966	1,110	55	1,165
		Under-trial ...	16	3	19	438	26	464	454	29	483
		Civil ...	...	...	...	25	...	25	25	...	25
Sewan	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	196	14	210	202	14	216
		Under-trial ...	12	1	13	177	15	192	189	16	205
Gopalgunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	204	19	223	204	19	223
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	164	14	178	172	14	186
Chumparun ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	161	13	174	859	63	922	1,020	76	1,096
		Under-trial ...	6	1	7	624	45	669	630	46	676
		Civil ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	5	...	5
Bettiah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	391	33	424	392	33	425
		Under-trial ...	9	1	10	451	35	486	460	36	496
Monghyr ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	312	12	324	1,444	42	1,486	1,756	54	1,810
		Under-trial ...	24	1	25	547	30	577	571	31	602
		Civil ...	...	...	...	35	...	35	35	...	35
Jamooee ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	313	11	324	321	11	332
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	265	16	281	275	16	291
Begoosarai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	1	6	342	15	357	347	16	363
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	209	17	226	221	17	238
Purneah ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	47	3	50	324	17	341	371	20	391
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	334	10	344	346	10	356
		Civil ...	1	...	1	11	...	11	12	...	12
Kissengunge ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	12	...	12	146	7	153	158	7	165
		Under-trial ...	20	...	20	290	7	297	310	7	317
Arrareah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	106	7	113	106	7	113
		Under-trial ...	16	1	17	144	5	149	160	6	166
Cuttack ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	205	7	212	1,029	55	1,084	1,234	62	1,296
		Under-trial ...	43	2	45	428	25	453	471	27	498
		Civil ...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9
Jajpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	123	6	129	123	6	129
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	134	5	139	139	5	144
Kendrapara ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	120	3	123	125	3	128
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	85	4	89	87	4	91

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1889—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1889.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
158	14	172	6	1	7	5·02	0·31	5·33	16·05	0·87	16·92
199	16	215	10	2	12	11·03	0·56	11·59			
111	13	124	2	...	2	0·10	0·12	0·22	12·13	0·55	12·68
272	12	284	6	...	6	12·03	0·43	12·46			
168	10	158	1	...	1	3·90	0·19	4·09	7·98	0·29	8·27
136	5	141	3	...	3	4·08	0·10	4·18			
783	63	846	209	14	223	226·67	17·77	244·44	243·57	19·35	262·92
371	38	409	34	1	35	16·49	1·58	18·07			
8	...	8	2	...	2	0·41	...	0·41			
202	12	214	2	...	2	2·48	0·19	2·67	7·82	0·67	8·49
155	16	171	1	...	1	2·34	0·48	5·82			
342	25	367	8	1	9	3·76	0·31	4·07	12·73	0·88	13·61
294	21	315	9	...	9	8·97	0·57	9·54			
919	44	963	191	11	202	207·83	12·00	219·83	230·48	13·12	243·60
434	26	460	20	3	23	21·18	1·12	22·30			
20	...	20	5	...	5	1·47	...	1·47			
195	14	209	7	...	7	3·54	0·23	3·77	9·37	0·63	10·00
183	16	199	6	...	6	5·83	0·40	6·23			
204	18	222	...	1	1	2·83	0·38	3·21	8·00	0·81	8·81
171	14	185	1	...	1	5·17	0·43	5·60			
790	60	850	230	16	246	203·90	12·73	216·63	235·04	14·87	249·91
602	31	633	28	15	43	30·48	2·14	32·62			
4	...	4	1	...	1	0·66	...	0·66			
381	32	413	11	1	12	5·85	0·45	6·30	20·60	1·17	21·77
446	36	482	14	...	14	14·75	0·72	15·47			
1,508	41	1,549	248	13	261	270·09	8·74	278·83	295·48	11·00	306·48
555	29	584	16	2	18	23·04	2·26	25·30			
32	...	32	3	...	3	2·35	...	2·35			
306	9	315	15	2	17	6·03	0·17	6·20	17·69	0·90	18·59
269	16	285	6	...	6	11·66	0·73	12·39			
342	16	358	5	...	5	6·72	0·21	6·93	13·56	0·73	14·29
217	17	234	4	...	4	6·84	0·52	7·36			
256	17	273	115	3	118	74·83	3·78	78·61	98·88	4·2	103·14
331	8	339	15	2	17	23·48	0·48	23·96			
12	...	12	...	...	...	0·57	...	0·57			
156	7	163	2	...	2	6·51	0·18	6·69	24·14	0·51	24·65
301	7	308	9	...	9	17·63	0·33	17·96			
105	7	112	1	...	1	4·23	0·34	4·57	12·98	0·50	13·48
160	6	166	...	...	...	8·75	0·16	8·91			
1,013	52	1,065	221	10	231	238·61	9·93	248·54	259·63	11·68	271·31
439	26	465	32	1	33	20·56	1·75	22·31			
5	...	5	4	...	4	0·46	...	0·46			
119	6	125	4	...	4	3·02	0·13	3·15	8·55	0·23	8·78
126	5	131	13	...	13	5·53	0·10	5·63			
122	3	125	3	...	3	3·19	0·05	3·24	4·86	0·13	4·99
87	4	91	...	...	...	1·67	0·08	1·75			

C.—GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1889.			Received during the year 1889.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Angul ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	211	10	221	219	10	229
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	241	7	248	247	7	254
Khond Mehal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	15	...	15	114	12	126	129	12	141
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	85	4	89	85	4	89
Maldah ...	Intermediate Jail ...	Convicts ...	44	2	46	341	4	345	385	6	391
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	361	4	365	372	4	376
		Civil ...	4	...	4	27	...	27	31	...	31
Pubna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	52	2	54	195	9	204	247	11	258
		Under-trial ...	12	1	13	150	9	159	162	10	172
		Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7
Serajgunge ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	164	4	168	167	4	171
		Under-trial ...	13	...	13	226	7	233	239	7	246
Darjeeling ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	70	4	74	166	13	179	236	17	253
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	137	9	146	137	9	146
		Civil ...	1	...	1	5	...	5	6	...	6
Silligoree ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	46	1	47	46	1	47
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	71	2	73	83	2	85
Kurseong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	41	2	43	41	2	43
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	57	4	61	57	4	61
Julpigoree ...	Intermediate Jail ...	Convicts ...	42	2	44	401	19	420	443	21	464
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	392	26	418	399	26	425
		Civil ...	2	...	2	12	1	13	14	1	15
Alipore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	48	4	52	48	4	52
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	77	...	77	77	...	77
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Tipperah ...	Intermediate Jail ...	Convicts ...	52	2	54	515	9	524	567	11	578
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	199	7	206	213	7	220
		Civil ...	1	...	1	9	...	9	10	...	10
Brahmunbariah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	27	...	27	370	4	374	397	4	401
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	88	2	90	93	2	95
Chandpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	157	...	157	159	...	159
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	121	2	123	124	2	126
Durbhunga ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	143	8	151	844	51	895	987	59	1,046
		Under-trial ...	15	...	15	302	22	324	317	22	339
		Civil ...	1	...	1	10	...	10	11	...	11
Madhoobunnee ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	321	30	351	324	30	354
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	300	21	321	303	21	324
Tajpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	294	16	310	297	16	313
		Under-trial ...	5	2	7	215	15	230	220	17	237
Booree ...	Intermediate Jail ...	Convicts ...	23	2	25	492	21	513	515	23	538
		Under-trial ...	10	1	11	272	10	282	282	11	293
		Civil ...	...	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	16
Khordah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	337	13	350	338	13	351
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	326	13	339	332	13	345
		Civil ...	...	...	...	28	...	28	28	...	28
Balasore ...	Intermediate Jail ...	Convicts ...	38	6	44	553	23	576	591	29	620
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	297	11	308	302	11	313
		Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1889—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1889.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
212	10	222	7	...	7	14·84	0·20	15·04	23·93	0·24	24·17
245	7	252	2	...	2	9·09	0·04	9·13			
128	12	140	1	...	1	10·31	0·39	10·70	11·79	0·41	12·20
85	4	89	...	...	...	1·48	0·02	1·50			
346	6	352	39	...	39	40·09	0·51	40·60	56·44	0·57	57·01
359	4	363	13	...	13	13·90	0·06	13·96			
27	...	27	4	...	4	2·45	...	2·45			
199	8	207	48	3	51	36·53	2·46	38·99	43·62	3·09	46·71
150	9	159	12	1	13	6·64	0·63	7·27			
6	...	6	1	...	1	0·45	...	0·45			
154	4	158	13	...	13	7·27	0·04	7·31	23·97	0·13	24·10
236	4	240	3	3	6	16·70	0·09	16·79			
163	14	177	73	3	76	73·80	4·25	78·05	79·38	4·37	83·75
131	9	140	6	...	6	5·42	0 12	5·54			
6	...	6	...	...	...	0·16	...	0·16			
46	1	47	...	...	...	0·82	0·01	0·83	5·16	0·02	5·18
82	2	84	1	...	1	4·34	0·01	4·35			
41	2	43	...	...	...	0·60	0·02	0·62	2·39	0·05	2·44
56	4	60	1	...	1	1·79	0·03	1·82			
374	17	391	69	4	73	51·56	4·16	55·72	74·37	4·70	79·07
383	26	409	16	...	16	22·28	0·50	22·78			
12	1	13	2	...	2	0·53	0·04	0·57			
48	4	52	...	...	...	1·11	0·30	1·41	3·48	0·30	3·78
77	...	77	...	...	...	2·29	...	2·29			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·08			
506	6	512	61	5	66	67·79	3·44	71·23	83·42	3·80	87·22
202	6	208	11	1	12	14·81	0·36	15·17			
10	...	10	...	...	...	0·82	...	0·82			
388	4	392	9	...	9	13·88	0·07	13·95	17·86	0·10	17·96
90	2	92	3	...	3	3·98	0·03	4·01			
152	...	152	7	...	7	7·80	...	7·80	16·29	0·01	16·30
120	2	122	4	...	4	8·49	0·01	8·50			
764	44	808	223	15	238	213·32	10·38	223·70	229·24	10·98	240·22
314	22	336	3	...	3	14·06	0·60	14·66			
10	...	10	1	...	1	1·86	...	1·86			
321	30	351	3	...	3	4·42	0·39	4·81	11·85	0·91	12·76
301	21	322	2	...	2	7·43	0·52	7·95			
295	16	311	2	...	2	3·30	0·13	3·43	9·89	0·49	10·38
214	17	231	6	...	6	6·59	0·36	6·95			
461	20	481	54	3	57	61·09	3·32	64·41	71·18	3·92	75·10
278	11	289	4	...	4	8·84	0·60	9·44			
13	...	13	3	...	3	1·25	...	1·25			
334	13	347	4	...	4	5·99	0·35	6·34	12·66	0·59	13·25
327	13	340	5	...	5	6·08	0·24	6·32			
28	...	28	...	...	...	0·59	...	0·59			
517	26	543	74	3	77	79·00	4·27	83·27	97·62	5·02	102·64
293	10	303	9	1	10	18·10	0·75	18·85			
5	...	5	...	...	...	0·52	...	0·52			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1889.			Received during the year 1889.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Bhuddruck ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	145	7	152	145	7	152
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	138	5	143	138	5	143
Lohardugga ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	91	2	93	599	38	637	690	40	730
		Under-trial ...	17	...	17	719	47	766	736	47	783
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Palamow ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	12	4	16	239	17	256	251	21	272
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	246	17	263	253	17	270
Singbhoom ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	46	...	46	317	52	369	363	52	415
		Under-trial ...	15	...	15	349	45	394	364	45	409
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
Manbhoom ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	101	3	104	644	21	665	745	24	769
		Under-trial ...	18	1	19	553	19	572	571	20	591
		Civil ...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12
Govindpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	53	5	58	53	5	58
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	101	4	105	101	4	105
Khoolna ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	19	2	21	258	8	266	277	10	287
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	199	8	207	206	8	214
		Civil ...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10
Satkhira ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	165	1	166	171	1	172
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	201	7	208	209	7	216
Bagirhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	8	203	4	207	206	4	210
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	119	6	125	131	6	137
Nya Doomka, Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	206	21	227	210	21	231
		Under-trial ...	15	2	17	189	18	207	204	20	224
Godda ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	2	6	271	16	287	275	18	293
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	165	5	170	168	5	173
	Total of Central and District Jails.	Convicts ...	11,482	299	11,781	31,276	1,281	32,557	42,758	1,580	44,338
		Under-trial ...	462	20	482	11,214	669	11,883	11,676	689	12,365
		Civil ...	34	...	34	587	1	588	621	1	622
		Total ...	11,978	319	12,297	43,077	1,951	45,028	55,055	2,270	57,325
	Total of Intermediate Jails.	Convicts ...	604	34	638	5,411	236	5,647	6,015	270	6,285
		Under-trial ...	143	6	149	4,146	211	4,357	4,289	217	4,506
		Civil ...	14	...	14	204	2	206	218	2	220
		Total ...	761	40	801	9,761	449	10,210	10,522	489	11,011
	Total of all Jails ...	Convicts ...	12,086*	333	12,419	36,687	1,517	38,204	48,773	1,850	50,623
		Under-trial ...	605	26	631	15,360	880	16,240	15,965	906	16,871
		Civil ...	48	...	48	791	3	794	839	3	842
		Total ...	12,739	359	13,098	52,838	2,400	55,238	65,577	2,759	68,336
	Total of Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	395	7	402	14,710	681	15,391	15,105	688	15,793
		Under-trial ...	469	16	485	13,297	682	13,979	13,766	698	14,464
		Civil ...	...	...	...	31	...	31	31	...	31
		Total ...	864	23	887	28,038	1,363	29,401	28,902	1,386	30,288
	Grand Total ...	Convicts ...	12,481	340	12,821	51,397	2,198	53,595	63,878	2,538	66,416
		Under-trial ...	1,074	42	1,116	28,657	1,562	30,219	29,731	1,604	31,335
		Civil ...	48	...	48	822	3	825	870	3	873
		Total ...	13,603	382	13,985	80,876	3,763	84,639	94,479	4,145	98,624

* Owing to the conversion of the Palamow Subsidiary Jail into an Intermediate one from 1st January 1889, the 16 convicts

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*concluded.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1889—concluded.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1889.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
145	7	152	...	...	...	2·78	0·08	2·86	5·07	0·19	5·26
138	5	143	...	...	...	2·29	0·11	2·40			
464	32	496	226	8	234	118·12	4·88	123·00			
679	42	721	57	5	62	39·76	1·99	41·75	157·94	6·87	164·81
3	...	3	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·06			
214	21	235	37	...	37	25·95	3·28	29·23	32·05	3·53	35·58
251	17	268	2	...	2	6·10	0·25	6·35			
314	45	359	49	7	56	46·55	4·59	51·14			
332	40	372	32	5	37	12·93	1·06	13·99	59·59	5·65	65·24
4	...	4	...	...	...	0·11	...	0·11			
633	22	655	112	2	114	85·66	5·14	90·80			
557	20	577	14	...	14	23·31	0·57	23·88	109·61	5·71	115·32
11	...	11	1	...	1	0·64	...	0·64			
52	5	57	1	...	1	1·09	0·10	1·19	5·24	0·22	5·46
99	3	102	2	1	3	4·15	0·12	4·27			
251	7	258	26	3	29	20·23	2·19	22·42			
197	6	203	9	2	11	14·15	0·44	14·59	35·01	2·63	37·64
8	...	8	2	...	2	0·63	...	0·63			
168	1	169	3	...	3	4·49	0·01	4·50	12·52	0·29	12·81
207	7	214	2	...	2	8·03	0·28	8·31			
201	4	205	5	...	5	4·86	0·04	4·90	10·85	0·50	11·35
124	6	130	7	...	7	5·99	0·46	6·45			
201	21	222	6	...	6	4·85	0·61	5·46	10·76	1·33	12·09
196	20	216	8	...	8	5·91	0·72	6·63			
252	17	269	23	1	24	5·82	0·30	6·12	12·50	0·48	12·98
165	4	169	3	1	4	6·68	0·18	6·86			
30,556	1,245	31,801	12,202	335	12,537	12,125·92	317·80	12,443·72			
11,158	654	11,812	518	35	553	610·92	38·45	644·37	12,776·27	351·37	13,127·64
554	1	555	67	...	67	39·43	0·12	39·55			
42,268	1,900	44,168	12,787	370	13,157	12,776·27	351·37	13,127·64	...	...	...
5,104	232	5,336	911	38	949	742·77	45·86	788·63			
4,119	204	4,323	170	13	183	202·65	7·44	210·09	959·55	53·39	1,012·94
194	2	196	24	...	24	14·13	0·09	14·22			
9,417	438	9,855	1,105	51	1,156	959·55	53·39	1,012·94	...	...	...
35,660	1,477	37,137	13,113	373	13,486	12,863·69	363·66	13,232·35			
15,277	858	16,135	688	48	736	813·57	40·89	854·46	13,735·82	404·76	14,140·58
748	3	751	91	...	91	53·56	0·21	53·77			
51,685	2,338	54,023	13,892	421	14,313	13,735·82	404·76	14,140·58	...	...	...
14,730	673	15,403	375	15	390	347·19	11·71	358·90			
13,437	682	14,119	329	16	345	505·14	20·26	525·40	853·05	31·97	885·02
31	...	31	...	...	...	0·72	...	0·72			
28,198	1,355	29,553	704	31	735	853·05	31·97	885·02	...	...	...
50,390	2,150	52,540	13,488	388	13,876	13,215·88	375·37	13,591·25			
28,714	1,540	30,254	1,017	64	1,081	1,319·71	61·15	1,379·86	14,588·87	436·73	15,025·60
779	3	782	91	...	91	54·28	0·21	54·49			
79,883	3,693	83,576	14,596	452	15,048	14,588·87	436·73	15,025·60	...	...	...

(12 males and 4 females) who remained on the 31st December 1888 have been included with the figures of the Intermediate Jails.

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Number and Disposal of the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1889.

1	2		3		4		5										6			7			
	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.										Grand Total.			Transferred to other jails.			
							A.						B.							A.		B.	
							To undergo sentence.						In transit for transportation or to other jails.							To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, etc.	
							From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	12,481	340	32,039	1,503	44,520	1,843	6,409	216	10,981	430	203	...	197	15.	1,568	34	63,878	2,538	66,416	17,136	627	973	9

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only)—*concluded.*

8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.										Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.		Daily average number.		
A.		B.		C.		D.																		
On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		By order of Government.																		
						a.		*b.*																
						On account of sickness.		On other grounds.																
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1,907	35	27,391	1,363	1,534	41	31	6	2	...	782	47	8	1	4	...	16	1	606	20	13,488	388	13,215·88	37·537	13,591·25

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. II—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Religion, Age, and Previous Occupation of the CONVICTS *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1889.

1	2														3							
	RELIGION.														AGE.							
	A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
	Christians.						Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.	
	a.		b.		c.																	
	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	249	3	86	4	65	8	11,254	385	19,419	1,026	116	4	850	73	397	37	23,456	1,039	7,218	380	968	47

STATEMENT No. II—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only)—*concluded.*

	4											5		
	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.											Total.		
	Males.							Females.						
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.			
	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, etc., etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total ...	1,098	883	2,621	18,342	1,092	609	7,394	639	36	689	139	32,039	1,503	33,542

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. III.—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the CONVICTS *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1889, *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2																				3		
	NUMBERS ACCORDING TO THE LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																						
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		TOTAL.		
	Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																	A. For life.		B. For a term.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total of admissions ...	12,136	791	7,625	338	5,245	186	3,453	101	1,954	43	1,111	25	283	5	4	...	136	10	62	3	30	1	32,039	1,503	33,542
Total remaining on the 31st December 1889 ...	639	34	1,276	46	1,928	95	2,420	73	2,568	65	2,455	47	1,381	15	127	2	440	7	247	4	7	...	13,488	388	13,876

STATEMENT No. IV—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the CONVICTS *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1889 *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5						
	Number admitted during the year.			NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.									Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.			JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 399 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).						
				A. Once.		B. Twice.		C. More than twice.		D. Total.						A. Number admitted during the year.			B. Number previously convicted.			
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Total ...	32,039	1,503	33,542	2,557	65	577	7	348	7	3,482	79	3,561	10·86	5·25	10·61	397	37	434	27	...	27	

STATEMENT No. V—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Escapes and Recaptures of CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1889.

1	2	3			4			5			6			
	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1888 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.			RECAPTURED DURING THE YEAR.			REMAINED UNCAPTURED.			UNEXPIRED PORTION OF SENTENCE OF THOSE WHO ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.			
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	D.
		From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one year and under seven years.	Above seven years.	Remaining portion of life.
Total ...	90	6	5	11	4	7	11	86	4	90	7	4	...	...

STATEMENT No. VI—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Offences committed by the CONVICTS, *and the Punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1889.

1	2		3		4									5												6	7
					BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.									PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.													
	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		Total offences.			A.	B. By jail officers.										C.	Ratio of column 5c to column 2.	Ratio of column 5d to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
														By criminal courts.	a. Solitary confinement.		b. Reduced diet.		c. Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		d. Corporal punishment.	e. Other punishments.			Total punishments.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M. F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
Total ...	13,215·88	375·37	35	4	2,222	25	12,582	269	9,677	293	24,516	591	25,107	37 3	1,201	75	538	25	315	3	272	22,157	484	25,110	184·75	1·12

STATEMENT No. VII—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the state of Education of the CONVICTS *imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal for the year* 1889.

1	2		3						4		5		6		7						8					
	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 2 there were—						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		Of those in column 6 there were when they entered Jail—						Of those in column 6 there were when they left Jail—					
			Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total	32,039	1,503	27,701	1,493	3,174	7	1,164	3	13,815·88	375·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. VIII—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Employment of CONVICTS *as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1889.

1	2		3		4		5		6	
	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 3 to column 2.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total	13,215·88	375·37	754·41	2·53	5·70	0·67	*1,816	*6	1,584	...

* Warders ... ... Male. 325 Female. 1
Overseers 1,491 5

STATEMENT No. X—(*Financial*).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1889, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.*

1	2				3		4		5			6		7		8	9
	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENT.		HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.			
					A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
	Convicts.	Undertrial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expenditure.	Tota cost per head of average strength.
					Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total	13,591·25	1,379·86	54·49	15,025·60	3,89,300	26 0 6	4,51,449	30 0 8	56,825	3 12 6	81 11 4	70·098	4 10 11	1,47,911	9 13 6	11,15,583	74 3 11

Note.—As the jails were guarded by warder guards during the year, the column showing the cost of police guards has been omitted.

STATEMENT No. XI—(*Financial*).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1889 (*excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs*) *compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.*

1	2				3				4				5				6				7			
	Cost of rations per head of average strength.				Cost of establishment per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	22 14	20 5	21 10	26 0	31 8	37 9	33 3	30 0	2 14	2 15	3 6	3 12	4 1	3 10	4 4	4 10	6 14	7 14	9 5	9 13	67 14	72 0	71 12	74 3

STATEMENT No. XII—(*Financial*).

Showing the Employment of the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6										7	8		
					AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.											RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 5 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS—		
					A.	ON PRISON DUTIES.					ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K.	L.			
						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations.		New jails.						
											G.	H.	I.	J.					
	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public works.	Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (6 K).
Total ...	162·36	13,393·69	683·11	1,364·06	468·51	756·94	1,332·68	1,104·53	762·44	195·79	945·33	102·41	16·86	55·90	5,569·45	...	35·68	5·65	9·95	41·58

STATEMENT No. XIII—(*Financial*)

Showing the Net Cash Earnings of CONVICTS *sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1889.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1889.	Total.	Paid into Treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1889.	Total.	Cash earnings, being total of column 9 less total of column 6.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 2.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 3.
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total	13,393·69	5,569·45	167 6	7,05,995 3	7,06,162 9	11,04,647 12	44 13	11,04,692 9	3,98,530 0	29 12	71 9

STATEMENT No. XIV—(*Financial*).

Showing the Net Cost of PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total cost of maintenance (column 8 of statement No. X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 9 of statement No. X).	Total cash earnings (column 10 of statement No. XIII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2 minus column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 minus column 5)
	Rs A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total	11,15,583 0	74 3	3,98,530 0	26 8	7,17,053 0	47 11

STATEMENT No. XV—(*Vital*).

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1889.

1	2			3			4			5			6		
	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total	18,326	1,118	19,444	14,588·87	436·73	15,025·60	20,767	1,086	21,853	19,024	570	19,594	675·00	20·45	695·45

STATEMENT No. XV (*Vital*)—*concluded.*

7			8			9			10			11													
												RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.													
Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
												Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ... 665	23	688	6	...	60	241	11	252	127	5	132	1,304·0	1,305·1	1,304·0	46·2	46·8	46·2	8·7	11·4	8·7	36·8	41·2	37·0	45·5	52·6	45·7

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVI—(*Vital*).

Showing the Admission and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1889.

1	2																						3							
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		K.		L.		M.		Ratio of admissions and deaths per mille of average strength from—							
	Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fevers.		Other fevers.		Cholera.		Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis.		Anæmia and general debility.		Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and boils.		All other diseases.		Total.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fevers.		Cholera.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total ...	9	2	6,261	12	340	24	35	20	183	117	93	40	703	35	654	67	5,666	228	17	...	365	...	3,786	77	18,112	622	460·7	0·8	25·0	1·7	13·4	8·6	416·8	16·7

A = Admissions. D = Deaths.

STATEMENT No. XVII—(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality, according to Age, among the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1889.

1	2						3						4						5						6					
	Under 16 years.						16 to 40.						40 to 60.						Over 60.						Total.					
	Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	54·85	4·90	2	...	36·4	...	9,105·23	277·68	352	10	38·6	36·0	3,455·06	83 96	200	8	57·8	95·2	789·86	13·29	51	2	64·5	150·4	13,405·00	379·83	605	20	45·1	52·6

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVIII—(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality among the CONVICTS *in Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1889 *according to length of time passed in Jail.*

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8	
	UNDER 6 MONTHS IN JAIL.			FROM 6 TO 12 MONTHS.			FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS.			FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS.			FROM 3 TO 7 YEARS.			ABOVE 7 YEARS.			TOTAL.	
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.
Total ...	6,363·98	319	50·1	2,777·97	132	47·5	2,090·29	99	47·3	1,124·96	31	27·5	1,093·35	34	31·0	333·63	10	29·9	13,784·18	625

STATEMENT No. XIX.

Showing particulars regarding PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1889.

1	2		3		4			5			6			7			8		9		10		11		
	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.			Daily average number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1889.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,074	42	28,657	1,562	29,731	1,604	31,335	1,318·71	61·15	1,379·86	12,197	584	12,781	14,393	833	15,226	2,061	119	5	1	58	3	1,017	64	1,081

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT A.

Showing the Nature and Amount of Accommodation for each class of PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Description of accommodation.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1889 in the part of the Jail devoted to—														Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall, in square yards.	Spent on Jail buildings during the year—	
	Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
																Rs.	Rs.
Cells	23	3	54	...	23	...	141	17	22	...	5	67	857	1,212			
Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	658	13	...	...	131	...	503	15	38	6	133	438	6,088	8,023	99·77	22,053	2,37,214
Ditto without ...	1,119	31	6	...	211	3	802	28	30	....	170	544	9,172	12,116			
Total ...	1,800	47	60	...	365	3	1,446	60	90	6	308	1,049	16,117	21,351			
Total average population	955·68	7·23	27·67	0·06	53·38	0·12	1,269·09	24·06	1·87	0·17	136·18	407·58	12,142·51	15,025·60			

STATEMENT B.—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Condition of the CONVICTS DISCHARGED *from the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1889.

1	2	3	4					5				
	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.				
			A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.
			Up to 1lb.	From 1 to 5lb.	From 5 to 10lb.	Over 10lb.		Up to 1lb.	From 1 to 5lb.	From 5 to 10lb.	Over 10lb.	
Total	36,527	9,821	4,798	9,021	3,792	1,627	19,238	2,656	3,282	910	316	7,164

C.—PRISONS—*concluded.*

STATEMENT C.

Showing Working of the Mark System in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1889.

1	2	3										4										5									
	Number released during the year who came under the mark system but failed to gain remission.	NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM. Sentenced to—										MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR. Sentenced to—										AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 3. Sentenced to—									
		Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.
Total of jails	5	795	314	140	144	37	96	14	2	24	8	96	145	184	238	233	319	368	166	446	450	53	68	92	144	142	221	219	119	199	199
Add for subsidiary jails	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	5	795	314	141	144	37	96	14	2	24	8	96	145	184	238	233	319	368	166	446	450	53	68	96	144	142	221	219	119	199	199

STATEMENT D.

Showing the Nature of the Crimes for which CONVICTS *were imprisoned in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1889.

	NATURE OF OFFENCES.	CONVICTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR UNDER SENTENCE NOT EXCEEDING— A. One month.		B. Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		C. Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		D. Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		E. Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		F. Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		G. Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		H. Exceeding 10 years.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life.		I. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.		TOTAL.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.	1,979	54	1,800	33	1,002	15	447	11	236	2	134	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,606	115	5,721
	Serious offences against the person.	287	82	410	53	294	32	238	29	160	15	235	12	96	4	2	...	109	10	17	3	30	1	1,878	241	2,119
	Serious offences against the person and property or against property alone.	375	75	508	67	502	29	418	18	303	6	188	2	90	1	...	...	23	...	11	...	...	...	2,418	198	2,616
	Minor offences against the person.	1,657	24	751	8	244	...	136	2	52	1	18	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,867	36	2,903
	Minor offences against property.	5,674	424	3,393	140	2,459	97	1,383	38	1,103	17	503	10	66	...	2	...	4	...	34	...	...	...	14,621	726	15,347
	Other offences	2,164	132	763	37	744	13	831	3	100	2	33	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,649	187	4,836
	Total ...	12,136	791	7,625	338	5,245	186	3,453	101	1,954	43	1,111	25	283	5	4	...	136	10	62	3	30	1	32,039	1,503	33,542

D.—Police.

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during* 1889, *including the Railway Police.*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.											Total cost.
			Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.						Total Police.		Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.		
				Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Western Districts.												Rs.
Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	...	2	4	93	...	500	...	99	500	...	...	98,869
		Bankoora	...	1	2	54	...	292	...	57	292	...	...	56,850
		Beerbhoom	...	1	2	45	...	220	...	48	220	...	...	52,007
		Midnapore	...	3	6	145	...	848	4	154	852	...	...	1,48,776
		Hooghly	...	2	2	102	...	672	...	106	672	...	...	1,35,242
		Howrah including Howrah Municipality.	...	1	5	65	...	556	...	71	556	...	...	97,599
		Total	...	10	21	504	...	3,088	4	535	3,092	...	...	5,89,343
		Central Districts.												
	Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	...	3	5	172	...	1,024	76	180	1,100	...	...	2,08,810
		Nuddea	...	1	4	84	...	599	...	90	599	...	...	1,00,581
		Jessore	...	1	5	75	...	422	7	81	429	...	...	87,597
		Khulna	...	1	3	63	...	302	41	67	343	...	...	65,115
		Moorshedabad	...	2	4	110	...	663	...	116	663	...	...	1,19,765
		Total	...	9	21	504	...	3,010	124	534	3,134	...	...	5,81,858
	Rajshahye.	Dinagepore	...	3	3	61	...	348	...	67	348	...	...	69,797
		Rajshahye	...	1	3	63	...	354	...	67	354	...	...	88,917
		Rungpore	...	2	4	72	...	383	...	78	383	...	...	86,791
		Bogra	...	1	2	40	...	204	...	43	204	...	...	47,066
		Pubna	...	2	1	57	...	292	...	60	292	...	...	68,810
		Darjeeling	...	1	3	45	...	223	...	49	223	...	...	72,449
		Julpigoree	...	1	2	47	...	248	...	50	248	...	...	58,617
		Total	...	11	18	385	...	2,052	...	414	2,052	...	...	4,92,447
		Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca.	Dacca	...	2	5	80	...	547	14	87	561	...	...	1,12,940
		Furreedpore	...	1	4	67	...	319	26	72	345	...	...	75,532
		Backergunge	...	2	4	89	...	447	...	95	447	...	...	1,16,190
		Mymensingh	...	3	6	94	...	517	7	103	524	...	...	1,15,731
		Total	...	8	19	330	...	1,830	47	357	1,877	...	...	4,20,393
	Chittagong.	Chittagong	...	1	4	70	...	392	...	75	392	...	...	76,888
		Noakhally	...	1	3	40	...	245	...	44	245	...	...	54,715
		Tipperah	...	1	3	44	...	285	...	48	285	...	...	65,627
		Total	...	3	10	154	...	922	...	167	922	...	...	1,97,230
		Total for Bengal	...	41	89	1,877	...	10,902	175	2,007	11,077	...	...	22,81,271
Behar.	Patna.	Patna	...	3	7	127	...	1,087	...	137	1,087	...	...	1,72,757
		Gya	...	2	4	103	...	609	...	109	609	...	...	1,18,788
		Shahabad	...	2	3	86	8	508	...	99	508	...	...	99,265
		Mozufferpore	...	1	3	66	...	401	...	70	402	...	...	80,175
		Durbhunga	...	1	3	58	...	370	...	62	370	...	...	66,433
		Sarun	...	1	3	77	...	456	...	81	456	...	...	78,756
		Chumparun	...	1	2	56	...	269	...	59	269	...	...	68,117
		Total	...	11	25	573	8	3,700	...	617	3,700	...	...	6,84,281

D.—Police—*continued.*

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during* 1889, *including the Railway Police*—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.											Total cost.
			Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.						Total Police.		Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		
				Number of District and Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														Rs.
Behar—*concld.*	Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	...	2	3	60	...	424	...	65	424	...	...	85,479
		Bhagulpore	...	1	4	67	...	392	...	72	392	...	...	82,445
		Purneah	...	2	4	77	...	447	...	83	447	...	...	87,600
		Sonthal Pergunnahs...	...	1	4	53	...	307	...	58	307	...	...	64,989
		Maldah	...	1	2	37	...	222	...	40	222	...	...	52,213
		Total ...	...	7	17	294	...	1,792	...	318	1,792	...	...	3,72,726
		Total for Behar ...	...	18	42	867	8	5,492	...	935	5,492	...	...	10,57,007
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack	...	1	4	85	...	463	...	90	463	...	...	86,365
		Pooree	...	1	2	64	...	319	...	67	319	...	...	64,268
		Balasore	...	1	3	69	...	343	6	73	349	...	...	67,422
		Gurjhaks	...	1	2	22	...	139	...	25	139	...	...	29,656
		Total ...	...	4	11	240	...	1,264	6	255	1,270	...	...	2,47,711
Chota Nagpore.	Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh	...	2	3	84	2	424	...	91	424	...	...	90,002
		Lohardugga	...	1	2	57	...	257	...	60	257	...	...	58,243
		Palamow	...	1	1	32	...	132	...	34	132	...	...	33,608
		Singbhoom	...	1	1	26	...	137	...	28	137	...	...	30,649
		Manbhoom	...	1	2	56	10	252	...	69	252	...	...	63,103
		Total ...	...	6	9	255	12	1,202	...	282	1,202	...	...	2,75,605
		Total of Districts ...	...	69	151	3,239	20	18,860	181	3,479	19,041	...	...	38,61,594
		Government Railway Police, Howrah, including Nalhati State Railway	1	...	5	59	...	187	...	65	187	...	...	75,883
		Tirhoot State Railway, including Bengal North-Western Railway	...	...	1	18	...	78	...	19	78	...	...	16,169
		Eastern Bengal Railway Police, Sealdah.	1	...	5	53	...	192	...	59	192	...	...	67,081
		Dacca Special Reserve	...	...	1	9	...	100	...	10	100	...	...	11,757
		Doomka Special Reserve	...	...	1	11	...	120	...	12	120	...	...	15,627
		Bhagulpore Special Reserve	...	...	...	5	...	56	...	5	56	...	...	6,691
		Inspector-General's Reserve	...	...	3	...	...	30	...	3	30	...	...	6,300
		Special Sub-Inspector of drugging cases ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2,400
		Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1,13,000
		Total ...	6	...	16	157	...	757	...	173	757	...	...	3,14,908
		Grand Total ...	6	69	167	3,396	20	19,617	181	3,658	19,798	...	...	41,76,502

D.—Police—*continued.*

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during* 1889.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Distribution of Force. In district. On station duties. Officers.	Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Officers.	Men.	Total. Officers.	Men.	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men). To area. Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	To population. Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Western Districts.																
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	59	192	25	125	84	317	196	...	2,697	1,391,823	1 to 6·6	1 to 6·6	7 to 1	1 to 2,331	1 to 3,301	1 to 346
		Bankoora	34	122	17	81	51	203	94	...	2,621	1,041,752	1 to 7·5	1 to 10·2	7 to 1	1 to 2,993	1 to 3,869	1 to 625
		Beerbhoom	27	126	19	78	46	204	17	...	1,756	794,428	1 to 6·5	1 to 7·0	8 to 1	1 to 2,975	1 to 3,122	1 to 815
		Midnapore	117	529	24	153	141	682	180	...	5,082	2,517,802	1 to 5·0	1 to 6·1	7 to 1	1 to 2,510	1 to 2,960	1 to 453
		Hooghly	48	212	35	168	83	380	313	...	1,223	1,012,768	1 to 1·5	1 to 2·4	4 to 1	1 to 1,305	1 to 1,849	1 to 500
		Howrah, including Howrah Municipality	32	158	20	89	52	247	327	...	476	635,381	1 to ·7	1 to 1·5	29 to 1	1 to 1,014	1 to 1,773	1 to 321
		Total ...	317	1,339	140	694	457	2,033	1,127	...	13,855	7,393,954	1 to 3·8	1 to 5·5	7 to 1	1 to 2,044	1 to 2,775	1 to 429
		Central Districts.																
Presidency		24-Pergunnahs ...	72	348	41	216	113	564	569	31	2,097	1,618,420	1 to 1·6	1 to 2·9	5 to 1	1 to 1,267	1 to 2,024	1 to 412
		Nuddea	50	242	25	132	75	374	238	...	2,755	1,655,721	1 to 4·0	1 to 6·0	7 to 1	1 to 2,410	1 to 3,427	1 to 490
		Jessore	51	221	26	156	77	377	55	...	2,925	1,939,375	1 to 5·7	1 to 6·4	3 to 1	1 to 3,810	1 to 4,211	1 to 495
		Khulna	40	163	22	136	62	299	48	...	2,077	1,079,948	1 to 5·0	1 to 5·6	1 to 1	1 to 2,640	1 to 2,910	1 to 609
		Moorshedabad ...	80	315	21	120	102	439	236	...	2,144	1,226,790	1 to 2·7	1 to 3·8	5 to 1	1 to 1,578	1 to 2,102	1 to 377
		Total ...	293	1,289	135	760	429	2,053	1,146	31	11,998	7,520,254	1 to 3·2	1 to 4·7	5 to 1	1 to 2,055	1 to 2,824	1 to 433

Bengal	Rajshahye	Dinagepore	45	194	19	154	64	348	...	...	4,118	1,514,346	1 to 9·9	1 to 9·9	...	1 to 3,675	1 to 3,645	...
		Rajshahye	43	176	18	116	61	292	67	...	2,361	1,338,638	1 to 5·6	1 to 6·6	6 to 1	1 to 3,187	1 to 3,694	1 to 515
		Rungpore	47	202	26	152	73	354	32	...	3,486	2,097,964	1 to 7·5	1 to 7·7	5 to 1	1 to 4,570	1 to 4,261	1 to 3,897
		Bogra	25	96	14	79	39	175	32	...	1,498	734,358	1 to 6·	1 to 6·9	10 to 1	1 to 2,985	1 to 3,384	1 to 317
		Pubna	40	158	14	80	54	238	58	..	1,847	1,311,728	1 to 5·2	1 to 6·3	14 to 1	1 to 3,747	1 to 4,367	1 to 625
		Darjeeling	28	98	16	93	44	191	36	...	1,234	155,179	1 to 4·5	1 to 5·2	5 to 1	1 to 572	1 to 613	1 to 306
		Julpigoree	31	134	17	102	48	236	13	...	2,884	581,562	1 to 9·7	1 to 10·1	4 to 1	1 to 1,958	1 to 2,019	1 to 610
		Total	259	1,058	124	776	383	1,834	238	...	17,428	7,733,775	1 to 7·	1 to 7·7	1 to 1	1 to 3,150	1 to 3,381	1 to 996
		Eastern Districts.																
	Dacca	Dacca	63	228	13	102	76	330	240	...	2,797	2,116,350	1 to 4·3	1 to 6·8	34 to 1	1 to 3,276	1 to 4,959	1 to 428
		Furreedpore	44	173	24	132	68	305	43	...	2,267	1,631,734	1 to 5·4	1 to 6·0	2 to 1	1 to 3,922	1 to 4,290	1 to 725
		Backergunge	65	244	26	143	91	387	62	...	3,649	1,900,889	1 to 6·7	1 to 7·5	2 to 1	1 to 3,520	1 to 3,911	1 to 503
		Mymensingh	64	240	27	189	91	429	104	...	6,287	3,051,966	1 to 10·	1 to 12·	2 to 1	1 to 4,899	1 to 5,726	1 to 711
		Total	236	885	90	566	326	1,451	449	...	15,000	8,700,939	1 to 6·7	1 to 8·3	4 to 1	1 to 3,908	1 to 4,761	1 to 532
	Chittagong	Chittagong	44	201	23	119	67	320	79	...	2,567	1,132,341	1 to 5·5	1 to 6·6	13 to 1	1 to 2,429	1 to 2,860	1 to 320
		Noakhally	33	160	9	71	42	231	15	...	1,641	820,772	1 to 5·6	1 to 6·	7 to 1	1 to 2,849	1 to 2,987	1 to 341
		Tipperah	37	160	7	86	44	246	42	...	2,491	1,519,338	1 to 7·5	1 to 8·5	2 to 1	1 to 4,576	1 to 5,132	1 to 733
		Total	114	521	39	276	153	797	136	...	6,699	3,472,451	1 to 6·1	1 to 7·	5 to 1	1 to 3,197	1 to 3,590	1 to 450
		Total for Bengal	1,219	5,092	528	3,072	1,748	8,168	3,096	31	64,980	34,821,373	1 to 4·9	1 to 6·4	4 to 1	1 to 2,669	1 to 3,357	1 to 489
Behar	Patna	Patna	51	196	34	226	85	422	673	41	2,079	1,756,856	1 to 1·7	1 to 3·9	10 to 1	1 to 1,438	1 to 2,805	1 to 468
		Gya	57	259	35	163	92	422	202	...	4,712	2,124,682	1 to 6·5	1 to 9·1	6 to 1	1 to 2,967	1 to 3,870	1 to 668
		Shahabad	56	200	24	155	80	355	170	...	4,363	1,964,909	1 to 7·2	1 to 9·9	5 to 1	1 to 3,247	1 to 4,236	1 to 717
		Mozufferpore	40	162	18	111	58	273	159	...	3,003	2,582,060	1 to 6·3	1 to 8·8	2 to 1	1 to 5,493	1 to 7,321	1 to 1,141
		Durbhunga	36	153	15	83	51	236	144	...	3,335	2,633,447	1 to 7·7	1 to 11·5	5 to 1	1 to 6,110	1 to 8,805	1 to 738
		Sarun	45	170	23	122	68	292	176	...	2,622	2,280,382	1 to 4·8	1 to 7·1	4 to 1	1 to 4,254	1 to 6,051	1 to 579
		Chumparun	35	150	20	88	55	238	34	...	3,531	1,721,608	1 to 10·7	1 to 11·9	1 to 1	1 to 5,264	1 to 5,714	1 to 1,387
		Total	320	1,290	169	948	489	2,238	1,538	41	23,647	15,063,944	1 to 5·4	1 to 8·5	5 to 1	1 to 3,498	1 to 5,155	1 to 636
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	36	172	17	120	53	292	142	...	3,921	1,969,774	1 to 8·	1 to 11·3	14 to 1	1 to 4,044	1 to 5,451	1 to 626
		Bhagulpore	38	164	27	126	65	290	108	...	4,268	1,966,158	1 to 9·2	1 to 11·9	10 to 1	1 to 4,246	1 to 5,330	1 to 684
		Purneah	55	227	20	121	75	348	105	...	4,956	1,848,687	1 to 9·3	1 to 11·5	1 to 1	1 to 3,501	1 to 4,252	1 to 476
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	37	132	18	151	55	283	26	...	5,456	1,568,093	1 to 14·9	1 to 16·1	5 to 1	1 to 4,307	1 to 4,578	1 to 785
		Maldah	26	108	11	82	37	190	34	...	1,891	710,443	1 to 7·2	1 to 8·3	8 to 1	1 to 2,723	1 to 3,054	1 to 503
		Total	192	803	93	600	285	1,403	415	...	20,492	8,063,160	1 to 9·7	1 to 12·	3 to 1	1 to 3,834	1 to 4,628	1 to 603
		Total for Behar	512	2,093	262	1,548	774	3,641	1,953	41	44,139	23,127,104	1 to 6·8	1 to 9·9	5 to 1	1 to 3,608	1 to 4,953	1 to 629
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	56	252	25	131	81	383	79	9	3,633	1,795,065	1 to 6·5	1 to 7·7	5 to 1	1 to 3,251	1 to 3,718	1 to 790
		Pooree	47	177	14	88	61	265	59	...	2,473	888,487	1 to 6·4	1 to 7·5	19 to 1	1 to 2,307	1 to 2,657	1 to 374
		Balasore	47	212	23	109	70	321	30	...	2,066	945,280	1 to 4·9	1 to 5·1	3 to 1	1 to 2,245	1 to 2,365	1 to 675
		Gurjhats	16	80	8	59	24	139	...	...	1,590	160,862	1 to 9·7	1 to 9·7	...	1 to 986	1 to 986	...
		Total	166	721	70	387	236	1,108	168	9	9,762	3,789,694	1 to 6·4	1 to 7·2	6 to 1	1 to 2,491	1to 2,736	1 to 632

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, Including the Railway Police, during* 1889—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Distribution of Force.								Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men).					
			In district.						On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.			To area.			To population.		
			On station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Total.						Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		South-West Frontier Agency.																
Chota Nagpore.	Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh ...	65	240	19	142	84	382	47	...	7,021	1,104,742	1 to 13·6	1 to 15·	11 to 1	1 to 2,153	1 to 2,296	1 to 735
		Lohardugga ...	40	154	15	74	55	228	28	5	7,804	1,124,422	1 to 24·6	1 to 27·5	·6 to 1	1 to 3,558	1 to 3,895	1 to 663
		Palamow ...	27	108	6	24	33	132	...	...	4,241	484,822	1 to 25·7	1 to 25·6	...	1 to 2,938	1 to 2,856	...
		Singbhoom ...	12	36	15	94	27	130	7	...	3,753	453,775	1 to 22·8	1 to 23 8	7 to 1	1 to 2,766	1 to 2,852	1 to 858
		Manbhoom ...	40	151	15	63	55	219	46	...	4,147	1,058,228	1 to 12·9	1 to 15·	3 to 1	1 to 3,306	1 to 3,789	1 to 430
		Total ...	184	689	70	402	254	1,091	128	5	26,966	4,225,989	1 to 18·2	1 to 20·	·10 to 1	1 to 2,859	1 to 3,070	1 to 719
		Total of districts ...	2,081	8,595	930	5,409	3,012	14,008	5,345	86	145,847	65,964,160	1 to 6·4	1 to 8·5	4 to 1	1 to 2,938	1 to 3,699	1 to 551
		Government Railway Police, Howrah, including Nalhati State Railway ...	59	152	5	35	64	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tirhoot State Railway, including Bengal North-Western Railway ...	17	63	2	15	19	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Eastern Bengal Railway Police, Sealdah	47	147	11	45	58	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

| | | |

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police during* 1889.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
							Rs. A. P.
		Western Districts.					
	Burdwan	Burdwan	11,157	27·0	9·3	By land and punchayets	1,04,536 4 0
		Bankoora	7,564	22·5	36·9	By punchayets, ryots, and jagir land.	2,79,836 0 0
		Beerbhoom	7,297	26·9	32·8	By punchayets, zemindar, chakran land and Government.	2,39,396 14 0
		Midnapore	9,007	47·2	24·9	By Government, villagers, punchayets, and chakran land.	2,24,814 0 0
		Hooghly	4,722	45·7	32·1	By villagers, punchayets, and chakran land.	1,51,735 0 0
		Howrah	1,398	65·3	39·2	By punchayets and chakran land.	54,825 4 0
		Total	41,145	34·0	25·6		10,55,204 0 0
		Central Districts.					
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	3,320	67·8	51·8	By village punchayets	1,72,075 6 0
		Nuddea	3,401	102·4	47·4	Ditto	1,60,871 0 0
		Jessore	3,996	56·7	42·9	Ditto and villagers	1,71,810 0 0
		Khulna	2,002	76·9	46·1	Ditto ditto	92,292 4 0
		Moorshedabad	3,905	64·5	22·9	By punchayet and chakran land.	89,601 0 0
		Total	16,624	72·5	41·3		6,86,649 10 0
Bengal	Rajshahye	Dinagepore	3,485	77·4	48·6	By punchayets and mundals.	1,69,382 0 0
		Rajshahye	3,169	71·1	51·	By punchayets	1,61,619 0 0
		Rungpore	4,529	71·6	48·3	By villagers	2,18,909 0 0
		Bogra	1,749	57·9	54·	Ditto	94,446 0 0
		Pubna	2,171	92·1	48·3	Ditto	1,05,066 9 0
		Darjeeling	43	639·0	78·1	By managers of tea gardens, chowdari and punchayets.	3,360 0 0
		Julpigoree	1,260	76·5	57·1	By punchayets and villagers.	72,029 0 0
		Total	16,406	75·8	50·2		8,24,811 9 0
		Eastern Districts.					
	Dacca	Dacca	3,613	83·5	47·9	By punchayets and villagers.	1,73,413 0 0
		Furreedpore	3,008	73·4	43·6	By villagers	1,31,431 0 0
		Backergunge	4,684	48·3	50·5	Ditto	2,36,851 0 0
		Mymensingh	6,113	67·0	47·9	Ditto	2,93,424 0 0
		Total	17,418	66·6	47·9		8,35,119 0 0
	Chittagong	Chittagong	2,140	99·6	48·	By villagers and tea-planters.	1,02,720 0 0
		Noakhally	1,991	45·6	40·0	By punchayets	79,715 8 0
		Tipperah	2,625	68·4	59·0	Ditto and zemindars	1,19,626 0 0
		Total	6,756	71·5	44·6		3,02,061 8 0
		Total for Bengal	98,349	56·7	31·5		37,03,845 11 0

D.—Police—*continued.*

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police during* 1889—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
							Rs. A. P.
Behar ...	Patna ...	Patna ...	3,187	77·1	30·8	By villagers and zemindars.	98,341 3 6
		Gya ...	6,232	53·3	25·0	By ryots and zemindars	1,55,902 0 0
		Shahabad ...	5,557	52·3	27·1	Ditto ditto ...	1,50,773 0 0
		Mozufferpore ...	4,541	77·9	32·0	By punchayets, villagers, and zemindars.	1,45,606 11 0
		Sarun ...	5,150	66·7	22·7	By villagers and zemindars.	1,17,100 0 0
		Durbhunga ...	4,109	86·4	34·5	By punchayets and zemindars.	1,42,156 0 0
		Chumparun ...	2,404	119·0	32·2	By zemindars and ryots...	77,574 0 0
		Total ...	31,180	71·1	28·4		8,87,452 14 6
	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr ...	3,661	74·3	30·5	By zemindars and ryots...	1,11,892 8 0
		Bhagulpore ...	3,686	86·3	20·5	Ditto ditto ...	75,847 0 0
		Purneah ...	5,168	58·3	34·3	By residents ...	1,77,501 0 0
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	3,954	60·4	12·9	By zemindars and ryots	51,376 0 0
		Maldah ...	1,638	77·2	46·8	By ryots	76,874 0 0
		Total ...	18,107	69·9	25·0		4,93,490 8 0
		Total for Behar ...	49,287	70·6	28·0		13,80,843 6 6
Orissa ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	5,751	56·7	22·0	By jaigir lands and villagers.	1,26,709 0 0
		Pooree ...	2,047	66·8	12·3	Ditto ditto ...	25,320 0 0
		Balasore ...	2,850	57·2	32·8	Ditto ditto ...	93,636 0 0
		Gurjhats ...	377	53·1	12·	By Government as confirmed jaigir and villagers.	4,524 0 0
		Total ...	11,025	58·6	22·6		2,50,189 0 0
		South-West Frontier Agency.					
Chota Nagpore ...	Chota Nagpore...	Hazaribagh ...	3,188	58·8	23·5	By zemindars, villagers, and land.	74,095 0 0
		Lohardugga ...	2,452	84·1	27·5	By zemindars and villagers.	67,658 3 8
		Palamow ...	1,040	78·8	19·9	By zemindars and ryots	20,693 0 2
		Singbhoom ...	631	134·9	27·	By villagers ...	17,037 0 0
		Manbhoom ...	5,169	34·3	14·4	By land and villagers ...	74,530 0 0
		Total ...	12,480	59·1	20·3		2,54,013 3 10
		Grand Total ...	171,141	60·5	32·6		55,88,891 5 4

D.—Police—*continued.*

4.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Management of the Force during the year* 1889, *exclusive of that under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

	Total.
Total sanctioned strength—	
Inspectors	165
Sub-Inspectors	928
Head-constables	2,459
Men	(a)19,648
Armament of the force—	
Number provided with fire-arms	3,605
„ with swords only or swords and batons	1,655
„ with batons only	17,729
Punishments.	
Dismissed—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	12
Head-constables	48
Men	637
Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers—	
Inspectors	3
Sub-Inspectors	475
Head-constables	1,063
Men	2,759
Punished judicially by a Magistrate—	
Under Police Act—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	1
Head-constables	12
Men	145
Under sections 330, 331, 348, *Indian Penal Code*—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	...
Head-constables	4
Men	7
Under section 9 *of the Penal Code*—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	...
Head-constables	3
Men	10

	Total.
Other offences—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	5
Head-constables	31
Men	270
Rewards.	
Number of Police rewarded during the year—	
By promotion	34
By money	1,600
Education.	
Number of Police who can read and write—	
Inspectors	162
Sub-Inspectors	907
Head-constables	1,828
Men	4,565
Number of Police under instruction during the year—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	1
Head-constables	2
Men	143
Number enlisted during the year	2,652
„ of one year's service and under 10 years	11,583
„ „ 10 years' service and upwards	9,235
Number who have left the service during the year—	
On pension	274
„ gratuity	50
By resignation without pension or gratuity	989
„ dismissal	689
„ discharge otherwise than stated above	182
„ desertion	74
„ death	513
Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force	52·0
Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force	2·3

(a) Exclusive of 181 Water Police constables distributed thus: Midnapore 4, 24-Pergunnahs 76, Dacca 14, Jessore 7, Khulna 41, Furreedpore 26, Mymensingh 7, and Balasore 6.

5.—*Return showing the Race and Religion or Caste of officers and men employed in the Police during the year* 1889, *exclusive of the Force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

RACE.	Total.
Europeans.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents—	
Military or covenanted civil	1
Uncovenanted	66
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	16
Below Rs. 100	2
Constables	11
Eurasians.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents	...
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	10
Below Rs. 100	13
Constables	3
Natives.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents	4
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	133
Below Rs. 100	3,319
Constables	19,250
RELIGION OR CASTE.	
Officers.	
Christians	148
Mahomedans	836
Hindus—	
Brahmins	775
Rajputs	249
Goorkhas	35
Sikhs	24
High caste Sudras	1,083
Low ditto	176
Hindus of all other castes	237
Other religions	15
Men.	
Christians	67
Mahomedans	5,300
Hindus—	
Brahmins	3,355
Rajputs	4,314
Goorkhas	249
Sikhs	27
High caste Sudras	2,389
Low ditto	1,379
Hillmen	91
Hindus of all other castes	1,703
Other religions	376
Total of officers and men	22,828

D.—Police—*continued.*

6.—*Return showing the Number of Persons Convicted in Cognizable and Non-cognizable Cases during the year* 1889-90 *in the several districts in Bengal.*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Population.	Number of cognizable cases reported.	Number of persons convicted in cognizable cases.	Number of persons convicted in non-cognizable cases.	Total number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases.
Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,823	3,815	2,371	1,706	4,077
		Bankoora	1,041,752	1,124	545	637	1,182
		Beerbhoom	794,428	1,394	683	636	1,319
		Midnapore	2,517,802	3,677	2,496	1,881	4,377
		Hooghly	1,012,768	3,167	2,088	2,052	4,140
		Howrah	635,381	3,954	3,733	2,780	6,513
		Total	7,393,954	17,131	11,916	9,692	21,608
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	1,618,420	4,649	2,951	2,720	5,671
		Nuddea	1,655,721	4,340	2,781	1,270	4,051
		Jessore	1,939,375	2,062	915	1,279	2,194
		Khulna	1,079,948	1,758	1,051	902	1,953
		Moorshedabad	1,226,790	2,145	1,056	940	1,996
		Total	7,520,254	14,954	8,754	7,111	15,865
	Rajshahye	Dinagepore	1,514,340	3,099	1,001	542	1,543
		Rajshahye	1,338,638	1,931	1,110	846	1,956
		Rungpore	2,097,964	2,333	1,072	468	1,540
		Bogra	734,358	1,192	612	663	1,275
		Pubna	1,311,728	1,798	881	1,213	2,094
		Darjeeling	155,179	1,304	903	501	1,404
		Julpigoree	581,562	1,337	650	334	984
		Total	7,733,775	12,984	6,229	4,567	10,796
	Dacca	Dacca	2,116,350	2,562	1,929	1,554	3,383
		Furreedpore	1,631,734	2,409	1,167	1,445	2,612
		Backergunge	1,900,889	1,943	1,236	1,199	2,435
		Mymensingh	3,051,966	4,947	2,102	2,176	4,278
		Total	8,700,939	11,921	6,334	6,374	12,708
	Chittagong	Chittagong	1,132,341	1,921	959	856	1,815
		Noakhally	820,772	830	375	508	883
		Tipperah	1,519,338	1,859	1,259	1,488	2,747
		Total	3,472,451	4,610	2,593	2,852	5,445
Behar	Patna	Patna	1,756,856	7,188	5,532	1,039	6,571
		Gya	2,124,682	4,549	2,009	1,418	3,427
		Shahabad	1,964,909	2,998	1,372	997	2,369
		Mozufferpore	2,582,060	3,065	1,883	1,009	2,892
		Durbhunga	2,633,447	3,873	1,865	1,777	3,642
		Sarun	2,280,382	3,207	1,853	1,708	3,561
		Chumparun	1,721,608	3,683	1,449	1,015	2,464
		Total	15,063,944	28,563	15,963	8,963	24,926
	Bhagulpore and Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Monghyr	1,969,744	4,135	1,550	1,255	2,805
		Bhagulpore	1,966,158	3,326	1,301	1,191	2,492
		Purneah	1,848,687	3,233	918	455	1,373
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,568,093	3,895	2,059	1,605	3,664
		Maldah	710,448	1,444	1,047	434	1,481
		Total	80,63,130	16,003	6,875	4,940	11,815
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	1,795,065	2,557	1,599	1,147	2,746
		Pooree	888,487	2,991	1,730	466	2,196
		Balasore	945,280	1,512	902	1,147	2,049
		Gurjhats	160,862	459	598	56	654
		Total	3,789,694	7,619	4,829	2,816	7,645
Chota Nagpore	Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	1,104,742	2,183	1,397	455	1,852
		Lohardugga	1,609,244	2,442	1,426	407	1,833
		Singbhoom	453,775	863	581	151	732
		Manbhoom	1,058,228	1,849	1,418	867	2,285
		Total	4,225,989	7,337	4,822	1,880	6,702
		Grand Total	65,964,160	121,052	68,315	49,195	117,510

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, etc.	1		...	...	1	..	100	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	100	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*									
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	131	...	1	7	118	83	92·4	70·3
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	21	...	1	3	16	4	72·7	25·
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	477	...	9	25	403	306	89·7	75·9
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	2,509	4	50	259	2,019	1,295	80·2	64·1
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	39	...	1	3	41	34	95	82·9
		Total ...	3,177	4	62	297	2,597	1,722	82·2	66·3
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*									
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... „ dacoits ...	3	...	...	1	2	2	100	100·
10		Murder ... „ robbers ...	27	...	2	3	10	5	93·1	50·
11		Murder ... „ poison ...	15	...	1	2	10	1	87·5	10·
12		Other murders	297	...	11	60	200	77	96·1	38·5
13	307	Attempts at murder	58	...	1	14	44	23	93·2	52·2
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	267	...	4	45	184	91	94·4	49·4
15	376	Rape	180	1	5	6	86	17	90·2	19·7
16	377	Unnatural offences	69	...	...	2	41	13	89·8	31·7
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	104	...	5	9	86	70	97·2	81.3
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	369	1	4	10	280	231	97·5	82·5
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	923	32	15	59	691	506	82·1	73·2
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	38	...	2	2	19	6	87·5	31·5
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	50	...	1	1	28	17	76 4	60·7
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	1,229	57	22	56	844	358	69·7	42·4
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	310	1	8	21	200	59	66·7	29·5
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	144	...	...	10	81	27	75	33·3
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	16	...	1	2	15	13	94·1	86·6

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1889, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

CASES.											PERSONS.				
Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by police in column 7.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.
			a	b	c				a	b					
Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of the year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	1	1	79	28	5	64·7	73·8	4	...	...	7	...	151	21	179
15	1	...	4	8	2	25	33·3	1	...	...	8	...	19	4	31
427	9	...	274	82	21	62·8	76·9	29	...	...	37	1	638	114	790
1,852	198	3	1,106	551	251	53·8	66·7	323	12	9	1,337	3	9,139	2,033	12,512
38	...	...	34	6	...	89·4	85	2	...	...	4	...	49	3	56
2,452	209	4	1,497	675	279	56·1	68·9	359	12	9	1,393	4	9,996	2,175	13,568
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	2	...	...	66·6	100	...	...	...	6	...	8	...	14
27	...	...	5	5	5	18·5	50	1	...	...	4	...	54	..	58
12	2	...	1	8	1	7·1	11·1	2	...	...	3	...	18	4	25
286	10	...	76	122	84	25·6	38·3	23	...	...	96	2	572	27	697
54	1	...	22	19	12	40	53·6	13	...	...	13	...	64	5	82
251	5	...	91	93	56	35·5	49·4	33	...	...	98	...	484	48	630
157	10	...	16	63	18	9·5	20·2	67	...	...	5	...	135	20	160
57	5	...	12	26	5	19·3	31·5	10	...	...	3	...	51	2	56
106	...	...	70	14	5	66	83·3	3	...	...	9	...	104	3	116
362	2	...	230	48	9	63·1	82·7	15	...	...	12	...	310	4	326
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
747	22	2	454	146	83	58·8	75·6	38	...	1	116	1	1,113	224	1,454
34	1	...	6	13	2	17·1	31·5	8	...	...	3	...	40	...	43
24	15	...	10	7	1	25·6	58·8	21	...	...	1	...	71	28	100
850	17	6	305	335	47	34·9	47·6	71	3	10	64	...	925	324	1,313
149	59	1	55	78	13	26·3	41·3	62	...	...	37	2	325	116	480
69	37	2	25	37	8	23·1	40·3	48	...	...	14	...	135	43	192
13	3	...	13	2	...	81·2	86·6	2	...	...	6	...	30	8	44

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person*—concluded.								
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1,106	8	13	54	857	474	76·2	55·3
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	74	...	3	3	67	40	96·1	59·7
		Total ...	5,280	100	98	357	3,745	2,030	80·2	54·2
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	210	...	18	16	105	31	89	29·5
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for decoity.	1	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt. by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt. by other means ...	29	...	2	2	12	9	100	75
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	27	...	6	...	12	11	100	91·6
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	38	...	1	2	19	10	92·3	52·6
		Robbery ... other robberies ...	154	1	2	5	68	31	91	45·5
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	1,041	6	30	55	429	186	90·9	43·3
35	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	796	12	17	29	505	313	85·6	61·9
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	26,846	3,707	394	155	2,433	1,657	84·1	68·1
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	270	3	3	16	194	123	90·8	63·4
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	2	...	...	2	4	3	100	75
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	9	...	1	1	8	1	100	12·5
		Total ...	29,423	3,729	471	283	3,789	2,375	84·5	62·6
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*								
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	2,649	39	54	109	1,600	445	51	27·8
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	44	1	1	2	34	24	91·1	70·5
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour	3	...	...	1	4	1	33·3	25
		Total ...	2,696	40	55	112	1,638	470	51·6	28·6

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1889, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

CASES.											PERSONS.				
Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by police in column 7.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.
Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
789	63	1	395	268	42	46·3	59·5	156	1	...	104	...	1,299	352	1,755
71	3	...	39	27	5	52·7	59	4	...	...	6	...	94	3	103
4,061	256	12	1,827	1,311	391	42·2	58·2	578	4	11	600	5	5,832	1,211	7,648
197	6	...	31	72	14	15·2	30	38	...	...	72	...	790	22	884
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	...	...	9	3	1	29	75	3	...	...	4	...	22	...	26
30	...	...	11	1	...	36·6	91·6	5	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
36	...	...	10	9	2	27·7	52·6	7	...	...	3	...	41	...	44
129	12	1	31	34	9	21·8	47·6	56	...	...	10	...	120	34	164
929	41	4	169	206	48	17·3	45	198	...	...	78	...	725	198	1,001
665	27	4	291	148	28	41·8	66·2	75	...	1	32	...	754	106	892
22,786	47	84	1,651	758	172	7·2	68·5	1,155	...	...	160	...	4,117	109	4,386
237	11	...	118	59	9	47·5	66·6	61	...	...	33	...	271	36	340
2	...	...	3	1	...	150	75	...	...	...	3	...	33	...	36
9	1	...	1	7	2	10	12·5	1	...	...	6	...	87	...	93
25,052	145	93	2,325	1,298	285	9·1	64·1	1,599	...	1	401	...	6,987	505	7,893
1,114	260	5	267	552	63	19·3	32·6	362	56	115	162	...	1,752	1,203	3,117
34	2	5	22	10	5	53·6	68·7	...	...	...	3	...	51	8	62
1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
1,149	262	10	290	562	68	20·4	34	362	56	115	165	...	1,804	1,214	3,183

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*								
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	719	98	9	20	394	212	81·5	53·8
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	2,264	6	42	59	1,473	1,102	95·5	74·8
		Theft ... ordinary ...	29,947	2,825	558	852	13,425	9,144	76·1	68·1
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	1,447	12	24	66	868	[illegible]	45·7	[illegible]
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	1,892	5	22	61	1,781	1,378	97·7	77·3
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	8,683	81	86	232	5,950	2,302	32·7	38·6
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	56	9	...	...	8	5	83·9	62·5
		Total ...	45,008	3,036	741	1,290	23,899	14,499	68·8	60·6
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	26	1	1	...	20	11	81·4	55
50	Chapter VIII (B), C P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	2,058	...	2	93	1,931	1,252	85·7	64·8
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	132	...	...	3	128	114	99·2	89
52		——— Excise Laws...	2,748	2	7	16	2,683	2,373	66·4	88·4
53		——— Opium Act	427	...	1	8	410	340	63·3	82·9
54		——— Railway Laws ...	282	...	1	2	214	195	96·8	91·1
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws ...	456	1	5	1	453	437	98·9	96·4
56		——— Arms Act	1339	...	6	12	1,327	1,240	87·2	93·4
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	25,607	4	19	229	25,553	24,043	97·5	94·9
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	.....	996	4	5	6	953	807	90·3	84·6
		Total ...	34,071	12	49	372	33,672	30,812	93·3	91·5
		Grand Total ...	119,656	6,921	1,476	2,711	69,341	51,908	80·1	74·8

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1889, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

CASES.											PERSONS.				
Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by police in column 7.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.
Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
574	19	1	205	162	14	34·5	55·8	70	...	...	21	...	481	31	533
2,126	75	3	1,086	358	51	49·2	75·2	247	...	...	78	...	2,291	149	2,518
22,186	876	175	8,305	2,595	651	35·7	76·1	3,041	17	47	1,177	2	16,756	4,967	22,902
573	98	2	250	125	26	37·1	66·6	128	1	2	72	...	547	633	1,252
1,845	23	3	1,363	384	58	72·8	78	120	...	...	119	10	3,153	137	3,419
2,532	330	14	1,045	1,119	53	36·3	48·2	365	258	841	298	...	4,019	5,714	10,031
47	...	...	5	3	2	10·6	62·5	5	...	...	...	...	26	...	26
29,883	1,421	198	12,259	4,746	855	38·9	72	3,976	276	890	1,765	12	27,273	11,631	40,681
21	1	...	10	9	1	45·4	58·8	2	...	...	...	...	48	8	56
1,561	206	...	1,102	564	152	62·3	66·1	...	...	...	90	1	874	1,210	2,175
131	2	...	113	14	6	84·9	88·9	3	...	...	24	...	582	43	649
1,811	20	1	1,593	183	17	86·9	89·6	61	...	...	31	...	2,143	1,054	3,228
257	5	9	212	44	5	78·2	82·8	25	...	...	8	...	272	195	475
272	2	...	191	18	4	69·7	91·3	8	...	...	1	...	261	25	287
456	...	...	434	16	3	95·1	96·4	3	...	...	3	...	480	2	485
882	278	13	1,090	62	15	93·6	94·6	4	...	...	14	...	1,163	280	1,457
24,943	47	16	23,523	1,443	163	94	94·2	8	5	1	242	...	26,542	1,084	27,868
891	11	3	751	115	7	82·9	86·7	7	4	1	15	...	1,309	186	1,510
31,225	572	42	29,028	2,466	373	91·1	92·1	121	9	2	428	1	33,674	4,087	38,190
93,823	2,865	359	47,226	11,059	2,251	48·6	81	6,995	357	1,028	4,752	22	85,567	20,823	111,164

D—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons—							
			Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	1	5	3·3	178	65	10	82	8
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	...	1	5·2	30	20	...	7	1
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	2	10	1·5	778	241	6	493	1
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	8	155	1·6	12,308	4,530	135	6,280	148
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	56	13	...	37	2
		Total ...	11	171	1·7	13,345	4,869	151	6,899	160
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*								
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... „ dacoits	...	1	12·5	11	...	5	...	6
10		Murder ... „ robbers ...	...	25	46·2	33	4	12	...	6
11		Murder ... „ poison	...	2	11·1	22	12	7	...	1
12		Other murders	1	41	7·1	654	132	214	...	103
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	82	16	23	2	25
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	75	15·4	553	152	129	...	147
15	376	Rape	...	21	15·5	139	74	31	...	19
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	6	11·7	50	15	14	...	17
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	5	4·8	111	30	2	37	37
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	2	5	1·6	319	69	...	229	2
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	1	28	2·5	1,423	420	51	697	94
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	5	12·5	37	20	10	...	6
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	3	4·2	97	29	19	25	20
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	...	32	3·4	1,280	716	...	454	10
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	...	19	5·8	460	262	45	76	30
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	2	1·4	190	103	8	58	...
	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution...	...	...	...	44	23	1	17	2

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1889, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

continued.

Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				PROPERTY.					
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				In custody of police.	On bail.								
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
											Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	54·9	54·9	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	42·1	40	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
431	67·5	65·2	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,224	57·1	51·2	22	4	37	1,170	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	79·5	73·5	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,785	57·8	52·2	23	4	37	1,218	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	75	54·5	...	...	2	...	...	3	1	33·3	497	64	12·8
6	11·1	18·1	...	...	...	6	5	20	7	35	3,321	975	29·3
1	5·5	5·5	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	13	...	...
102	17·8	16·3	23	...	1	73	109	5	5	100	216	158	73·1
26	40·6	33·7	3	...	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
145	29·9	28·7	6	...	1	41	78	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	11·8	13·5	...	...	...	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	29·4	32·6	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	71·1	68·5	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
230	74·1	73·2	10	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
674	60·5	56·3	6	...	2	148	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	15	16·2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	654	...	...
28	39·4	41·1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
389	42	40·9	5	...	1	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	28·3	27·3	4	...	1	20	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	39·2	36	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	56·6	47·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons—							
			Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person*—concluded.								
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	....	26	2	1,728	838	...	773	3
29	304A, 338... ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	3	3·1	100	43	6	43	3
		Total ..	5	299	5·1	7,333	2,958	577	2,411	531
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	6	91	11·5	782	236	318	...	168
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt { by other means ..	...	1	4·5	25	8	2	9	3
33	392, 393	Robbery ... { in dwelling-house ...	...	3	12	22	9	...	10	3
		Robbery ... { on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	...	3	7·3	41	19	2	14	...
		Robbery ... { other robberies ...	...	21	17·5	143	76	4	47	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	67	9·2	930	438	73	307	27
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	2	49	6·4	839	351	2	435	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	10	337	8·1	4,029	1,473	66	2,181	106
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	...	13	4·7	319	133	3	168	4
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	36	9	4	...	23
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	...	...	...	93	45	20	...	6
		Total ...	18	585	8·3	7,261	2,797	494	3,171	347
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*								
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	57	3·2	3,055	2,116	8	791	5
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	2	3·9	60	21	...	33	..
42	374	Compulsory labour...	...	...	...	4	3	...	1	...
		Total ...	...	59	3·2	3,119	2,140	8	825	5

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1889, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

continued.

Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				PROPERTY.					
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				In custody of police.	On bail.								
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
											Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
625	48·1	45·9	3	...	1	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	47·8	46·3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,550	43·7	41·9	60	...	11	549	247	30	13	43·3	4,701	1,197	25·4
168	21·2	22·1	18	1	4	23	19	157	78	49·6	1,20,222	12,378	10·2
2	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	54·5	48	...	...	...	3	...	25	8	32	3,685	897	24·3
13	52	59	...	...	...	...	...	25	12	48	2,673	835	31·2
14	34·1	34·1	1	...	...	5	...	29	9	31	1,134	269	23·7
62	43·3	47·7	...	...	...	9	2	73	26	35·6	3,052	204	6·6
284	39·1	39	2	...	4	64	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
432	53·3	54·8	4	...	2	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,260	54·8	57·6	21	5	5	159	23	14,368	3,159	21·9	5,02,746	63,613	12·6
156	57·5	55·7	2	4	4	9	...	22	16	72·7	228	82	35·9
23	69·6	63·8	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	100	3,867	631	16·3
6	6·8	6·4	1	...	...	21	...	1	1	100	614	535	87·1
3,392	48·5	50·2	49	10	19	340	63	14,703	3,312	22·5	6,38,221	79,444	12·4
527	30	29	5	...	5	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	54·9	53·8	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
556	30·8	29·7	5	...	5	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons— Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*								
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	25	5·1	507	249	1	237	3
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... ... of cattle ...	2	97	4·2	2,419	837	12	1,467	22
		ordinary ...	22	982	5·8	21,863	8,183	[illegible]	12,133	156
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	...	36	6·5	1,216	688	2	441	3
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property... ...	21	56	1·7	3,340	989	35	2,130	79
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	3	103	2·5	9,91[illegible]	6,01[illegible]	1	3,619	2
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	3	11·5	23	7	...	6	...
		Total ...	48	1,302	4·7	39,280	16,966	131	20,033	264
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	56	29	...	23	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	11	...	...	2,164	750	...	1,268	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	...	5	·8	639	145	...	462	...
52		——— Excise Laws	2	12	·5	3,214	520	...	2,654	...
53		——— Opium Act	...	3	1·1	469	90	...	370	...
54		——— Railway Laws	...	5	1·9	282	36	...	240	2
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	2	·4	481	33	...	445	...
56		——— Arms Act	...	7	·6	1,450	165	...	1,267	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	44	11	·04	27,792	1,859	...	25,756	...
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	.....	1	2	·1	1,506	276	4	1,172	...
		Total ...	58	47	·1	38,053	3,903	4	33,658	11
		Grand Total ...	140	2,463	2·8	108,392	33,634	1,365	66,997	1,318

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1889, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—concluded.

concluded:

Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				PROPERTY.					
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				In custody of police.	On bail.								
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
											Rs.	Rs.	
231	48	48·7	2	...	1	15	...	3	1	33·3	29	2	6·8
1,433	62·5	63·2	11	...	...	67	3	1,913	1,403	73·3	42,840	32,514	75·8
10,625	63·4	63·4	26	4	31	1,258	28	22,162	10,477	47·2	3,68,048	97,166	26·4
314	58·4	57·2	8	...	...	74	...	684	230	33·6	58,390	15,316	26·2
2,153	68·2	67·2	20	...	2	77	10	1,754	1,710	97·4	90,776	44,323	48·8
1,744	43·3	42·1	5	...	13	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	23	26·7	...	...	...	10	...	23	4	17·3	549	30	5·4
16,506	60·5	60·2	72	4	47	1,773	41	26,539	13,825	52	5,60,632	1,89,351	33·7
22	45·8	45·8	...	...	....	4	....	...	...	...	...	...	...
622	71·1	65·4	20	...	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
457	78·5	76·6	...	...	5	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,765	82·3	81·9	2	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216	79·4	78·8	...	1	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
219	83·9	85·2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
148	92·2	92·4	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,022	87·8	87·3	1	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24,796	93·4	92·8	10	...	21	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,081	82·5	82	1	...	1	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30,643	90·9	90·2	35	1	31	442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59,432	69·4	68·2	244	19	150	4,458	376	41,272	17,150	41·5	12,03,554	2,69,992	22·4

8.—*Return of Criminal Cases Not Cognizable by the Police for the year* 1889, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.									Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.		
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence.	·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.*																
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	1·8	144	16	160	...	159	306	303	...	102	...	190	...	11		
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice...	4,629·6	3,544	1,480	5,024	284	4,649	7,109	7,278	153	2,074	5	4,875	3	164	4 died, &c.	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	313·2	334	36	370	38	316	388	408	32	157	4	201	4	26	4 died, &c.	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	2,161·8	1,340	934	2,274	119	2,188	2,466	2,507	260	1,109	62	865	38	169	4 died, &c.	
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	188·2	186	15	201	7	177	254	279	43	86	48	6	43	51	2 died, &c.	
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	251·8	208	31	239	87	230	263	285	33	67	...	180	...	5		
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	24·6	21	5	26	1	20	22	21	6	7	...	6	...	2		
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	183·8	272	15	287	61	195	494	584	32	158	...	382	1	11		
		Total ...	7,556	6,049	2,532	8,581	607	7,915	11,302	11,665	559	3,740	119	6,705	89	439	14 died, &c.	
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*																
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	49·2	26	4	30	12	17	21	26	4	11	1	6	1	3		
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	1·8	3	...	3	...	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...		
		Total ...	51	29	4	33	12	18	23	28	4	13	1	6	1	3		

		Class III.—*Serious offences against property.*															
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	1,034·2	840	8	848	48	455	579	563	154	246	7	121	1	33	1 died.
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*															
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	24·4	6	...	6	2	3	5	5	1	1	...	3	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	45,737·2	42,72	30	43,753	1,205	32,278	37,599	21,557	2,798	9,935	1	8,265	5	541	12 died, &c.
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	56·8	110	...	110	20	99	127	83	2	33	...	51	6	1	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	10,637·6	12,630	38	12,666	944	9,263	12,632	8,569	1,375	3,529	22	3,310	60	260	13 died, &c.
		Total ...	56,459	55,469	66	56,535	2,171	41,633	50,363	30,224	4,176	13,498	23	11,629	71	802	25 died, &c.
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*															
18	417 to 420 ...	Cheating	1,555·8	1,369	11	1,380	62	696	876	800	164	347	1	229	2	55	2 died, &c.
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	768·6	596	23	619	118	340	446	489	55	172	....	245	1	4	2 died, &c.
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	192·4	210	8	218	26	164	211	201	19	66	7	85	11	13	
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	7,359·4	7,495	18	7,513	242	5,258	7,144	5,303	505	2,681	...	1,930	2	184	1 died, &c.
		Total ...	9,876·2	9,670	60	9,730	448	6,458	8,677	6,793	753	3,266	8	2,489	16	256	5 died, &c.
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															
22	298	Offences against religion ...	17·2	10	...	10	...	7	7	5	1	2	...	2	...	...	
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	65·6	135	2	137	1	111	151	92	1	69	...	22	...	...	
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	3,717·4	3,647	1	3,648	62	1,975	2,472	1,867	481	1,091	24	224	15	119	3 died, &c.
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	731·4	725	...	725	5	419	561	412	144	165	...	78	...	24	1 escaped.
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	760·4	2,296	2	2,298	45	1,459	1,708	1,275	248	535	...	464	...	27	1 died.
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 285, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	597	590	132	722	255	512	711	928	19	141	...	765	...	3	
28	291A	Keeping a lottery office ...	3·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	1,691·4	1,414	446	1,860	836	1,123	4,435	4,952	237	1,796	...	2,660	...	256	3 died, &c.
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	606·8	540	60	600	166	415	845	756	78	84	...	586	...	8	
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	343·2	407	62	469	139	349	519	532	47	155	...	291	...	39	
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	920·4	882	5	887	3	765	765	602	61	281	...	255	...	5	
		Total ...	22,533·8	10,646	710	11,356	1,512	7,135	12,174	11,421	1,317	4,229	24	5,347	15	481	8 died, &c.
		Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the police.	32,991·2	27,345	2,979	30,324	1,468	26,456	32,185	30,097	555	6,415	5	22,700	5	393	24 died, &c.
		Grand Total ...	108,168·4	1,11,048	6,359	117,407	6,266	90,080	115,303	90,791	7,518	31,407	187	48,997	198	2,407	77 died, &c.

D.—

7a.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.				Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.			
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
1	115	Abetment of offences not committed.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	19	8	...	...	8	...	...	6	1	...	...
4	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	15	16	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	18	22	...	...	11	3	...	9	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	56	48	...	...	36	3	...	31	1	...	...
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*											
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... „ dacoits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder ... „ robbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Murder ... „ poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	7	8	...	...	8	...	...	4	1	...	...
13	307	Attempts at murder ...	5	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	4	4	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
15	376	Rape	5	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	3	6	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide.	17	11	...	...	11	...	...	10	...	1	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	58	33	...	...	28	1	...	17	...	4	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	1	2	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	3	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	66	53	...	...	51	...	...	29	1	1	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	16	31	...	...	19	2	...	14	...	1	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret for purposes of extortion.	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1889.

PERSONS.														PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.						
											Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.			
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of police.	On bail.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18	*b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	10	...	...	10	3	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	2	25	...	...	25	4	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	46	120	...	10	110	68	...	41	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	48	157	...	10	147	76	...	67	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	...	...	6	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	... 61	17
3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	6	...	...	6	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	3	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	8	...	...	8	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	12	...	...	12	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	3	49	...	...	49	21	...	21	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	... 11	...
5	...	5	...	...	5	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
56	3	60	1	...	59	24	...	32	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
25	13	39	...	...	39	18	...	12	5	4	...	...	...	...	8	3	367	261
4	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false, and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person*—concluded.											
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	1	1	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	72	95	...		76	3	...	69	...	2	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	17	1	...		9	...	...	5	...	...	...
		Total ...	281	265	...		228	7	...	157	4	10	...
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt. { by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ by other means	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	392	Robbery { in dwelling-house	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	1	6	...		6	...	...	4	...	...	...
		{ other robberies...	2	11	...		11	...	...	10	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 428 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	16	11	...		10	...	...	8	1	...	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	255	239	...		278	...	...	251	4	4	...
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	24	37	...		36	...	...	22	...	...	...
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	1	...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	298	345	...		342	...	...	195	5	4	...
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*											
38	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	55	50	...		21	8	...	21	...	...	...
39	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	26	24	...		18	1	...	17	...	...	...
40	374 ...	Compulsory labour	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	81	74	...		39	9	...	38	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1889—continued.

Persons.														Property.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
											In custody of police.	On bail.						
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18	*b* 18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
...	2	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	27	138	...	...	138	50	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	10	...	...	10	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
286	53	349	1	...	348	134	10	168	20	6	...	...	7	3	11	4	439	278
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	7	...	...	7	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	48	22
18	...	18	...	...	18	2	...	11	2	...	...	...	3	...	10	6	79	24
10	1	11	...	...	11	2	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
211	1	216	...	11	205	24	3	160	11	...	...	...	7	...	237	168	22,008	6,298
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	3	45	...	...	45	17	...	25	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
298	5	307	...	11	296	48	4	208	13	10	...	...	13	...	250	176	22,135	6,344
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	43	94	...	...	94	58	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	5	29	...	...	29	4	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	48	123	...	...	123	62	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3*a*	4	4*a*	5	6	7	8	9	9*a*	10	10*a*
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*											
41	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	35	17	...	...	16	...	...	3	...	...	...
42	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ...	23	21	...	...	19	2	...	13	...	...	...
		ordinary ...	2,297	2,413	...	...	2,369	22	...	1,167	58	23	...
43	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	375	363	...	...	152	65	...	115	2	1	...
44	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	79	68	...	...	68	....	...	56	1	1	...
45	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	239	166	...	...	53	6	...	60	...	1	...
46	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	3,049	3,050	...	...	2,679	95	...	1,414	61	26	...
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*											
47	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gang of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Chapter VIII, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Cognizable offences under the Act.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	130	236	...	...	236	...	...	223	...	...	...
51		——— Excise Laws ...	200	120	...	...	119	...	...	113	...	...	...
52		——— Railway Laws ...	204	71	...	...	70	...	...	66	...	1	...
53		——— Salt and Custom Laws.	15	16	...	...	10	...	...	15	...	...	...
54		——— Stage Carriage Act	2,094	2,372	...	...	1,953	...	...	2,083	3	...	...
55		——— Stamp Act ...	94	89	...	...	3	4	...	55	...	...	...
56	269, 270, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	2,023	4,641	...	...	4,416	4	...	4,547	...	2	...
		Total ...	4,761	7,545	...	...	6,813	8	...	7,102	3	3	...
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1866 and Amendment Act II (B.C.) of 1886—												
57	Sections 12, 14, 15, 20.	Offences by police officers ...	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
58	Section 31 ...	Unlawful detention of women and children.	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Section 32 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	22	16	...	...	16	...	...	12	...	...	...
60	Section 33 ...	Taking liquor into the Fort, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Section 34 ...	Ditto or drugs into Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Section 35 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house, &c.	20	53	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...
63	Section 40 ...	Breach of police license ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Section 42 ...	Harbouring deserters from merchantmen.	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
65	Sections 66, 68, 68*a*, 69, 70.	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	8,335	10,059	...	...	9,964	...	...	9,456	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1889—continued.

PERSONS.														PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.						
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
											In custody of police.	On bail.						
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18	*b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
4	...	4	...	...	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	2	18	...	1	17	2	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	19	18	464	439
1,629	33	1,685	5	129	1,551	285	1	1,210	41	4	...	...	10	...	2,314	1,407	1,28,229	62,138
163	139	303	1	7	295	151	...	134	4	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
126	...	127	...	2	125	19	1	96	1	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
77	159	236	1	3	232	141	...	90	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,017	332	2,375	7	142	2,226	601	2	1,546	48	7	...	...	22	...	2,333	1,425	1,28,693	62,577
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
570	...	570	1	...	569	29	...	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	1	147	...	...	147	11	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	1	96	...	...	96	6	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	17	...	...	17	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,199	366	2,565	...	...	2,565	226	...	2,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	56	59	...	...	59	4	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,295	372	6,669	...	...	6,669	121	...	6,547	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
9,324	796	10,123	1	...	10,122	398	...	9,723	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	16	...	...	16	4	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	120	120	...	...	120	25	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15	15	...	...	15	3	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,337	136	13,473	...	431	13,042	98	...	12,944	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.				
1	2.	3	3*a*	4	4*a*	5	6	7	8	9	9*a*	10	10*a*
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above*—concluded.											
66	Section 81 ...	Possessing suspicious property.	219	227	...	...	227	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	.....	Other offences under Police Act.	32	36	...	...	31	...	...	28	...	...	...
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1886 and Amendment Act II (B.C.) of 1886—												
68	Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.	Offences by police officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Section 16 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	3	5	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...
70	Section 18 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Section 23 ...	Breach of police license ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Sections 40, 41	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	1,894	2,484	...	...	2,484	...	...	2,462	...	...	...
73	.....	Other offences under Police Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act I of 1859, &c.	Shipping Acts—Offences under.	265	355	...	...	291	...	...	174	...	1	...
75	Acts XXII of 1855, III (B.C.) of 1855, and III (B.C.) of 1867.	Ports Acts—Ditto ...	2,431	2,286	...	...	2,286	...	...	2,282	...	...	...
76	.....	Mutiny Act—Ditto ...	13	18	...	...	18	...	...	14	...	...	...
77	Act XIV of 1868	Contagious Diseases Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Act I (B.C.) of 1869.	Cruelty to Animals ...	4,009	6,078	...	...	6,006	...	...	5,950	...	...	...
79	Act IX of 1874 ...	European Vagrancy ...	41	34	...	...	34	...	...	31	...	...	...
80	Act II (B.C.) of 1864.	Jail Act	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
81	Act V of 1876 ...	Reformatory School Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Opium Act	71	59	...	...	57	...	...	52	...	...	...
		Total ...	17,373	21,736	...	...	21,424	...	...	20,527	...	1	...
		Grand Total ...	25,899	33,064	...	...	31,556	122	...	29,464	74	44	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1889—concluded.

PERSONS.														PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of police.	On bail.	Before being put on trial. Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
227	...	227	...	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	6	77	...	...	77	9	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	...	...	6	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,847	...	2,847	1	...	2,846	25	...	2,821	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
447	107	555	...	220	335	31	...	303	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3,771	...	3,771	...	...	3,771	7	...	3,764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	21	...	...	21	6	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,518	71	7,589	12	...	7,577	129	...	7,448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	...	34	...	...	34	3	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	3	72	...	...	72	11	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28,370	463	28,834	13	878	27,943	358	...	27,584	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
40,479	1,746	42,269	22	1,041	41,206	1,678	16	39,357	82	26	...	...	44	3	2,594	1,605	1,51,267	69,199

8a.—*Return of Criminal Cases Not Cognizable by the Police during* 1889 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institutions of preceding years.	Cases. Instituted by complaint during the year.	Cases. Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Cases. Total of columns 5 and 6.	Cases. Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make inquiry.	Cases. Number of cases in which process issued.	Persons. Number of persons against whom process issued.	Persons. Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Persons. Discharged without trial after appearance.	Persons. Acquitted. By Magistrate.	Persons. Acquitted. By High or Sessions Court.	Persons. Convicted. By Magistrate.	Persons. Convicted. By High or Sessions Court.	Persons. Waiting trial at close of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288.	Offences against public justice ...	43	25	...	25	12	21	31	36	...	12	...	24	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	9	5	...	5	4	2	2	6	...	4	...	2	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints, and claims	46	21	...	21	9	14	12	17	...	6	...	11	...	...
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	19	5	...	5	3	2	5	4	...	...	1	...	3	...
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	14	9	...	9	...	9	12	8	...	2	...	6	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	6	9	...	9	...	9	13	15	...	11	...	2	...	2
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	241	280	...	230	229	1	7	565	...	60	...	505	...	...
		Total ...	378	304	...	304	257	58	81	651	...	95	1	550	3	2
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*															
13	384 to 389	Extortion	11	18	...	18	15	3	12	29	...	10	...	17	2	...
		Total ...	11	18	...	18	15	3	12	29	...	10	...	17	2	...
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*															
14	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	7	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
15	323	Hurt	485	986	...	986	31	915	1,437	765	...	420	...	339	2	4
16	345	Wrongful confinement	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
17	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	3,082	2,946	...	2,946	74	2,844	3,953	2,490	...	1,606	...	878	...	6
		Total ...	3,574	3,934	...	3,934	107	3,789	5,389	3,257	...	2,026	...	1,219	2	10

	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*														
18	417 to 420	Cheating	141	145	...	145	10	137	141	156	...	131	...	19	1	5
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	35	42	...	42	13	31	33	41	...	22	...	18	...	1
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	5	4	...	4	2	3	3	4	...	3	...	1	...	...
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	220	255	...	255	81	174	281	217	...	82	...	135	...	...
		Total	401	446	...	446	106	345	458	418	...	238	...	173	1	6
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	157	160	...	160	1	157	187	152	...	132	...	14	2	4
23	298	Offences against religion	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	9	3	...	3	...	3	3	3	...	1	...	2	...	...
25	500 to 502	Defamation	27	37	...	37	...	37	42	26	...	23	1	2	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	634	582	...	582	5	567	1,006	368	...	276	...	91	...	1
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	3,366	142	...	142	86	56	101	222	...	16	1	204	...	1
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office, &c.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29		Offences under Chapters 8, 10, 11, 12, 35, and 36, Criminal Procedure Code.	501	487	...	487	21	464	450	389	...	224	...	165	...	...
		Total	4,698	1,411	...	1,411	118	1,284	1,789	1,160	...	672	2	478	2	6
30	Act V of 1869	Indian Articles of War	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Act V of 1857	Gas Company's Act	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Act XIII of 1859	Workman's Contract Act	263	182	...	182	...	182	182	155	...	55	...	99	...	1
33	Act I of 1876	Telegraph Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Act IV (B.C.) of 1876, &c.	Conservancy Act	18,789	20,691	...	20,691	184	20,301	20,377	8,205	...	1,540	...	6,665	...	...
35	Act II (B.C.) of 1863	Furnace and Smoke Nuisance Act	3	2	...	2	...	2	5	5	...	4	...	1	...	...
36	Acts V (B.C.) of 1862, VI (B.C.) of 1864, and I (B.C.) of 1868.	Steam-boilers Acts	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
37	Act XI of 1878	Arms Act	17	7	...	7	1	7	7	7	...	...	...	7	...	...
38	Act XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	3	6	...	6	4	2	3	6	...	1	...	5	...	...
39	Act XIX of 1850	Apprentices Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Act X of 1866	Indian Companies Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Acts XI of 1836 and XXV of 1867.	Printing Press Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Act VIII of 1880	Contagious Diseases Animals Act	34	25	...	25	12	15	15	24	...	3	...	21	...	...
43	Act I of 1880	Calcutta Tramways Act	27	16	...	16	13	2	3	16	...	1	...	15	...	...
44	Act V of 1879	Jute Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Act VIII of 1881	Petroleum Act	7	45	...	45	45	...	...	54	...	...	...	54	...	...
46	Act I of 1882	Inland Emigration Act	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
47	Act III of 1877	Registration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Act V (B.C.) of 1864	Canal Act	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Act I of 1871	Cattle Trespass Act	2	2	...	2	...	2	3	3	...	1	...	2	...	...
50	Act XVIII of 1879	Legal Practitioners Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Forfeiture of recognizance, &c.	42	8	...	8	1	7	11	10	...	1	...	9	...	...
		Registration of births and deaths	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bengal Vaccination Act	208	149	...	149	...	149	809	396	...	240	...	156	...	...
		Adulteration of Food, Ghee, &c.	11	16	...	16	...	16	18	15	...	...	...	15	...	...
		Municipal Act	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fireworks Act	1	2	...	2	...	2	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...
		Restoration of abducted females	1	3	...	3	...	3	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	...
		Forest Act	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Explosives Act	8	44	...	44	30	21	33	66	...	7	...	59	...	...
		Indian Merchandise Marks Act	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Calcutta Survey Act	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Total	19,448	21,205	...	21,205	290	20,718	21,481	8,977	...	1,859	...	7,117	...	1
		GRAND TOTAL	28,510	27,319	...	27,319	889	26,197	29,210	14,493	...	4,901	3	9,554	10	25

F.—Marine I.

Statement showing the various Government ships and vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1889-90.

Details of Vessels.	Number of		Total annual cost.	Total annual earning.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.			
			Rs.	Rs.	
Sea-going Vessel.					
"Guide," steamer	6	47	40,645	Nil	Includes the charges of the *Tigris*.
River-going Vessels.					
"Fame," pilot-vessel ...	3	38	29,955	„	
"Coleroon," „ ...	3	38	47,605	„	
"Sarsuti," „ ...	3	38	29,291	„	
"Sylph," steam-launch ...	...	5	2,366	„	

F.—Marine II.

Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1889-90.

Description of Establishment.	Number of		Total annual cost.	Total annual earning.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.			
			Rs.	Rs.	
Superintending Establishment.					
Port Officer and Establishment...	1	24*	25,648	...	* Including Wreck Chart Clerk.
Pilot Establishment.					
Government, salaried ...	3	...	36,000	7,82,455	1 pensioned, 26th April 1889.
Ditto, free	43	...	3,01,617		1 pensioned, 1st March 1890.
Licensed	18	...	1,59,501		1 drowned, 3rd May 1889.
					1 resigned, 11th March 1890.
					1 resigned, 1st June 1889.
					1 promoted to mate pilot, 4th May 1889.
Leadsmen Apprentices ...	22	...	18,183	9,668	1 promoted to mate pilot, 1st March 1890.
					1 promoted to mate pilot, 11th March 1890.
Any other Establishment.					
Marine Court	2†	...	3,297	Nil	† Employed when required.
Examiners of Masters, Mates, and Engineers	8‡	...	2,496	1,656	‡ Ditto ditto.
Seebpore yard	...	1	144	...	

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

I.—Account of the Gross and Net Revenue of the Province of Bengal for the year 1889-90.

Sources of Income.	Gross receipts.	Charges against Income.				Net receipts.
		Refunds and drawbacks.	Salaries, establishments, &c.	Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I—Land Revenue ...	3,89,01,961	45,836	33,45,657	...	33,91,493	3,55,10,468
II—Opium—						
Cost of abkari opium	5,57,119	...	...	...	...	...
Government sales, &c.	6,48,44,374	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,54,01,493	660	1,60,69,499	...	1,60,70,159	4,93,31,334
III—Salt—						
Duty on imported salt	2,25,83,826	...	...	...	...	...
Excise duty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	1,23,713	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,27,07,539	2,36,190	46,256	...	2,82,446	2,24,25,093
IV—Stamps	1,42,37,779	1,19,681	5,11,463	...	6,31,144	1,36,06,635
V—Excise on spirits and drugs	1,04,75,326	20,932	5,63,588	...	5,84,520	98,90,806
VI—Provincial rates ...	42,06,024	24,936	3,37,184	...	3,62,120	39,43,904
VII—Customs	41,09,192	1,08,852	5,38,775	...	6,47,627	34,61,565
VIII—Assessed taxes ...	41,66,919	33,240	1,61,014	...	1,94,254	39,72,665
IX—Forest	7,68,718	181	3,90,084	...	3,90,265	3,78,453
X—Registration... ...	12,00,066	2,530	...	...	2,530	11,97,536
XII—Interest	11,98,261	...	...	...	...	11,98,261
XIII—Telegraph	870	...	...	...	...	870
XV—A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	8,02,552	1,04,748	...	...	1,04,748	6,97,804
XVI—B.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	8,64,043	52	...	...	52	8,63,991
XVII—Police	4,26,711	6,219	...	...	6,219	4,20,492
XVIII—Marine	8,54,207	400	...	...	400	8,53,807
XIX—Education	6,69,861	915	...	...	915	5,68,946
XX—Medical	1,46,351	424	...	...	424	1,45,927
XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	1,55,780	399	...	...	399	1,55,381
XXII—Receipts in aid of superannuation ...	2,28,698	81	...	...	81	2,28,617
XXIII—Stationery and Printing...	1,94,535	877	...	...	877	1,93,658
XXV—Miscellaneous ...	9,77,322	7,847	...	...	7,847	9,69,475
XXX—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation ...	24,17,746	...	...	...	...	24,17,746
XXXII—Civil works	5,69,601	...	...	...	...	5,69,601
State Railways ...	1,25,30,043	...	...	...	...	1,25,30,043
...	...	...	...	15,43,576	15,43,576	—15,43,576
Total ...	18,82,11,598	7,15,000	2,19,63,520	15,43,576	2,42,22,096	16,39,89,502
Municipalities ...	17,36,885	...	...	...	...	17,36,885
LOCAL FUNDS.						
Incorporated Local Funds ...	49,49,343	...	...	...	...	49,49,343
Excluded Local Funds ...	3,93,710	...	...	...	...	3,93,710
Total ...	53,43,053	...	...	...	...	53,43,053
GRAND TOTAL ...	19,52,91,536	7,15,000	2,19,63,520	15,43,576	2,42,22,096	17,10,69,440

A.—FINANCE—*continued.*

II.—Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of Bengal for the year 1889-90.

Major Heads.	Details.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Amount. Past year 1888-89.	Amount. Present year 1889-90.	Explanatory Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil and Political salaries and establishments.						
12. Registration		5,62,136	5,91,816	...	...	The increase is due to larger payments on account of commission to Sub-Registrars and *ex-officio* Registrars.
18. General Administration		16,33,315	16,84,502	...	...	The increase is due partly to payment in the Presidency of the salary of a junior member of the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, and partly to privilege leave absences.
23. Ecclesiastical		1,48,151	1,38,474	...	...	The diminution in 1889-90 arises from savings from absence of chaplains on leave out of India.
24. Medical ...		11,23,672	11,33,924	...	...	The increase is due to privilege leave absences.
25. Political ...		...	...	...	...	
26. Scientific and other minor Departments.		1,57,630	1,63,970	...	...	The increase is due to larger expenditure incurred for agricultural purposes.
		36,24,904	37,12,686	36,24,904	37,12,686	
Civil and Political contingencies.						
12. Registration		37,323	37,207	...	...	No remarks.
18. General Administration.		2,01,306	2,02,776	...	...	
23. Ecclesiastical		28,672	29,114	...	...	
24. Medical ...		3,63,761	3,92,551	...	...	The increase arises from larger expenditure incurred on account of medical stores, supplies, and services and contingencies, as also to increased charges for diet and clothing of patients and travelling allowances.
25. Political ...		83,252	94,497	...	...	The increase is chiefly due to the construction of a house at Guntock for the Political Agent, Mr. J. C. White, and to payment to the Chinaman engaged as interpreter during the negociations in Sikkim and Chinese Amban.
26. Scientific and other minor Departments.		1,52,380	1,45,693	...	...	The decrease is due to larger payment in 1888-89 for silk experiments.
Total ...		8,66,694	9,01,838	8,66,694	9,01,838	
13. Interest on ordinary debt ...				51,301	68,320	The increase is due to larger payments of interest on provincial advances and loan accounts.
14. Interest on other obligations ...				1,21,925	1,12,295	The decrease is due to a special charge in 1888-89 on account of refund of interest on the unpaid portion of purchase money of waste lands in the Sundarbans.
16. Telegraph				884	868	The increase is due chiefly to the appointment of an Additional Sub-Judge, and Munsifs and their establishments.
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of law...				79,54,269	80,53,448	
19B. Ditto— Jails				17,95,436	18,99,595	The increase is due chiefly to larger expenditure for purchase of raw materials and rations.
20. Police				48,59,920	53,25,975	The increase chiefly appears under Presidency Police, and is due to the administration of the Presidency and Suburban Police having been taken over by Government in 1889-90 from the Calcutta Municipality.
21. Marine				10,70,991	12,02,875	The increase is chiefly due to the purchase of the steamer *Guide*, the cost being paid for in England by Her Majesty's Secretary of State.
22. Education				24,48,873	24,93,270	The excess appears chiefly under Government colleges and schools, and is due partly to increased expenditure on English colleges and partly to the larger outlay for materials and tools by the Civil Engineering College, Howrah.
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.				6,541	1,519	
29. Superannuations, allowances, and pensions.				13,71,559	14,37,471	The excess is due to large admissions to the pension list, chiefly in the Land Revenue, Opium, Police, and Education Departments of the public service.

A.—FINANCE—*concluded.*

II.—Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of Bengal for the year 1889-90—concld.

MAJOR HEADS.	AMOUNT. Past year 1888-89.	AMOUNT. Present year 1889-90.	EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
30. Stationery and Printing ...	19,43,806	21,06,589	The increase is chiefly due to larger expenditure for the purchase of country-made paper.
32. Miscellaneous	2,58,412	2,93,905	The increase is due partly to the adjustment under this head of the cost of periodicals supplied to officers in the Civil Department, and partly to expenditure incurred for the purchase of koonki elephants in Julpigoree and capture of wild elephants in the Dooars.
33. Famine Relief	54,338	1,39,884	The increase is due to larger expenditure for charitable relief, public works and establishment and contingencies.
38. State Railways—Interest on debt...	32,61,382	34,33,007	The increase is due to the larger payment of interest on the outlay on account of State Railways.
42. Irrigation—Interest on debt ...	23,39,849	23,64,042	The increase is due to larger payment of interest by Public Works officers.
43. Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation.	28,95,747	27,76,685	The decrease is due to larger expenditure in 1888-89 by Public Works officers.
45. Civil Works	40,23,961	31,78,356	The excess in 1888-89 represents *write-back* of ferry collections transferred from Provincial to Local Revenues.
State Railways	60,80,530	61,72,765	The increase is due to larger outlay on account of working expenses of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.
Total ...	4,50,81,822	4,56,75,395	
Municipalities	16,78,356	17,75,877	No remarks.
LOCAL FUNDS.			
Incorporated Local Funds	56,89,713	62,04,437	The excess arises from increased outlay on original works and repairs chiefly in the districts in which scarcity prevailed.
Excluded Local Funds	5,00,559	4,18,993	The decrease is due to the transfer in 1889-90 of the Chittagong Port Fund to the Port Commissioners.
Total ...	61,90,272	66,23,430	
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,28,99,850	5,40,74,702	
Surplus	10,43,18,699	11,69,94,738	

B.—Public Works.

1.—*Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year* 1889-90.

Class of Works.	Total expenditure, including establishment.					Cost of establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military works	...	...	4,494	17,585	22,079	3,496
Civil works—						
Civil buildings	...	...	2,95,570	1,94,328	4,89,898	1,09,007
Miscellaneous public improvements ...	...	...	12,220	...	12,220	2,719
Irrigation works—						
Capital expenditure on irrigation works not charged to Revenue	4,28,513*	...	...	...	4,28,513	85,710
Total Imperial ...	4,28,513	...	3,12,284	2,11,913	9,52,710	2,00,932
PROVINCIAL.						
Civil buildings	...	....	13,89,305	4,56,068	18,45,373	4,56,456
Communications	...	...	4,78,700	6,87,822	11,66,522	2,88,517
Miscellaneous public improvements	...	...	47,657	64,456	1,12,113	27,729
Total ...	...	...	19,15,662	12,08,346	31,24,008	7,72,662
Irrigation.						
Major works—Working expenses	...	13,38,765	...	...	13,38,765	5,97,173
Minor Works and Navigation						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	1,12,159	3,73,292	...	...	4,85,451	1,02,387
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	...	87,594	87,594	38,537
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	6,830	27,287	34,117	10,132
Agricultural Works.						
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	93,714	7,17,887	8,11,601	1,75,982
Total	1,12,159	17,12,057	1,00,544	32,768	27,57,528	9,23,211
Total Provincial ...	1,12,159	17,12,057	20,16,206	20,41,114	58,81,536	16,96,873
LOCAL.						
Excluded Local Funds.						
Civil buildings	...	...	1,486	...	1,486	274
Miscellaneous public improvements	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	1,486	...	1,486	274
Incorporated Local Funds.						
Communications	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Exclusive of Rs. 6,570 on account of expenditure in England.

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—*concluded.*

ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

2.—*General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Major and Minor Irrigation Works, the Capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those Works, for the year* 1889-90.

IRRIGATION.

NAME OF PROJECT.	ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION.			CAPITAL OUTLAY—						REVENUE RECEIPTS DURING 1889-90.			WORKING EXPENSES DURING 1889-90.			NET RESULT, EXCLUDING INTEREST (DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REVENUE AND WORKING EXPENSES).				SIMPLE INTEREST DURING 1889-90.	NET RESULT, INCLUDING INTEREST.			
				During 1889-90.			To end of 1889-90.											Rate per cent.						Rate per cent.	
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess recovered (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
Major Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Orissa project ...	3,13,96,220	9,19,625	3,23,15,845	3,49,008	8,035	3,57,043	2,38,86,330	5,39,516	2,44,25,846	3,04,223	...	3,04,223	4,31,696	25,313	4,57,009	...	1,52,786	...	·62	9,48,473	...	11,01,259	...	4·50
Midnapore canal ...	82,96,010	1,83,711	84,79,721	14,122	263	14,385	82,80,132	1,83,974	84,64,106	2,77,604	...	2,77,604	2,00,675	8,312	2,08,987	68,617	...	·81	...	3,30,923	...	2,62,306	...	3·09
Tidal canal ...	17,72,699	44,807	18,17,506	...	...	...	17,95,489	44,807	18,40,296	41,952	...	41,952	25,715	1,007	26,722	15,230	...	·82	...	71,829	...	56,590	...	3·07
Sone project ...	2,78,88,697	13,99,697	2,92,88,394	71,953	4,008	75,961	2,53,56,635	9,02,567	2,62,59,202	8,97,495	...	8,97,495	6,97,479	48,971	7,46,450	1,51,045	...	·57	...	19,12,826	...	8,61,781	...	3·28
Total ...	6,93,53,626	25,47,750	7,19,01,376	4,35,083	12,306	4,47,389	5,93,18,586	16,70,864	6,09,89,450	15,21,274	...	15,21,274	13,55,565	83,603	14,39,168	82,106	...	·13	...	23,64,042	...	22,81,986	...	3·74
Minor Works and Navigation.																								
Tirhoot project ...	3,51,079	...	3,51,079	...	...	...	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoodur project	1,43,974	...	1,43,974	—1,200	...	—1,200	1,49,941	16,239	1,66,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and Eastern canal ...	...	...	...	—169	—112	—281	52,27,259	60,945	52,88,204	4,95,621	...	4,95,621	2,67,046	12,165	2,79,211	2,16,410	...	4·09	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Coast canal	43,46,873	1,28,068	44,74,941	63,774	—190	63,584	42,17,847	1,02,166	43,20,013	65,348	...	65,348	68,026	975	69,001	...	3,653	...	·08	...	...	...	...	...
Saruc project ...	6,63,521	33,111	6,96,632	340	...	340	6,69,570	27,183	6,96,753	23,113	...	23,113	38,313	1,739	40,052	...	16,939	...	2·43	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea Rivers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,86,043	...	1,86,043	87,814	5,395	93,209	92,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remodelling Hidgellee Tidal canal	7,69,150	22,813	7,91,963	49,414	—244	49,170	49,414	—244	49,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	62,74,597	1,83,992	64,58,589	1,12,159	—546	1,11,613	1,08,45,456	2,80,939	1,11,26,395	7,70,125	...	7,70,125	4,61,199	20,274	4,81,473	2,88,652	...	2·59	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,56,28,223	27,31,742	7,83,59,965	5,47,242	11,760	5,59,002	7,01,64,042	19,51,803	7,21,15,845	22,91,399	...	22,91,399	18,16,764	1,03,877	19,20,641	3,70,758	...	·51	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—Railways, 1889.

Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Miles open on 31st December 1889. (a)	Number of passengers carried during 1889. (b)					Receipts for 1889. (c)				Working expenses.	Net receipts.	Persons employed. (d)				Capital outlay. (e)
			First class.	Second class.	Third or Intermediate class.	Fourth class.	Total.	Coaching.	Goods.	Miscellaneous, including steamboat.	Total.			Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
East Indian		1,525·44	47,269	161,539	678,858	13,964,375	14,852,041	1,52,50,229	2,96,71,288	6,72,993	4,55,94,510	1,61,51,288	2,94,43,222	972	548	38,258	39,778	35,98,56,825
Eastern Bengal	73·19	746·40	45,382	121,744	998,889	6,516,725	7,682,740	36,43,839	64,46,104	10,86,731	1,11,76,674	49,85,049	61,91,625	248	212	13,929	14,389	9,66,77,900
Tirhoot		273·00	8,781	10,003	10,123	2,149,947	2,178,854	8,16,104	8,72,747	2,07,823	18,96,674	9,18,428	9,78,246	37	60	3,322	3,419	2,09,87,563
Nalhati		27·25	616	6,066	...	166,029	172,711	64,426	34,422	5,162	1,04,010	81,311	22,699	...	2	138	140	3,40,252
Darjeeling-Himalayan		51·00	8,575	6,902	...	35,133	45,610	2,18,364	3,47,832	8,098	5,74,294	3,45,177	2,29,117	16	5	511	532	29,40,423
Deoghur		4·79	601	...	212,423	...	213,024	25,865	2,466	202	28,533	15,838	12,695	...	...	...	...	2,82,876
Bengal and North-Western ...		376·00	5,141	10,469	7,447	2,197,975	2,221,032	8,06,875	10,49,173	2,95,776	22,11,824	11,57,860	10,53,964	51	35	3,029	3,115	2,51,94,142
Bengal-Nagpore	123·68	348·18	2,808	17,929	31,983	798,863	851,583	3,78,346	14,49,309	1,78,075	19,96,930	16,17,096	3,79,834	178	317	2,942	3,437	3,79,42,571
Bengal Central		125·00	3,468	32,619	167,786	1,291,202	1,494,775	5,15,070	2,10,440	11,681	7,37,191	4,41,203	2,95,988	2	2	577	581	94,46,671

(a) Director-General of Railways' Administration Report for 1889-90, Part I, pages 90-91.
(b) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 74-76.
(c) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 102-103.
(d) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 123 and 13[illegible].
(e) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 90 and 9[illegible].

D—Marine I.

Statement showing the various Government ships and vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1889-90.

Details of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel.	Horse power.	Number of		Total annual cost.	Total annual earning.	Remarks.
			Officers.	Men.			
					Rs.	Rs.	
Sea-going Vessel.							
"Guide," steamer ...	817·88	400	6	47	40,645	Nil	Includes the charges of the *Tigris*.
River-going Vessels.							
"Fame," pilot-vessel ...	320	...	3	38	29,955	„	
"Coleroon" „ ...	346·66	...	3	38	47,605	„	
"Sarsuti" „ ...	375	...	3	38	29,291	„	
		N. HP.					
"Sylph," steam-launch ...	11	12	...	5	2,366	„	

D—Marine II.

Statement showing the Number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1889-90.

Description of Establishment.	Number of		Total annual cost.	Total annual earning.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.			
			Rs.	Rs.	
Superintending Establishment.					
Port Officer and Establishment	1	24	25,648	.....	Including Wreck Chart Clerk.
Pilot Establishment.					
Government, salaried ...	3	...	36,000	7,82,455	1 pensioned, 26th April 1889.
Ditto, free	43	...	3,01,617		1 pensioned, 1st March 1890.
					1 drowned, 3rd May 1889.
Licensed	18	...	1,59,501		1 resigned, 11th March 1890.
					1 resigned, 1st June 1889.
					1 promoted to mate pilot, 4th May 1889.
Leadsmen Apprentices ...	22	...	18,183	9,668	1 promoted to mate pilot, 1st March 1890.
					1 promoted to mate pilot, 11th March 1890.
Any other Establishment.					
Marine Court	2*	...	3,297	Nil	*Employed when required.
Examiners of Masters, Mates, and Engineers	8†	...	2,496	1,656	† Ditto ditto.
Seebpore yard	.....	1	144	...	

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1888-89

Articles.		United Kingdom. 1888-89. Quantity.	United Kingdom. 1888-89. Value.	United Kingdom. 1889-90. Quantity.	United Kingdom. 1889-90. Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	...	4,58,868	...	4,28,276
Animals, living	No.	53	14,150	47	3,680
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	31,02,790	...	36,93,909
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	"	...	4,69,468	...	5,83,133
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	4,347	8,53,976	3,903	8,79,172
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	228,099	5,33,582	267,298	6,55,739
Other sorts	Value	...	79,642	...	1,40,455
Candles	lbs.	711,997	2,08,681	855,791	2,55,882
Clocks and watches	No.	18,227	1,56,491	13,991	1,68,529
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	11,813	2,49,383	13,899	2,35,313
Coke	"	2,200	77,466	1,873	68,466
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	471	59,975	416	57,515
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	2	200	1	40
Twist and yarn	lbs.	14,717,269	1,08,13,218	10,851,278	80,66,730
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached) ...	Yds.	830,186,943	9,67,47,464	761,189,461	9,09,65,937
White (bleached) ...	"	179,571,655	2,58,75,095	140,187,644	1,94,84,019
Coloured, printed or dyed ...	"	141,432,264	2,02,78,506	134,301,975	1,86,05,899
Other sorts	Yds.	294,897	3,91,393	1[illegible]3,601	3,87,7[illegible]
	No.	1,796,858		2,522,996	
Thread, sewing	lbs.	323,143	5,02,524	296,189	4,49,814
Other sorts of manufactures ...	lbs.	84,466	6,13,194	74,602	4,79,971
	Yds.	491,444		414,119	
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	15,021	6,684	8,146	3,225
Manufactured	"	455,210	3,96,061	344,435	3,32,462
Other sorts	Value	...	10,46,2[illegible]6	...	8,99,658
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials ...	Cwt.	1,136	1,49,746	1,331	1,80,893
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	3,81,035	...	4,52,175
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	322,417	1,35,410	373,938	1,29,760
Canvas	"	783,927	4,07,802	924,286	4,46,704
Other sorts	lbs.	227,265	1,32,413	126,980	1,01,019
Other sorts	"	8,394	4,361	1,599	340
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	10,770	...	9,085
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls ...	Cwt.	283	27,013	806	44,042
Other ware	Value	...	11,51,445	...	10,31,210
Gums and resins	Cwt.	11,018	48,028	23,022	1,05,109
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Value	...	29,65,293	...	28,76,950
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds ...	"	...	6,39,067	...	6,74,782
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured	"	...	...	...	166
Jewellery, &c.	"	...	3,40,123	...	2,31,210
Leather and manufactures of	"	...	9,05,037	...	4,37,218
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	780,299	14,74,321	844,284	15,84,478
Spirits	"	287,489	23,28,809	255,324	18,43,369
Wines and liqueurs	"	99,623	11,11,718	94,770	10,48,994
Other sorts	"	1,925	9,675	3,568	16,069
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	86,20,312	...	73,80,791
Matches, lucifer and other	"	...	3,56,923	...	5,26,597

TRADE.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1889-90.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,11,678	...	1,69,262	...	1,03,713	...	81,476
...	196	...	...	...	476	...	80
1	499	4	687	6	1,679	14	1,000
1,893	4,175	1,071	2,400	40	200	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	300	...	40
...	...	90	31	...	...	...	...
2,619	5,046	5,215	9,048	3,326	56,995	6,035	91,761
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10,455	89,094	4,579	50,493
75	1,124	7	1,456	4	297	2	466
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
236,000	2,03,584	273,140	2,38,780	9,940	8,690	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
226,364	67,412	198,138	60,555	307,167	1,10,420	21,419	9,708
1,379,247	2,04,703	1,434,482	1,93,153	136,418	48,838	51,181	18,290
...	32,588	...	20,124	...	2,160	...	345
28,367		14,528		864		2,760	
11,360	13,790	10,013	6,415	458	1,105	80	84
400	60,253	...	26,434	...	19,834	...	1,347
27,759		8,433		22,315		603	
						1,500	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,221	2,312
326	1,521	163	529	719	2,881	...	1,635
...	7,285	...	3,013	...	800	14	2,063
55	1,173	42	12,068	401	7,517	...	1,867
...	1,905	...	146	...	6,223		
				2,427	1,669	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	700	700
...	...	2,130	2,327	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
...	1,725	...	20	...	68	...	
				216	7,854	10	12,996
1,290	2,38,731	1,507	1,77,048		1,283	...	2,392
...	65,910	...	81,611	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		
							15,147
	89,719	...	68,454	...	15,821	...	14,895
...	18,661	...	23,940	...	17,801	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,558
...	16,862	...	8,299	...	16,067	...	810
...	3,126	...	838	...	221	...	
				424	1,245	...	...
371	826	526	1,361	685	6,859	2,642	14,404
3,772	6,081	1,175	3,510	13,688	72,191	13,797	64,308
799	5,125	1,582	11,752	...	...	...	81
...	...	...	...	...	290	...	3,918
...	1,496	...	100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		

II.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of *years* 1888-89

Articles.		ITALY.			
		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	...	...	...	...
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	42,747	...	91,214
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	"	...	...	...	...
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	5	1,050	6	500
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	1,068	2,392	167	352
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	825
Candles	lbs.	...	...	215	75
Clocks and watches	No.	153	2,104	32	730
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	"	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	127,007	10,88,289	160,344	11,74,827
Corks	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.	69,900	59,622	16,400	14,293
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White (bleached)	"	692,393	2,84,162	672,710	2,06,532
Coloured, printed, or dyed	"	728,647	1,07,821	967,546	1,45,578
Other sorts	Yds.	...	5,402	...	7,[illegible]
	No.	4,109		4,589	
Thread, sewing	lbs.	2,250	1,670	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs.	...	49,239	...	92,613
	Yds.	63,670		36,978	
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	"	7	37	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	100
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials	Cwt.	15	3,800	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	650	...	1,722
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	960	...	1,140
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	11,265	4,00,669	7,502	3,10,882
Other ware	Value	...	3,084	...	2,450
Gums and resins	Cwt.	2	120	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Value	...	2,503	...	634
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	"	...	140	...	1,715
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured	"	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	"	...	725	...	...
Leather and manufactures of	"	...	44	...	800
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	414	1,342	583	2,000
Spirits	"	501	3,314	421	4,591
Wines and liqueurs	"	4,322	28,538	3,309	20,468
Other sorts	"	22	200	89	748
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	1,410	...	4,050
Matches, lucifer and other	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1889-90—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
[illegible]89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	20		600				
		2	600				
		117	58			1,100	425
23	514	65	608	15	225	36	440
437	3,495						
		411	40			2,440	515
		576	21			450	56
			148				
		28	420			2	25
							19
			30				160
	110		2,375				3,750
			300				
58	298	12	108				
			5,100				

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of *years* 1888-89

Articles.		United States.			
		1888-89.		18[illegible]	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	...	...	...	...
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	...	...	60
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	,,	...	160	...	...
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	...	...	1	80
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	16	25	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Candles	lbs.	...	...	320	100
Clocks and watches	No.	532	4,459	326	1,785
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	1	80	...	...
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	180,000	30,375	...	...
White (bleached)	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Yds. / No.	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs. / Yds.	...	...	...	...
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	8,800	1,050	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	...	...	...
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	960	720	729	535
Other sorts	lbs.	27	30	75	120
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	75	...	...
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Value	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Value	...	4,085	...	1,285
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,,	...	...	...	200
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	,,	...	...	...	1,800
Leather and manufactures of	,,	...	40	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	...	...	156	416
Spirits	,,	1,693	27,001	2,264	25,441
Wines and liqueurs	,,	...	...	1	10
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	194	...	3,000
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1889-90—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
[illegible]		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	500
...	230	...	...	...	11,175	...	4,997
	...	...	...	...	812	...	452
	...	...	...	1	30	6	858
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	186	1,625	1	30
...	...	...	...	79	1,480	14	260
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,067	6,300	6,003	47,111
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				1	25	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,600	3,112	...	...
						674	304
...	...	...	...	3,600	1,480	...	...
...	...	...	...	6,265	1,379	1,374	605
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	300
...	...	...	...	126	270	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	800	...	335
				5,152	680	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,939	17,762	1,325	6,572
...	...	...	50	...	7,109	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	687	...	530
						116	62
...	...	...	...	1,296	648	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	801	...	450	...	4,86,771	...	2,30,727
3	12	...	...	10	1,082	6	992
...	142	...	...	...	819	...	1,689
4	30	1	15	...	...	...	...
	100	...	755	...	33,564	...	28,392
...	...	...	...	...	3,776	...	5,729
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
...	...	...	...	...	1,427	...	752
...	100	...	...	...	2,280	...	1,524
...	...	4	16	1,079	2,219	171	482
...	...	6	27	666	1,423	135	1,082
...	...	1	10	304	1,199	[illegible]	3,456
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,765	...	1,280
...	...	...	...	...	407	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1888-89

Articles.		China.			
		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	...	1,878	...	...
Animals, living	No.	...	...	1	1,000
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	41,981	...	43,864
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	,,	...	...	...	...
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	4	560	2	825
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	337	800
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Candles	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	No.	...	...	7	256
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	4,050	32,400	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	300	8,120
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White (bleached)	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	624	324	200	60
Other sorts	Yds. / No.	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs. / Yds.	... / 1,450	130	100 / ...	50
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	5,463	13,382	8,790	18,609
Other sorts	Value	...	3,62,003	...	4,08,102
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials	Cwt.	3,576	28,437	2,356	19,274
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	8,116	...	3,335
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	296	...	80
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	49	2,248	25	1,058
Other ware	Value	...	1,67,110	...	1,41,270
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	8	350
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Value	...	1,120	...	738
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,,	...	987	...	34
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	,,	...	14,869	...	4,762
Leather and manufactures of	,,	...	343	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	320	792	237	735
Spirits	,,	11,666	24,348	8,000	14,005
Wines and liqueurs	,,	67	890	59	627
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	...	1,875	...	6,525

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1889-90—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	170	...	263
...	...	...	...	1	50	31	3,158
...	60	...	...	...	8,728	...	9,627
...	...	...	...	...	500	...	41
...	...	...	...	4	674	2	380
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	14	154	5	20
...	...	...	...	10	210	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	110	3,500	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	336	9,408
...	...	...	...	...	...	79,420	29,841
...	...	...	...	6,000	1,053	...	...
...	...	...	...	16,100	3,532	400	120
800	320	1,320	150	2,896	1,269	5,092	1,090
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	224	600	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9,369	14,054	15,485	19,849
...	...	...	27	...	2,32,316	...	98,819
...	...	...	...	1,920	15,623	15,570	3,86,531
...	...	...	...	...	54,003	...	24,854
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,000	750	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	975	...	1,414	...	5,14,243	...	5,47,989
...	...	...	...	62	1,445	56	2,450
...	...	...	...	...	57,191	...	22,820
...	...	...	...	16,216	3,78,008	1,657	68,857
...	...	...	50	...	21,445	...	3,414
...	...	...	...	...	102	...	1,719
...	...	...	...	...	1,675	...	...
...	800	...	...	...	10,323	...	33,330
...	...	...	...	...	260	...	222
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	...	...	17,255	26,159	3,170	5,176
104	545	381	2,284	117	763	6	838
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	17,331	...	21,038

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1888-89

Articles.		Australia.			
		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	...	...	...	110
Animals, living	No.	3,218	13,89,960	2,511	9,24,090
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	3,140	...	4,812
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	"	...	172	...	95
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	3	805	9	455
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Candles	lbs.	1,250	312	400	200
Clocks and watches	No.	44	1,740	70	2,484
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	4,630	52,210	7,032	91,908
Coke	"	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White (bleached)	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Yds. / No.	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs. / Yds.	...	...	...	320
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	820	40	200	12
Manufactured	"	...	...	448	80
Other sorts	Value	...	15	...	341
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	900	...	350
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	...	...	42	20
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	9,319	1,560
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	7,609	...	270
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	...	...	12	418
Other ware	Value	...	...	...	22
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Value	...	5,235	...	750
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	"	...	40	...	380
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured	"	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	"	...	770	...	1,840
Leather and manufactures of	"	...	7,080	...	6,032
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	...	...	8	16
Spirits	"	2,052	20,577	2,683	29,929
Wines and liqueurs	"	603	4,126	895	6,637
Other sorts	"	330	4,900	...	...
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	168	...	3,761
Matches, lucifer and other	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official [illegible] *and* 1889-90—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
[illegible]9.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	....	...	...	4,60,916	...	4,28,776
6	20	...	...	3,278	14,04,180	2,591	9,32,428
...	30,359	...	37,697	...	35,56,621	...	41,37,518
	467	...	279	...	4,72,250	...	5,84,080
3	815	11	1,432	4,374	8,60,058	3,960	8,85,989
...	..	1,958	4,[illegible]	231,116	5,40,374	270,831	6,63,807
..	...	...	[illegible]	...	79,942	...	1,41,912
52,497	15,651	95,528	28,18[illegible]	765,744	2,24,644	953,561	2,84,960
126	867	1,116	2,803	25,2[illegible]	2,29,487	26,798	2,77,446
606	11,500	221	4,210	17,176	3,15,522	21,297	3,32,839
...	...	...	...	2,200	77,466	1,873	68,466
...	...	...	...	143,126	12,23,078	170,906	12,72,431
...	...	...	25	551	61,476	425	59,462
...	...	...	...	3	225	637	17,568
19,600	16,042	76,150	63,299	15,056,309	1,11,04,268	11,296,388	84,12,943
451,577	33,776	...	...	830,824,520	9,68,20,678	761,190,135	9,09,66,241
60,604	16,490	3,000	1,200	180,867,883	2,63,08,591	141,083,311	1,97,62,134
7,502	3,096	266,552	41,395	143,688,753	2,06,46,256	137,029,722	1,90,11,220
{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} 18,540	{ 294,897	} 4,31,543	{ 183,601	} 4,34,102
...		16,672		1,830,198		2,565,145	
6,118	5,960	900	2,031	343,455	5,25,319	307,182	4,58,344
{ 924	} 602	{ 1,214	} 10,359	{ 86,014	} 7,44,652	{ 75,916	} 6,11,429
...		...		606,638		460,153	
300	600	6,932	1,225	21,193	8,004	19,629	6,517
19,637	1,06,514	20,139	1,19,478	504,270	5,58,262	393,032	500,108
..	5,603	...	27,977	...	16,61,397	...	14,30,865
71	8,854	609	58,784	6,884	2,21,162	19,952	6,60,058
	9,267	...	1,04,372	...	4,62,786	...	5,89,351
	...	...	...	324,844	1,37,079	374,054	1,29,822
...	...	...	...	788,183	4,09,920	927,887	4,50,286
375	372	687	754	227,667	1,32,815	137,061	1,03,453
...	...	...	...	8,394	4,361	1,599	340
...	2,20,874	....	2,41,407	...	12,45,167	...	10,32,693
1,491	21,985	37	7,335	14,669	7,01,039	9,961	5,57,221
...	1,16,553	...	3,45,752	...	15,63,537	...	16,29,406
2	90	...	...	27,242	4,26,276	24,688	1,74,331
...	20,116	...	88,457	...	21,59,111	...	30,91,151
...	8,432	...	13,746	...	6,85,956	...	7,37,440
...	...	...	...	...	1,675	...	466
...	4,422	...	2,325	...	4,06,488	...	2,91,896
...	850	...	13,242	...	9,19,281	...	4,60,186
8,192	25,184	37,443	1,07,338	791,099	15,05,929	883,412	16,96,843
5,257	35,283	19,409	57,970	331,036	24,79,862	295,[illegible]29	19,99,504
5,123	30,415	8,423	45,505	124,811	12,55,808	124,054	12,94,997
...	...	...	4	2,277	14,775	3,684	16,902
...	2,573	...	11,111	...	86,31,208	...	74,13,111
...	9,375	....	1,84,847	...	3,85,911	...	7,39,007

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of *years* 1888-89

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1888-89.		1	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	1,153	73,992	48,924	18,46,801
Wrought	"	25,751	14,08,296	65,357	26,06,730
Other sorts	"	3	137	8	245
Iron—					
Wrought	"	1,349,742	89,39,932	1,802,191	93,01,404
Other sorts	"	81,620	2,12,003	68,126	1,84,411
Lead	"	76,397	11,44,220	77,778	12,01,476
Steel	"	131,249	9,12,668	83,911	6,17,455
Tin—					
Unwrought	"	364	31,157	484	36,721
Other sorts	"	28	809	28	945
Zinc or spelter	"	15,331	2,21,203	46,461	5,81,143
All other sorts, unenumerated	"	3,204	3,26,019	6,862	4,90,376
Oils	Gals.	1,679,826	9,88,108	1,454,529	8,47,374
Paints, colours, and painters' materials	Value	...	8,30,665	...	7,67,326
Paper and pasteboard	"	...	7,74,342	...	6,29,637
Provisions	"	...	21,12,066	...	21,01,979
Railway plant and rolling-stock	"	...	31,59,993	...	38,92,041
Salt	Tons	376,211	72,50,487	264,234	61,28,515
Shells and cowries	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.	25	460	...	...
Manufactures—	Yds.	147,200	2,21,386	187,095	2,93,331
Piece-goods	Value	...	1,28,477	...	1,22,463
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	82	40
Spices	Cwt.	115	2,015	10,314	1,56,042
Sugar and sugarcandy	lbs.	457	385	233	177
Tea	Value	...	4,52,922	...	3,83,266
Toys and requisites for games	No.	2,621,611	24,39,182	1,786,106	15,97,807
Umbrellas					
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood)	Value	...	1,04,938	...	1,56,195
Wool—					
Raw	lbs.	...	...	18,277	18,216
Manufactures of—	Yds.	4,544,161	38,19,181	4,013,569	34,04,566
Piece-goods	Value	...	21,78,294	...	27,72,572
Other sorts	...	...	41,43,249	...	41,27,385
All other articles, unenumerated	...	...	21,34,58,269	...	19,92,06,542
Merchandise— Free	...	...	1,25,72,695	...	1,10,16,660
Merchandise— Dutiable	...	...	22,60,30,964	...	21,02,23,202
Total	...				
Treasure—	...	...	77,157	...	9,86,705
Gold	...	...	81,34,699	...	37,41,973
Silver	...	...	82,11,856	...	47,28,678
Total	...				
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	23,43,42,820	...	21,49,51,880
Government—	...	...	1,00,50,861	...	97,10,468
Stores	...	...			
Treasure—	...	...	...	...	...
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	1,00,50,861	...	97,10,468
Total of Stores and Treasure					

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1889-90—continued.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
[illegible]89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,673	2,09,382
653	1,55,343	430	1,05,423	293	57,164	410	84,215
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	14	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
164	33,020	245	62,546	92	5,487	24	9,912
10	87	...	...	117	925	...	...
...	4,850	...	1,026	...	4,273	...	1,875
...	3,15,066	...	2,55,211	...	5,301	...	900
...	9,050	...	12,225	...	16,888	...	13,043
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	41	50
17,557	25,461	2,951	4,051	9,39,169	10,10,579	398,401	4,13,062
...	80,753	...	21,614	...	4,86,963	...	1,61,720
...	...	1,949	24,894	...	...	...	...
1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	90	20	...	...
...	38,759	...	25,658	...	2,358	...	4,842
12	60	968	1,050	106	431	711	2,037
...	4,314	...	728	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
283,551	3,31,805	275,124	3,27,827	35,168	31,272	22,150	35,031
	1,28,251	...	92,112	...	6,525	...	3,721
	1,38,913	...	1,03,231	...	51,103	...	32,056
...	25,32,107	...	21,49,348	...	22,03,219	...	12,96,930
...	14,835	...	16,623	...	78,660	...	76,684
...	25,46,942	...	21,65,971	...	22,81,879	...	13,73,614
...	...	...	...	...	101	...	450
...	...	...	...	...	6,00,000	...	1,15,592
...	...	...	...	...	6,00,101	...	1,16,042
...	25,46,942	...	21,65,971	...	28,81,980	...	14,89,656
...	2,730	...	440	...	2,557	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,730	...	440	...	2,557	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of *years* 1888-89

Articles.		ITALY.			
		1888-89.		188[illegible]	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought	"	31	8,125	130	32,898
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	280	3,965
Lead	"	...	...	...	...
Steel	"	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	"	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	"	1	375	5	1,090
Oils	Gals.	765	1,085	...	...
Paints, colours, and painters' materials	Value	...	18,516	...	22,808
Paper and pasteboard	"	...	...	...	50
Provisions	"	...	12,183	...	27,918
Railway plant and rolling-stock	"	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	53,872	55,191	60,304	79,074
Other sorts	Value	...	91,510	...	1,12,885
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar and sugarcandy	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games	Value	...	3,215	...	13,954
Umbrellas	No.	23	23	...	...
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood)	Value	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Raw	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	25,264	24,627	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	34,694	...	150
All other articles, unenumerated	"	...	1,06,801	...	64,116
Merchandise— Free		...	23,64,985	...	24,16,473
Merchandise— Dutiable		...	33,394	...	27,807
Total		...	23,98,379	...	24,44,280
Treasure—					
Gold		...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	23,98,379	...	24,44,280
Government Stores		...	...	...	26
Treasure—					
Gold		...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure		...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure		...	...	...	26

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1889-90—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
11	330						

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of *years* 1888-89

Articles.		United States.			
		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Metals—					
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.			145	3,267
Wrought	,,				
Other sorts	,,				
Iron—					
Wrought	,,	35	450	168	840
Other sorts	,,				
Lead	,,				
Steel	,,				
Tin—					
Unwrought	,,				
Other sorts	,,				
Zinc or spelter	,,				
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,				
Oils	Gals.	15,244,069	63,74,171	25,184,689	1,07,69,344
Paints, colours, and painters' materials	Value		8,099		6,771
Paper and pasteboard	,,				
Provisions	,,		7,421		4,335
Railway plant and rolling-stock	,,				
Salt	Tons				7
Shells and cowries	Value				
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.				
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.				
Other sorts	Value				
Spices	lbs.				
Sugar and sugarcandy	Cwt.				
Tea	lbs.				
Toys and requisites for games	Value				
Umbrellas	No.				
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood)	Value		74,093		12,328
Wool—					
Raw	lbs.				
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods	Yds.				
Other sorts	Value				
All other articles, unenumerated	,,		12,800		6,354
Merchandise— Free			1,58,336		42,860
Merchandise— Dutiable			64,00,992		1,07,95,218
Total			65,59,328		1,08,38,078
Treasure—					
Gold					
Silver					
Total					
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure			65,59,328		1,08,38,078
Government—					
Stores			3,099		7,151
Treasure—					
Gold					
Silver					
Total of Treasure					
Total of Stores and Treasure			3,099		7,151

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1889-90—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	300	18,020	9,232	3,68,056
83	2,490	150	3,600	3	372	1	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	28	190	30	360	...	15
160	640	121	281	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	27
...	...	...	...	62	450	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	2,200	100	2,200	3	356	...	...
12	70	48	48	379,755	4,67,756	643,123	8,09,171
...	2,202	...	4,205	...	3,230	...	1,787
...	...	...	...	...	2,525	...	263
...	2,71,826	...	2,11,884	...	2,943	...	9,212
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,182	2,71,351	35,705	5,01,337	...	...	...	...
...	170	...	302	...	1,40,370	...	85,127
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	11,491	11,688	898	1,827
...	...	...	...	...	5,080	...	822
...	...	1,540	687	109,070	63,511	878,214	1,36,057
...	...	...	...	...	...	20,001	3,00,493
...	...	...	...	2,305	1,669	4,929	2,629
...	...	...	...	...	3,890	...	2,274
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	776	...	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	14,640	17,260	900	1,058
...	725	...	...	...	...	...	11,335
...	6,015	...	3,226	...	1,33,662	...	1,21,289
...	2,87,753	...	2,27,845	...	14,63,479	...	21,85,924
...	2,71,351	...	5,01,438	...	5,557	...	5,068
...	5,59,104	...	7,29,283	...	14,69,036	...	21,90,992
...	7,425	...	77,512	...	...	...	...
...	12,309	...	94,018	...	...	...	1,62,000
...	19,734	...	1,71,530	...	...	...	1,62,000
...	5,78,838	...	9,00,813	...	14,69,036	...	23,52,992
...	...	...	...	...	334	...	2,537
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	334	...	2,537

H.—

I.— Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of *years* 1888-89

Articles.	China.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—				
Copper—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	13,939	7,19,695	69,508	23,33,827
Wrought ... ... „	...	...	439	16,472
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	80	120	...	...
Lead ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Steel ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... „	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated ... „	1,039	31,221	500	15,014
Oils ... ... Gals.	23,185	24,350	18,062	16,588
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... Value	...	77,858	...	81,747
Paper and pasteboard ... ... „	...	14,470	...	31,822
Provisions ... ... „	...	32,052	...	38,874
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... „	...	...	...	...
Salt ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries ... ... Value	...	40	...	...
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	13,334	29,616	11,047	24,900
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	3,552	4,530	1,252	1,969
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	3,036	...	2,848
Spices ... ... lbs.	238,896	16,212	...	...
Sugar and sugarcandy ... ... Cwt.	9,426	1,16,433	21,346	3,08,560
Tea ... ... lbs.	3,849	2,156	1,803	1,181
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Value	...	14,534	...	6,256
Umbrellas ... ... No.	4	64	2	15
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood) ... ... Value	...	45,435	...	1,31,464
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	17	60	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	100	...	98
All other articles, unenumerated ... „	...	2,41,555	...	3,17,901
Merchandise— Free	...	20,52,030	...	39,86,868
Merchandise— Dutiable	...	26,030	...	15,367
Total	...	20,78,060	...	40,02,235
Treasure—				
Gold	...	19,13,588	...	28,60,270
Silver	...	28,26,803	...	29,17,139
Total	...	47,40,391	...	57,77,409
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	68,18,451	...	97,79,644
Government—				
Stores	...	487	...	1,703
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	487	...	1,703

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1889-90—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	150	...	...
...	...	73	1,700	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	15,892	12,78,786	22,080	16,09,222
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	34	5,156	1	492
...	...	...	...	1,872	17,578	1,614	16,528
...	4,397	...	...	...	2,08,852	...	1,29,521
...	...	...	...	...	42,600	...	45,628
...	338	...	100	...	2,96,599	...	3,68,954
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,142	1,26,096	7,207	1,05,859	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,736	3,472
...	...	...	...	5,034	7,107	2,038	3,112
...	1,176	...	...	...	6,684	...	3,033
...	...	...	...	18,802,175	21,08,486	21,308,397	27,28,206
...	...	...	...	10,175	98,973	25,304	2,66,070
...	...	...	...	32,557	14,665	36,556	17,808
...	...	...	...	...	1,095	...	1,560
...	...	...	...	1	12	36	108
...	...	...	...	...	30,665	...	27,318
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,472	310
...	...	...	...	582	1,164	2,034	1,241
...	...	...	400	...	...	...	200
...	2,103	...	14,422	...	2,76,659	...	2,79,565
...	10,169	...	18,263	...	57,29,110	...	67,88,167
...	1,26,648	...	1,08,143	...	27,422	...	6,035
...	1,36,817	...	1,26,406	...	57,56,532	...	67,94,202
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	200	...	...	...	1,74,267	...	3,04,230
...	200	...	...	...	1,74,267	...	3,04,230
...	1,37,017	...	1,26,406	...	59,30,799	...	70,98,432
...	...	...	...	...	1,227	...	300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,227	...	300

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of *years* 1888-89

Articles.	Australia.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—				
Copper—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	11,330	6,67,276	32,989	12,72,953
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	310	3,840
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Lead ... ... ,,	10	98	2,883	30,214
Steel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Oils ... ... Gals.	...	...	40	153
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... Value	...	450	...	...
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... ,,	...	45,260	...	57,919
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ,,	...	300	...	1,720
Salt ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	10	15	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	1,290	1,838
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	1,017
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	396	105
Sugar and sugarcandy ... ... Cwt.	11	92	5	[illegible]
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	624	234
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Value	...	422	...	40
Umbrellas ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood) ... ... Value	...	4,515	...	22
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	40,476	34,661
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	875
All other articles, unenumerated ... ,,	...	19,984	...	43,237
Merchandise— { Free ...	...	22,08,442	...	24,88,027
Merchandise— { Dutiable	...	29,775	...	36,697
Total	...	22,38,217	...	25,24,724
Treasure—				
Gold	...	1,99,980	...	86,250
Silver	...	1,10,274	...	3,84,816
Total	...	3,10,254	...	4,71,066
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	25,48,471	...	29,95,790
Government—				
Stores	...	...	...	45,448
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	45,448

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1889-90—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
25	1,306	1,018	36,400	26,747	14,80,289	167,344	60,67,419
557	15,396	114	4,522	27,374	16,57,336	67,176	28,57,168
137	4,454	19	655	151	4,921	100	2,600
41,287	2,08,301	266,902	14,49,338	1,391,074	91,49,043	1,569,601	1,07,55,641
...	...	45	70	81,860	2,12,763	68,292	1,84,792
...	...	280	3,334	76,407	11,44,318	81,153	12,39,016
4,849	29,806	13,054	83,030	136,160	9,42,924	96,965	6,90,485
...	...	...	...	16,256	13,09,943	22,564	16,45,943
...	...	...	...	28	809	28	945
505	8,965	4,143	67,[illegible]	15,836	2,30,168	50,604	6,49,112
15	1,100	19	20[illegible]	4,586	4,04,934	7,760	5,82,997
3,371,473	13,77,152	1,504,658	6,75,431	26,749,789	93,14,474	28,906,949	1,31,34,837
...	14,379	...	72,197	...	11,77,771	...	10,89,263
...	7,871	...	1,30,983	...	11,62,175	...	10,94,494
...	5,332	...	12,533	...	28,12,552	...	28,63,551
...	...	...	26,538	...	31,80,293	...	39,20,299
28,669	4,52,356	56,858	9,34,029	373,204	81,00,296	364,004	76,69,747
...	31,383	...	42,257	...	1,72,459	...	1,27,698
...	...	...	...	13,369	30,085	12,824	28,422
7,678	9,335	2,345	4,970	1,185,553	13,45,277	658,599	8,03,234
...	4,721	...	642	...	8,08,400	...	4,27,044
69,424	20,519	250,656	84,712	19,210,565	22,17,728	22,476,241	29,52,276
1,804	4,692	29,361	3,68,562	282,969	19,85,296	297,652	31,26,928
...	...	7	20	39,188	18,895	44,152	22,049
...	15,760	...	55,807	...	5,32,955	...	4,93,657
...	...	6	30	2,621,757	24,39,772	1,787,829	16,01,047
...	8,762	...	6,977	...	2,74,464	...	3,36,757
...	...	...	...	...	...	62,225	53,187
39,862	49,345	233,339	2,23,136	4,943,245	42,74,714	4,547,116	39,92,859
...	18,102	...	1,67,347	...	23,66,691	...	30,18,810
...	52,702	...	95,378	...	51,98,864	...	52,14,393
...	11,94,622	...	43,47,015	...	23,55,15,183	...	22,68,90,446
...	19,18,124	...	18,19,415	...	2,15,05,781	...	2,44,25,263
...	31,12,746	...	61,66,430	...	25,70,20,964	...	25,13,15,709
...	1,09,476	...	1,01,369	...	23,07,727	...	41,12,556
...	...	...	...	...	1,18,58,552	...	77,19,768
...	1,09,476	...	1,01,369	...	1,41,66,279	...	1,18,32,324
...	32,22,222	...	62,67,799	...	27,11,87,243	...	26,31,48,033
...	60	...	...	...	1,00,61,355	...	97,68,073
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	60	...	...	...	1,00,61,355	...	97,68,073

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce exported by Sea from the Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
Cottton—					
Twist and yarn	lbs.	12,665	9,469	1,960	2,936
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	34,723	3,133	43,105	4,875
White	,,	8,745	1,037	12,369	2,291
Coloured, printed or dyed ...	,,	52,252	13,158	27,494	3,669
Other sorts of piece-goods ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Other sorts of manufactures ...	lbs.	35	35	850	2,644
	Yds.	...		...	
Gums and resins	Cwt.	5	250	10	500
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	3,270	67,690	29,723	70,490
All others, unenumerated ...	,,	4,839	2,67,765	6,527	2,44,334
All other articles, unenumerated ...	Value	...	1,68,620	...	3,03,208
Total of Foreign merchandise ...		...	5,31,158	...	6,34,947
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
Animals, living	No.	...	...	13	6,090
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	1,77,843	...	1,23,215
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	3,862	3,93,284	2,393	2,47,941
Coffee	,,	2	302	...	7
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured ...	,,	13,676	1,47,225	7,242	71,142
Cotton—					
Raw	,,	109,550	26,10,099	104,150	25,58,921
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	60	48	4,250	520
	No.	...		...	
Other sorts	Value	...	64,979	...	52,978
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Opium	Chests.	47	50,990	45	52,225
	Cwt.	70		65	
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	5,788	562	400,120	3,009
Manufactured	,,	5,449	5,960	7,312	7,887
Other sorts	Value	...	45,381	...	64,629
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials—					
Cutch and gumbier	Cwt.	12,026	1,79,779	2,184	34,611
Lac dye	,,	40	218	...	...
Indigo	,,	30,436	93,64,582	35,012	89,85,854
Other sorts	,,	12,815	1,16,272	23,169	89,657
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	,,	2,281	6,556	66	200
Rice in the husk (paddy)	,,	...	...	282	677
Do. not in the husk	,,	1,207,799	43,36,716	886,934	39,30,214
Wheat	,,	2,451,535	90,14,760	1,282,521	49,16,122
Other sorts	,,	421,367	9,32,581	86,342	2,89,805
Hemp—					
Raw	,,	40,666	2,99,018	47,662	4,18,273
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—					
Hides ... Raw ...	Cwt.	251,247	92,23,815	211,165	82,11,577
	No.	3,682,584		3,240,783	
Hides ... Dressed or tanned	Cwt.	1,743	1,35,515	580	49,145
	No.	24,638		8,124	
Skins ... Raw	Cwt.	3,310	3,23,240	6,274	5,52,597
	No.	446,829		788,631	
Skins ... Dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	1,162	90,813	569	36,683
	No.	88,545		31,485	

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1888-89 *and* 1889-90—*continued.*

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	480	192	...	...
...	...	...	...	92	40	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	619	6	1,181	49	3,500	...	...
...	15,099	...	6,349	...	14,798	...	11,629
...	15,718	...	7,530	...	18,530	...	11,629
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	658	...	2,370	...	8,012	...	6,038
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	9	...	20
18	199	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,821	2,48,248	17,252	3,86,098	8,491	2,02,127	16,434	3,99,154
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	763
...	...	...	...	120	150	144	228
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,740	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,082	137
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	72	...	8,249	...	2,694
...	...	...	...	197	3,785	514	10,249
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,700	36,05,738	11,119	36,19,821	9,677	31,35,992	9,439	27,91,744
392	1,480	4,318	15,379	4,128	14,777	7,728	33,339
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,657	11,243	152,768	4,19,990	10,492	48,462
499	2,040	...	...	247,376	8,93,334	...	...
15	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	132	1,110	141	1,080
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29,928	11,39,135	14,137	5,32,276	15,397	557,348	14,049	5,36,225
373,255		205,950		232,301		221,164	
...	...	153	6,250	...	...	...	...
...		2,500		...		...	
8	1,000	38	3,269	332	23,361	2 120	1,31,465
1,000		3,600		51,572		278,854	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1,446
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,446	

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce exported by Sea from the Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Italy.			
		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Other sorts of manufactures ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
	Yds.	...		...	
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
All others, unenumerated ...	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ...	Value	...	2,500	...	13,707
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...		...	2,500	...	13,707
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	1,900	...	117
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Coffee	,,	...	...	...	...
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured ...	,,	760	7,310	4	27
Cotton—					
Raw	,,	44,835	10,69,574	67,706	16,21,555
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Other sorts	Value	...	6,962	...	136
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	27	...	244
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials—					
Cutch and gambier	Cwt.	...	...	345	6,790
Lac dye	,,	...	...	...	...
Indigo	,,	1,115	3,67,518	990	3,11,162
Other sorts	,,	638	2,725	1,578	3,982
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	,,	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk (paddy)	,,	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk	,,	2,006	5,897	5,004	19,622
Wheat	,,	6,206	21,818	...	...
Other sorts	,,	1,125	2,645	...	...
Hemp—					
Raw	,,	57	720	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—					
Hides ... Raw	Cwt.	49,576	18,27,620	74,684	28,22,719
	No.	744,239		1,172,993	
Hides ... Dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...		...	
	No.	...		...	
Skins ... Raw	Cwt.	23	1,600	63	2,490
	No.	3,500		3,130	
Skins ... Dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...		...	
	No.	...		...	

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1888-89 *and* 1889-90—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1,200	2,400	800	500	...	...	...	...
1,108,242	1,35,128	1,172,916	1,39,968	...	...	...	...
62,500	6,850	11,200	2,800	...	...	...	...
104,250	27,035	207,575	47,140	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,680	465	...	...	...	...
50	327	5	4[illegible]	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
551	5,574	790	7,575	...	...	...	...
12	701	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	23,680	...	10,606	...	3,341	...	2,507
...	2,02,695	...	2,15,272	...	3,341	...	2,507
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	200
...	37,467	...	54,691	...	2,150	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	4,512	57	4,480	...	...	...	...
144	1,283	1,302	16,622	...	...	...	...
55	930	106	2,619	...	...	...	...
800	600	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,250	630	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,875	...	...	...	...
5	5,200	60	68,175	...	...	...	...
7		87		...	...	...	...
224,023	39,593	1,72,811	28,615	...	...	...	...
1,035	1,070	536	390	8	20	...	...
...	14,837	...	30,892	...	...	...	...
4	72	6	144	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
134	935	553	4,386	53	230	346	2,489
96,389	2,82,939	104,607	3,59,740	...	...	73	269
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
955,017	34,43,586	1,255,635	55,01,904	312,745	11,81,135	351,419	1,684,121
2,678	11,791	3,042	12,123	...	...	...	...
99,620	3,34,254	162,535	6,28,760	7,164	28,693	17,191	71,677
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	50	...	...	...	...
...	...	10		...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	178	...	...	...	...
...	...	210		...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		United States.			
		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	„	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed	„	570	288	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods	„ / No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs. / Yds.	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	6,260	12,041	79,985	1,71,258
All others, unenumerated	„	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	2,409	...	1,822
Total of Foreign Merchandise		...	14,738	...	1,73,080
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
Animals, living	No.	...	...	2	60
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	6,701	...	11,127
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	1,670	2,03,394	2,110	2,86,258
Coffee	„	10	524	...	...
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured	„	...	...	...	...
Cotton—					
Raw	„	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds. / No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	6,756	...	921
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Opium	Chests / Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	„	17	20	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	2,214
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials—					
Cutch and gambier	Cwt.	69,564	11,32,771	62,546	9,12,353
Lac dye	„	...	...	...	...
Indigo	„	22,071	68,83,173	21,206	52,71,025
Other sorts	„	1,073	4,152	2,255	10,123
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	„	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk (paddy)	„	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk	„	5,005	23,461	...	...
Wheat	„	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...
Hemp—					
Raw	„	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—					
Hides — Raw	Cwt.	72,968	19,50,273	57,769	14,98,561
	No.	466,999		382,294	
Hides — Dressed or tanned	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Skins — Raw	Cwt.	36,912	34,10,519	27,826	25,71,358
	No.	3,793,962		2,751,404	
Skins — Dressed or tanned	Cwt.	580	97,500	616	1,01,448
	No.	65,000		70,792	

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1888-89 *and* 1889-90—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	14,367	12,204	9,600	9,250
...	...	304	38	14,750	1,875	37,600	4,610
...	...	...	...	154,720	26,392	155,800	25,173
...	...	...	...	2,730	380	5,380	1,725
...	...	...	...	...	3,109	...	500
...	...	...	...	1,644		250	
...	...	...	...	100	100	436	68
...	...	...	...	...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	14	102	639
...	...	...	...	9	1,469	...	124
...	730	...	658	...	22,662	...	27,225
...	730	...	696	...	68,505	...	69,314
...	...	...	...	6	3,000	33	2,780
...	2,411	...	2,895	...	12,711	...	10,118
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	500	...	...	20	1,200	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32,929	13,185	38,671	8,481	5,562	1,667	2,363	1,031
...		176		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	90	98,725	119	1,33,820
...	...	...	...	131		177	
...	...	...	...	52,845	7,182	35,588	4,198
4,411	437	7,397	629	28,032	3,892	33,939	4,140
...	13,780	...	5,440	...	1,423	...	1,479
...	...	...	...	80	1,225	40	650
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	897	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	42	9	61
...	...	...	...	30,441	94,103	32,989	1,12,802
...	...	...	...	36,524	70,069	32,981	73,465
459,600	17,88,684	610,182	26,57,121	1,763,845	59,74,423	1,373,694	62,91,724
137	562	220	975	7	45	42	170
...	...	2,288	7,970	31,509	1,00,432	11,391	42,255
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	635	25,522
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,168	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	165
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1,060
...	...	...	...	...	...	500	

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce exported by Sea from the Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		China.			
		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	21,690	2,798	...	...
White	,,	...	...	80	28
Coloured, printed or dyed ...	,,	202	124	68	21
Other sorts of piece-goods ...	,,	...	440	274	578
	No.	170			
Other sorts of manufactures ...	lbs.	...		40	76
	Yds.	...		...	
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
All others, unenumerated ...	,,	...	...	...	...
All others articles, unenumerated ...	Value	...	6,736	...	29,861
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...		...	10,098	...	30,564
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
Animals, living	No.	...	...	6	368
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	5,510	...	5,827
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	7	285
Coffee	,,	...	...	...	...
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured ...	,,	12	40	40	400
Cotton—					
Raw	,,	87,271	22,91,301	74,020	20,40,727
Twist and yarn	lbs.	4,178,400	16,57,440	7,447,305	25,05,153
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	151	101	1,715	835
	No.	...		200	
Other sorts	Value	...	170	...	216
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Opium	Chests	42,493	4,78,73,589	40,942	4,66,02,040
	Cwt.	62,523		60,040	
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	1,190	583	2,027	1,072
Other sorts	Value	...	1,10,467	...	54,812
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials—					
Cutch and gambier	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Lac dye	,,	...	...	...	...
Indigo	,,	9	1,800	28	8,155
Other sorts	,,	730	11,930	530	9,749
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	,,	778	2,541	682	2,600
Rice in the husk (paddy)	,,	3,960	5,400	...	...
Rice not in the husk	,,	613	3,397	1,091	6,007
Wheat	,,	11	45	4	18
Other sorts	,,	81	304	121	438
Hemp—					
Raw	,,	21	150	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)...	Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—					
Hides ... Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...
Hides ... Dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...
Skins ... Raw	Cwt.	...	...	156	
	No.	...	...	12,500	12,500
Skins ... Dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1888-89 *and* 1889-90—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	400	250	...	...
...	...	...	...	6,330	890	8,300	1,180
...	...	4,000	800	63,736	13,642	52,540	9,231
400	180	...	...	7,230	915	23,687	3,554
...	...	...	...	...	...	240	40
...	...	...	...	240	1,190	...	640
...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	
...	...	...	...	35	900	32	2,092
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	45	381	200	100
...	...	...	...	28	1,950	9	450
...	3,558	...	...	...	2,69,947	...	208,477
...	3,788	...	800	...	2,90,065	...	225,764
...	...	...	...	18,927	2,89,485	20,151	2,28,912
...	300	...	100	...	88,221	...	60,933
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	24
...	...	...	...	10	285	...	...
...	...	...	...	128,400	52,175	62,800	26,823
200	90	...	...	5,738	3,188	10,915	3,970
...	...	...	...	140	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1,670	...	951
...	...	...	...	13,995	1,53,24,357	13,749	1,54,77,660
...	...	...	...	20,524		20,184	
...	...	...	...	16,252	1,526	4,420	497
1,399	215	2,135	260	85,480	28,459	90,401	25,952
...	200	...	150	...	10,985	...	14,920
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
155	54,864	253	87,069	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	900	11,334	1,024	15,690
...	...	...	...	29,822	95,468	32,189	1,06,174
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45,418	1,80,254	56,748	2,32,566	174,605	6,01,868	95,385	4,49,271
...	...	...	...	9,639	38,545	10,311	39,114
...	...	...	...	16,421	57,306	17,268	65,574
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
...	...	...	...	...	...	200	600
...	...	...	...	2	90	...	28
...	...	...	...	30		4	
...	...	...	...	16	488	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,427		215	
...	...	...	...	84	8,000	22,700	21,950
...	...	...	...	7,900			

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce exported by Sea from the Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Australia.			
		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	1,440	288	100	40
White	„	1,600	320	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed ...	„	...	...	300	120
Other sorts of piece-goods ...	„	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs.	...	...	...	...
	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins	Cwt.	1	80	...	30
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	3	15	1	10
All others, unenumerated... ...	„	2	44	...	50
All other articles, unenumerated ...	Value	...	17,750	...	51,424
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...		...	18,497	...	51,674
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
Animals, living	No.	37	3,005	4	8,120
Apparel (including harberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	85,157	...	73,379
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Coffee	„	252	15,120	30	2,250
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured ...	„	3,072	43,816	1,210	16,491
Cotton—					
Raw	„	2,922	49,567	3,039	58,060
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	500	200	278	332
	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	20,954	...	5,395
Drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding chemicals—					
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	23	3	1,750	340
Manufactured	„	3,039	3,380	1,700	2,381
Other sorts	Value	...	46	...	20
Dyeing, colouring and tanning materials—					
Cutch and gambier	Cwt.	1	24	...	...
Lac dye	„	...	...	...	...
Indigo	„	12	3,379	2	815
Other sorts	„	4,145	15,163	3,934	16,447
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	891	3,007	1,608	5,085
Rice in the husk (paddy)	„	...	...	7	20
Rice not in the husk	„	50,997	2,77,837	41,870	2,16,545
Wheat	„	...	...	58	271
Other sorts	„	1,917	7,689	3,945	18,192
Hemp—					
Raw	„	29	171	210	2,971
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)...	Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—					
Hides ... Raw	Cwt.	7		2	
	No.	100	450	30	65
Dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	4		9	
	No.	86	375	200	756
Skins ... Raw	Cwt.	8		5	
	No.	100	140	500	500
Dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	56		49	
	No.	5,100	7,910	3,670	5,788

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1888-89 *and* 1889-90—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1,000	562	...	...	29,632	24,885	12,360	12,686
8,264	1,477	30,873	3,909	1,195,439	1,46,589	1,293,197	1,54,620
45,794	9,307	1,195	358	338,575	58,010	237,184	40,681
41,459	10,468	46,620	9,412	209,165	52,528	311,124	65,641
...	}	...	} ...	...	}	...	}
...	}	...	}	1,814	} 3,549	764	} 1,118
340	} 172	...	} ...	715	}	3,006	}
...	}	...	}	1,000	} 1,498	...	} 3,893
5	340	3	27	96	1,897	50	3,312
...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...
304	2,025	700	3,603	45,437	87,740	111,501	2,53,473
32	7,200	15	203	4,973	2,83,248	6,557	2,46,342
...	95,398	...	1,64,960	...	6,47,228	...	8,38,433
...	1,26,949	...	1,82,715	...	13,07,262	...	16,20,199
8	5,260	45	2,700	18,978	3,00,690	20,256	2,49,230
...	87,690	...	157,037	...	5,18,821	...	5,07,847
77	9,517	...	...	5,609	6,09,195	4,511	5,34,584
15	800	...	...	395	22,867	87	6,757
4,131	30,325	6,103	44,124	21,813	2,30,228	15,905	1,48,830
111,259	26,77,855	169,429	43,01,726	375,214	91,49,986	452,136	1,13,68,860
44,000	18,161	23,000	9,437	4,351,600	17,28,276	7,534,105	27,42,176
13,849	} 10,389	23,976	} 14,756	60,359	} 30,128	82,312	} 30,153
5	}	3,000	}	145	}	3,376	}
...	7,030	...	6,107	...	1,11,275	...	70,579
728	} 7,95,395	1,070	} 11,91,250	57,358	} 6,41,48,256	55,985	} 6,37,25,170
1,038	}	1,570	}	84,123	}	82,123	}
1,842,304	46,114	602,318	18,505	2,141,234	94,980	1,219,089	60,301
67,890	8,517	68,881	5,503	197,920	52,553	214,328	48,214
...	825	...	1,093	...	2,05,140	...	1,78,759
42	890	114	2,280	81,914	13,18,546	65,749	9,67,077
...	...	...	...	40	218	1	5
11,920	39,28,930	13,786	38,29,621	86,701	2,73,46,873	91,835	2,49,05,266
526	2,653	4,903	15,694	25,542	1,81,692	50,447	2,16,996
6,430	16,656	5,896	20,558	1,67,032	5,01,270	178,110	6,07,428
...	...	...	...	40,484	75,469	33,270	74,162
1,296,588	47,38,292	1,301,375	63,28,977	6,417,003	2,29,75,540	5,992,486	2,73,77,771
232,897	8,49,581	254,641	10,43,021	2,950,985	1,08,32,521	1,550,839	60,11,814
17,893	68,992	12,516	53,779	597,112	15,32,971	313,597	11,78,450
50	556	31	218	40,955	3,01,725	48,044	4,22,542
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,301	} 2,70,021	34,675	} 12,95,240	426,424	} 1,49,68,832	407,128	} 1,49,22,786
99,103	}	492,865	}	5,598,584	}	5,726,447	}
...	}	6	} 720	1,749	} 1,35,980	750	} 57,114
...	} ...	120	}	24,754	}	10,964	}
125	} 13,104	1	} 56	40,728	} 37,73,422	36,482	} 32,74,235
13,096	}	112	}	4,312,486	}	3,838,731	}
...	}	6	} 271	1,882	} 2,04,223	1,493	} 1,67,864
...	} ...	225	}	166,545	}	131,028	}

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*contd.*					
Jewellery, &c.—					
Precious stones and pearls unset, &c.	Value		1,52,609		60,323
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	7,497,053	5,86,40,541	7,069,435	6,29,43,281
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	14,731,279	35,20,808	21,591,408	50,73,408
Other kinds	Yds.	4,328,400	4,53,849	16,628,379	15,11,871
	Cwt.	2,810		16,883	
Lac—					
Shell	,,	51,448	19,69,171	34,919	17,67,432
Other kinds	,,	17,570	6,47,094	15,152	8,92,456
Oils—					
Vegetable, not essential	Gals.	331,368	3,41,609	528,208	6,51,420
Other sorts	,,	...	...	1	300
Provisions	Value	...	1,10,135	...	1,33,402
Saltpetre	Cwt.	187,634	17,95,766	164,254	16,43,202
Seeds—					
Linseed	,,	4,592,024	2,60,64,741	4,000,953	2,59,22,993
Mustard and rape	,,	187,804	9,10,720	800,202	49,19,668
Poppy	,,	89,606	5,52,983	61,839	4,56,52
Til or jinjili	,,	8	50	...	...
Other sorts	,,	30,561	89,505	19,572	64,959
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.	599,692	17,34,169	591,607	18,61,382
Manufactures	Value	...	15,91,001	...	12,85,934
Spices	lbs.	5,876	522	208,153	26,616
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	65,052	6,21,307	144,879	15,79,710
Tea	lbs.	92,548,529	7,01,80,800	98,107,122	4,97,03,051
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	257	20,620	393	29,861
Wood—					
Teak	C. Tons	201	19,173	10	616
Other sorts	Value	...	3,443	...	2,505
Wool—					
Raw	lbs.	203,304	80,582	244,911	1,70,912
Manufactures of—					
Shawls	No.	629	13,310	522	9,870
Other sorts	lbs.	244,781	2,99,346	310,976	3,11,271
	Yds.	570		124	
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	22,13,634	...	22,99,692
Indian produce and manufactures	Free	...	18,51,10,880	...	18,98,98,752
	Dutiable	...	43,36,716	...	39,30,891
Total		...	18,94,47,596	...	19,38,29,643
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian		...	18,99,78,754	...	19,44,64,590
Treasure—					
Gold		...	28,200	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...
Total		...	28,200	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	19,00,06,954	...	19,44,64,590
Government—					
Stores		...	97,606	...	27,621
Treasure—					
Gold		...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure		...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure		...	97,606	...	27,621

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1888-89 *and* 1889-90—continued.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	300	...	...	...	7,435	...	18,770
203,496	16,79,095	109,991	10,15,784	160,979	12,73,468	233,092	21,03,856
4,500	1,185	6,500	1,568	49,600	12,150	734,550	1,63,078
225,870	29,772	401,900	51,300	...	5,118	...	196
...		22		622		24	
1,500	48,211	1,986	19,216	2,330	78,003	2,197	1,10,468
957	34,725	121	7,245	671	29,325	220	11,850
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16,313	...	25,214	...	3,604	...	3,057
...	...	...	...	32,319	3,14,147	34,949	3,41,661
...	...	...	...	44,780	2,49,810	17,986	1,24,667
...	...	4,004	25,934	10,182	46,782	92,946	5,99,044
...	...	...	..	161,433	9,88,251	56,186	3,99,457
...	...	...	...	32,628	1,66,774	18,306	1,08,519
...	...	...	...	25,187	89,594	19,983	76,700
...	...	...	...	1,247,458	28,44,024	1,138,486	31,72,140
...	...	...	...	...	8,42,276	...	8,23,324
33,600	2,300	78,400	4,794	56,000	3,366	55,626	3,388
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,240	3,807	4,720	4,437	1,766	1,452	8,440	7,553
...	...	...	...	...	...	102	7,406
...	...	...	40	...	...	...	550
...	...	...	...	...	...	784	186
2	200	...	...	42	840	1	40
192	306	185	300	4,533	7,015	3,834	4,423
...	12,202	...	2,211	...	92,876	...	1,05,698
...	68,26,929	...	58,05,578	...	1,19,07,244	...	1,21,00,614
...	...	...	11,243	...	4,19,990	...	48,462
...	68,26,929	...	58,16,821	...	1,23,27,234	...	1,21,49,076
...	68,42,647	...	58,24,351	...	1,23,45,764	...	1,21,60,705
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	68,42,647	...	58,24,351	...	1,23,45,764	...	1,21,60,705
...	...	...	...	...	510	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	510	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Italy.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*contd.*				
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c.— Value	...	...	...	1,500
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	184,373	14,91,800	223,427	19,62,831
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	40	14	10,400	2,366
Other kinds ... ... Yds. / Cwt.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Lac—				
Shell ... ... ,,	810	23,487	117	5,510
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	73,505	...	26,203
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	902	3,332	300	3,000
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... ,,	1,008	6,533	...	...
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Til or jinjili ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	11	35	...	...
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	44,187	3,39,777	112,129	10,06,664
Manufactures ... ... Value	...	165	...	21
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	3,580	2,522	1,388	625
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. tons	...	...	133	7,980
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	215
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	2	125	...	...
Other sorts ... lbs. / Yds.	100	50	278	327
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	49,837	...	18,800
Indian produce and manufactures ... Free / Dutiable	... / ...	53,09,801 / 5,897	...	78,05,273 / 19,622
Total ...	...	53,15,698	...	78,24,895
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	53,18,198	...	78,38,602
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	1,000	...	...
Total ...	...	1,000	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	53,19,198	...	78,38,602
Government—				
Stores	...	...	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1888-89 *and* 1889-90—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	107	690	11,361	95,430
1,048,150	2,35,741	1,316,175	3,40,875	5,890,670	13,28,338	8,484,800	18,03,321
6,860	8,809	...	8,304	...	...	769,500	78,064
6497		584		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	160	9,103
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73,923	99,263	1,58,220	2,11,882	13,227	15,327	20,464	26,773
...	...	3	30	...	...	...	...
...	2,56,354	...	3,11,199	...	15,527	...	35,827
9,108	85,137	21,400	1,91,966	...	...	...	...
19	125	122	760	...	...	...	...
10	610	645	3,904	51	280	142	972
9	68	65	465	...	...	...	...
147	1,050	4	24	...	...	...	...
1,587	13,258	1,518	13,797	74	571	284	3,346
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,948	...	6,275	...	...	...	...
64,522	5,414	44,370	4,101	3,490	252	410	38
13	164	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,885	2,582	7,415	4,153	19,824	8,172	2,932	1,378
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	272	27,250	...	...	...	...
...	48,430	...	22,654	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89,786	46,225	35,023	24,479	...	...	...	...
...	1,59,263	...	1,57,502	...	284	...	2,234
	17,06,454	...	25,45,585	...	14,00,534	...	21,31,124
...	34,43,586	...	55,01,904	...	11,81,135	...	16,84,121
	51,50,040	...	80,47,489	...	25,81,669	...	38,15,245
...	53,52,735	...	82,62,761	...	25,85,010	...	38,17,752
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	53,52,735	...	82,62,761	...	25,85,010	...	38,17,752
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	100

H.—

II.— Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		United States.			
		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*contd.*					
Jewellery, &c.—					
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c.	Value	...	...		501
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	1,681,870	89,60,190	1,804,233	1,07,78,225
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	13,096,100	7,27,646	6,133,100	9,33,976
Other kinds	Yds.	7,492,176	7,63,055	19,721,200	20,67,263
	Cwt.	426		1,102	
Lac—					
Shell	,,	21,733	9,60,598	27,664	25,97,003
Other kinds	,,	1,571	59,606	3,953	2,05,891
Oils—					
Vegetable, not essential	Gals.	27,378	30,224	21,902	25,825
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	188	...	3,094
Saltpetre	Cwt.	61,382	5,84,478	90,981	8,87,639
Seeds—					
Linseed	,,	712,042	44,94,350	772,758	50,91,965
Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	...	...
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...
Til or jinjili	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	2,609	12,587	2,002	11,261
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.	1,631	11,162	5,354	38,872
Manufactures...	Value	...	6,699	...	1,485
Spices	lbs.	789,477	46,465	556,025	32,443
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	153,758	74,363	95,982	49,240
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Raw	lbs.	...	...	10,200	2,999
Manufactures of—					
Shawls	No.	189	4,100	220	6,934
Other sorts	lbs.	336	2,777	2,330	4,343
	Yds.	980		...	
All other articles, unenumerated ...	Value	...	6,59,621	...	7,98,757
Indian produce and manufactures ...	Free	...	3,20,96,446	...	3,32,03,144
	Dutiable	...	23,461	...	...
Total ...		...	3,21,19,907	...	3,32,29,144
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian		...	3,21,34,645	...	3,33,96,224
Treasure—					
Gold		...	...	...	...
Silver		...	800	...	...
Total ...		...	800	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	3,21,35,445	...	3,33,96,224
Government—					
Stores		...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold		...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...		...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...		...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1888-89 *and* 1889-90—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	3,400	...	250
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,500	1,375	4,000	940	279,900	68,007	452,000	1,07,716
...	...	...	...	885,545	1,03,080	1,019,760	1,23,265
...	...	...	...	117		60	
...	...	...	...	...	...	183	9,375
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	12	2,395	2,848	7,822	10,246
6	25	37	406	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	810	...	22,082	...	36,128
...	...	17	171	352	3,253	385	3,643
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	51	352
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,714	1,86,961	3,238	51,692
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50,920	...	19,330	...	6,145	...	5,962
15,008	1,022	6,431	1,880	130,248	13,417	27,602	5,575
3	37	14	223	619	8,410	1,359	21,148
...	...	1,420	1,349	75	75	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...
...	720	...	54	...	33,222	...	50,570
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200
...	698	...	623	...	1,38,637	50	2,86,359
...	87,099	...	52,217	...	9,15,184	...	10,52,682
...	17,88,684	...	26,57,121	...	60,44,492	...	63,65,189
...	18,75,783	...	27,09,338	...	69,59,676	...	74,17,871
...	18,76,513	...	27,10,034	...	70,28,181	...	74,87,185
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,85,000	...	13,30,000
...	...	...	...	...	4,85,000	...	13,30,000
...	18,76,513	...	27,10,034	...	75,13,181	...	88,17,185
...	...	...	...	...	63,872	...	65,664
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	63,872	...	65,664

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce exported by Sea from the Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		China.			
		1888-89.		1889-90.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*contd.*					
Jewellery, &c.—					
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c....	Value	...	720	...	...
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	24,432	2,12,998	18,860	1,58,427
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	14,819,140	17,55,031	10,812,750	15,85,039
Other sorts ...	Yds.	1,902,400	2,34,291	3,861,859	4,78,317
	Cwt.	176		579	
Lac—					
Shell	,,	387	13,801	375	20,469
Other kinds	,,	...	25	...	...
Oils—					
Vegetable, not essential	Gals.	135,576	1,45,258	173,746	2,23,105
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	37,910	...	56,441
Saltpetre	Cwt.	104,437	10,18,728	76,872	7,56,682
Seeds—					
Linseed	,,	12,455	82,743	17,514	1,03,282
Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	11,003	65,674
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...
Til or jinjili	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	55	508	48	726
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.	...	...	40	63
Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	87
Spices	lbs.	1,872	244	176	37
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	1,905	15,258	...	...
Tea	lbs.	19,056	11,944	33,470	18,537
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	110	8,156
Wood—					
Teak	C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	20	...	...
Wool—					
Raw	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—					
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	616	737	1,303	1,435
	Yds.	...		...	
All other articles, unenumerated ...	Value	...	1,85,003	...	1,46,695
Indian produce and manufactures { Free ...		...	5,56,70,243	...	5,52,71,527
{ Dutiable ...		...	8,797	...	6,007
Total		...	5,56,79,040	...	5,52,77,534
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...		...	5,56,89,138	...	5,53,08,098
Treasure—					
Gold		...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	5,56,89,138	...	5,53,08,098
Government—					
Stores		...	50	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold		...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...		...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...		...	50	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure Exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1888-89 *and* 1889-90—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs
...		...		...	550	...	2,695
...		...		478	3,881	450	3,490
85,500	5,925	11,500	2,435	13,238,327	28,04,587	11,077,648	23,13,335
11,000	1,265	15,000	1,800	38,000	41,331	53,000	20,077
				2,665		1,213	
				337	11,247	425	20,452
				3	60	...	...
				216,218	2,43,844	251,343	3,27,365
				77	549	63	647
	70		78	...	1,24,168	...	1,92,161
				12,279	1,09,625	17,811	1,64,314
				...	...	...	...
				95	520	103	660
				10	52	30	217
				...	...	...	...
				6,928	53,189	5,521	43,959
				...	...	...	...
	1,921			...	8,083	...	8,560
				49,529	4,045	30,512	3,979
				78	1,018	32	546
		299	206	17,539	13,175	16,120	10,273
				2,505	1,29,806	2,161	1,53,255
				...	...	...	...
				...	51	...	78
				...	...	...	...
				24	540	...	...
				228	370	224	205
				210		...	
	93		950	...	4,12,220	...	5,52,647
	64,943		93,048	...	2,00,37,493	...	1,99,07,892
	1,80,254		2,32,566	...	6,01,868	...	4,49,271
	2,45,197	...	3,25,614	...	2,06,39,361	...	2,03,57,163
	2,48,935	...	3,26,414	...	2,09,29,426	...	2,05,82,927
				...	14,000	...	...
				...	...	...	3,542
				...	14,000		3,542
	2,48,935	...	3,26,414	...	2,09,43,426	...	2,05,86,469
	335	...	101	...	2,26,788	...	1,75,504
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...
	335	...	101	...	2,26,788	...	1,75,504

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce exported from the Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Australia.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concld.*		Rs.		Rs.
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c.... Value	...	920	...	1,555
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	2,690	16,340	3,379	25,148
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	21,211,662	79,14,544	21,027,153	67,48,019
Other kinds ... ... Yds.	20,000	4,290	181,380	28,465
Cwt.	121		132	
Lac—				
Shell ... ... ,,	730	27,302	491	24,220
Other kinds ... ... ,,	291	11,726	39	2,387
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	664,380	6,29,103	1,013,924	12,75,430
Other sorts ... ... ,,	60	1,028	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	40,709	...	40,255
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	1,285	12,024	895	9,457
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... ,,	8,667	55,354	10,749	76,672
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	79	531	142	894
Poppy ... ... ,,	7	52	15	118
Til or jinjili ... ... ,,	...	...	45	301
Other sorts ... ... ,,	196	1,733	427	3,680
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	5	50	...	...
Manufactures... ... ... Value	...	200	...	210
Spices ... ... lbs.	6,720	569	10,705	1,074
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	2,865,491	12,98,571	3,406,171	13,48,254
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	21	2,702	40	4,340
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	540	...	67
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	67	978	78	1,290
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	3,587	5,768	1,706	2,508
Yds.	...		...	
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	33,439	...	76,119
Indian produce and manufactures { Free ...	...	1,03,18,059	...	98,89,121
{ Dutiable ...	...	2,77,837	...	2,16,565
Total ...	...	1,05,95,896	...	1,01,05,686
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	1,06,14,393	...	1,01,57,360
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	1,06,14,393	...	1,01,57,360
Government—				
Stores	...	535	...	82
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	535	...	82

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1888-89 *and* 1889-90—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1888-89.		1889-90.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	2,535	...	505	...	1,68,469	...	86,224
796,951	66,87,940	771,369	72,37,325	10,552,339	7,89,66,943	10,245,597	8,63,23,797
12,512,755	39,60,546	13,652,865	40,96,903	96,908,123	2,33,35,837	95,314,849	2,31,93,039
158,100	23,485	283,556	38,625	15,018,171	16,68,336	36,935,534	42,07,547
493		742		7,927		21,341	
2,073	61,821	1,237	62,220	81,348	31,92,641	69,760	37,23,481
275	7,275	352	22,456	21,338	7,89,836	19,837	11,42,279
87,044	1,01,693	1,28,281	1,67,161	1,551,509	16,09,269	2,313,919	29,19,219
25	284	36	367	168	1,886	140	1,740
...	1,36,319	...	1,87,527	...	8,36,894	...	10,51,396
4,178	31,646	11,061	84,681	413,876	39,63,136	418,925	40,86,417
188,497	10,42,091	304,203	20,59,896	5,559,492	3,25,95,747	5,124,285	3,33,83,245
43,526	2,14,566	131,667	7,44,293	241,837	11,74,009	1,030,860	63,61,043
50,596	3,11,799	83,930	6,00,861	301,661	18,53,205	202,116	14,57,999
...	...	...	...	32,783	1,67,874	18,355	1,08,844
11,531	49,322	604	22,424	82,853	4,97,263	53,197	2,92,544
6,644	63,592	7,887	34,066	1,899,617	49,62,774	1,855,373	61,13,127
...	59,638	...	66,328	...	25,74,996	...	22,17,516
29,381	2,528	8,102	1,686	1,185,723	81,244	1,016,512	85,611
1,886	20,776	2,570	24,121	69,556	5,66,970	151,354	16,25,748
119,408	60,943	1,90,962	1,01,799	95,758,151	5,16,58,412	101,770,450	5,12,51,855
...	...	...	...	2,762	2,13,426	2,766	1,98,678
113	11,730	337	34,520	335	33,605	792	74,734
...	400	...	2,620	...	86,826	...	79,353
...	...	10,500	3,325	203,804	80,182	366,395	1,77,422
29	1,920	5	70	984	22,013	835	18,204
1,578	1,699	2,772	2,422	345,737	3,64,313	358,864	3,51,913
...		...		2,560		171	
...	1,54,565	...	2,68,369	...	40,82,365	...	47,18,745
...	2,23,08,829	...	2,78,78,200	...	35,38,50,138	...	36,76,54,757
...	47,38,292	...	63,28,977	...	2,30,51,009	...	2,74,51,939
...	2,71,87,121	...	3,42,07,177	...	37,69,01,147	...	39,51,06,696
	2,72,64,070	...	3,43,89,892	...	37,82,08,409	...	39,67,26,895
...	...	...	...	...	42,200	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,86,800	...	13,33,542
...	...	...	...	...	5,29,000	...	13,33,542
...	2,72,64,070	...	3,43,89,892	...	37,87,37,409	...	39,80,60,437
...	11,149	...	5,423	...	4,00,855	...	2,74,495
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11,149	...	5,423	...	4,00,855	...	2,74,495

H.—TRADE—*continued.*

III.—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise subject to Duty on Imports and Exports at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1888-89 *and* 1889-90.

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.			
	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.				
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)—				
Fire-arms and parts thereof	71,644	21,683	21,557	27,379
Gunpowder, common	338	338	197	197
Ditto, sporting	9,515	9,515	9,000	9,000
Other sorts	14,853	14,785	14,644	14,402
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter	49,482	49,457	55,166	54,643
Spirits	12,57,583	12,53,840	12,60,648	12,56,379
Wines and liqueurs	1,72,613	1,71,596	1,73,008	1,72,787
Other sorts	1,374	1,346	2,053	2,036
Oils—				
Mineral { Kerosine	5,81,728	5,81,341	8,37,154	8,30,193
Mineral { Other kinds	43	43	62	62
Opium	2,069	2,068	2,104	2,104
Salt	2,27,28,687	2,25,02,393	2,25,83,827	2,23,47,637
Total Duty on Imports { Including salt ...	2,48,89,929	2,46,08,385	2,50,29,510	2,47,16,813
Total Duty on Imports { Excluding salt ...	21,61,242	21,06,012	24,45,683	23,69,176
Exports.				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice in the husk (paddy)	10,779	9,233	8,656	8,346
Rice not in the husk	16,98,627	16,15,243	15,99,789	15,68,493
Total Duty on Exports ...	17,09,406	16,24,476	16,08,445	15,76,839
Grand Total, Duty on Imports and Exports (excluding penalty)	2,65,99,335	2,62,32,861	2,66,37,955	2,62,93,652

H.—TRADE—*continued.*

IV.—*Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country and Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal in the official years* 1888-89 *and* 1889-90.

	MERCHANDISE.						TREASURE.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Imports into Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bombay ...	99,33,549	1,01,27,305	15,39,305	13,69,638	1,14,72,854	1,14,96,943	...	2,000
„ Sind ...	602	3,050	13,690	14,495	14,292	17,545	..	...
„ Madras ...	84,56,638	61,78,809	1,51,310	1,33,290	86,07,948	63,12,099	...	...
„ British Burma ...	64,51,939	66,55,645	5,03,823	4,42,292	69,55,762	70,97,937	24,63,000	14,91,510
From British Ports in other Provinces—Total ...	2,48,42,728	2,29,64,809	22,08,128	19,59,715	2,70,50,856	2,49,24,524	24,63,000	14,93,510
From British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,60,08,045	1,79,51,028	57,08,791	55,39,077	2,17,16,836	2,34,90,105	14,01,502	14,52,232
From Goa ...	2,84,900	1,54,968	51,190	1,747	3,36,090	1,56,715	...	...
„ Pondichery ...	1,84,593	1,26,315	3,624	5,903	1,88,217	1,32,218	...	...
„ Cochin—Narrákál ...	1,14,769	86,336	...	300	1,14,769	86,636	...	...
„ Cutch ...	...	945	...	750	.....	1,695	...	...
„ Travancore ... Allepey ...	6,78,136	7,65,341	...	290	6,78,136	7,65,631	...	...
„ Travancore ... Koláchel ...	750	...	...	...	750	...	...	...
„ Travancore ... Quilon ...	...	1,188	...	...	...	1,188	...	...
„ Yanaon ...	...	...	69	...	69	...	...	...
„ Kattywar—Junágarh ...	...	74	...	...	...	74	...	...
From Indian Ports not British—Total ...	12,63,148	11,35,167	54,883	8,990	13,18,031	11,44,157	...	...
From all Ports—Total ...	4,21,13,921	4,20,51,004	79,71,802	75,07,782	5,00,85,723	4,95,58,786	38,64,502	29,45,742
Government Stores and Treasure ...	5,85,952	5,07,256	2,36,424	2,49,062	8,22,376	7,56,318	65,76,319	2,94,490
Exports from Bengal.								
To Bombay ...	1,70,39,102	1,42,19,789	2,04,812	1,83,428	1,72,43,914	1,44,03,217	...	...
„ Sind ...	99,239	2,05,285	7,026	3,872	1,06,265	2,09,157	...	...
„ Madras ...	84,27,121	85,39,551	28,73,991	22,26,868	1,13,01,112	1,07,66,419	...	...
„ British Burma ...	1,31,17,374	1,33,45,154	56,54,367	55,71,863	1,87,71,741	1,89,17,017	41,80,518	58,27,138
To British Ports in other Provinces—Total ...	3,86,82,836	3,63,09,779	87,40,196	79,86,031	4,74,23,032	4,42,95,810	41,80,518	58,27,138
To British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,64,52,068	1,86,49,290	71,64,472	66,25,418	2,36,16,540	2,52,74,308	16,12,380	14,13,712
To Goa ...	16,675	...	..	316	16,675	316	...	...
„ Pondichery ...	2,41,156	1,72,936	10,540	19,071	2,51,696	1,92,007	...	...
„ Mahé ...	15,258	31,251	...	...	15,258	31,251	...	...
„ Cochin—Narsálál ...	2,31,595	1,25,418	900	1,390	2,32,495	1,26,808	...	...
„ Cutch ...	13,226	2,894	400	200	13,626	3,094	...	...
„ Kattywar ... Dwarka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Kattywar ... Bháunagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Kattywar ... Junágarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Kattywar ... Mángrol ...	4,510	832	...	...	4,510	832	...	...
„ Kattywar ... Porbandar ...	322	1,420	...	...	322	1,420	...	...
„ Kattywar ... Verawal ...	1,000	...	...	280	1,000	280	...	...
„ Kattywar ... Sálaya Bándár ...	10,226	...	...	...	10,226	...	...	...
„ Travancore ... Allepey ...	4,05,393	3,26,915	1,747	5,671	4,07,140	3,32,586	...	...
„ Travancore ... Kolachel ...	...	9,725	...	21	...	9,746	...	...
„ Travancore ... Poracand ...	30,949	9,174	625	...	31,574	9,174	...	...
„ Travancore ... Quilon ...	4,149	60	256	...	4,405	60	...	...
To Indian Ports not British—Total ...	9,74,459	6,80,625	14,468	26,949	9,88,927	7,07,574	...	...
To all Ports—Total ...	5,61,09,363	5,56,39,694	1,59,19,136	1,46,37,998	7,20,28,499	7,02,77,692	57,92,898	72,40,850
Government Stores and Treasure ...	24,58,132	21,27,319	6,33,908	6,48,802	30,92,040	27,86,121	599,041	1,76,500

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered and 1889-90, *compared with the*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	116	234,882	133	271,857	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	104	183,696	129	240,141	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	...	...	1	2,045	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	8	16,902	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	5	8,573	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	1	2,171	6	9,841	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	3,196	6	9,799	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	2	7,174	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	5	8,250	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	2	1,589	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	2	4,480	5	8,093	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	7	13,980	9	20,431	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,469	18	26,635	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	885	...	...	...	...
North America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	20	20,644	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	1	2,022	4	9,301	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	48	85,259	51	83,473	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	9	14,503	9	13,793	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	4	3,220	4	4,497	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	2	4,179	24	32,148	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	134	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	31	48,244	32	49,636	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	2	3,747	1	1,932	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	1,607	3	2,479	...	...	...	...
Russia in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	11	18,855	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	10	18,992	17	30,449	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	3,688	4	5,128	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam	11	16,099	9	12,807	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	2,397	13	12,554	...	...	...	...
Total, 1889-90 ...	Steam	203	382,154	263	483,589	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	166	284,532	261	423,806	...	...	...	...
Total, 1888-89 ...	Steam	178	336,009	259	478,959	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	169	283,083	282	444,129	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year ends of the year 1888-89.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons	Vessels.	Tons	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered and 1889-90, *compared with the*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	2	3,275	...	...	2	3,275
	Sailing	...	...	3	5,224	...	...	3	5,224
Austria	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	3	4,421	7	12,095	3	4,421	7	12,095
	Sailing	1	2,006	1	2,006	1	2,006	1	2,006
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	2	1,440	1	720
	Sailing	1	329	1	816	1	329	2	1,536
Egypt	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	1	1,132	...	...	1	1,132
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	425
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	7,832
North America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	494	...	...	2	1,109
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	7	10,363	14	20,822
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	1,937	2	1,379	7	4,708	6	4,150
Ceylon	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam	...	...	1	1,750	...	...	1	1,750
	Sailing	2	1,136	11	3,833	2	1,136	17	7,228
Total, 1889-90 ...	Steam	3	4,421	11	18,252	5	5,861	12	18,972
	Sailing	7	5,408	19	13,752	18	18,542	61	50,332
Total, 1888-89 ...	Steam	4	7,018	5	8,477	5	8,073	10	13,837
	Sailing	11	5,836	25	18,019	29	24,879	72	59,361

TRADE—*continued.*

Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year totals of the year 1888-89—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1889-90.				GRAND TOTAL, 1888-89.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	116	234,882	135	276,932	109	227,722	149	300,021
...	...	...	...	104	183,696	132	245,365	130	228,881	167	297,027
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,045	...	...	4	7,398
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13,002	...	...	12	21,245
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8,573	...	...	5	7,339
...	...	...	...	4	6,592	13	21,936	...	...	10	15,350
...	...	...	...	3	5,202	7	11,805	2	2,848	5	9,413
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,487
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7,174	...	...	1	1,639
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8,250	...	...	2	3,212
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	1,440	1	720	1	481	...	...
...	...	7	838	1	329	11	4,053	3	758	8	965
...	...	...	...	2	4,480	5	8,093	1	1,343	7	9,109
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	624	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	13,980	10	21,563	1	2,148	6	14,914
...	...	...	...	1	1,469	19	27,050	9	10,226	25	26,756
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,596
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8,718	1	553	19	10,106
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	22	21,753	...	...	18	18,125
...	...	...	...	1	2,022	4	9,301	...	...	5	10,588
...	...	...	...	55	95,622	65	104,295	30	49,301	57	94,044
...	...	...	...	9	14,503	9	13,795	5	8,342	4	6,515
4	625	3	872	15	8,553	13	9,519	18	10,387	14	9,461
...	...	...	...	2	4,179	24	32,148	...	...	6	7,056
2	364	...	...	2	364	1	134	3	578	9	1,396
...	...	...	...	...	...	32	49,636	31	48,911	30	47,528
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	3,747	1	1,932	1	1,714	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	2,386	17	2,423	18	2,386	17	2,423	21	2,665	13	1,644
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,791	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	1,607	3	2,479	4	1,836	2	1,607
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10,957	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	11	18,855	...	...	3	4,598	1	1,743
2	219	...	...	2	219	...	...	1	236	1	218
...	...	...	...	10	18,902	17	30,449	13	21,084	17	27,626
...	...	...	...	2	3,688	4	5,128	2	1,805	3	3,560
...	...	...	...	11	16,099	10	14,557	9	12,982	13	17,398
...	...	...	...	5	3,533	30	19,782	4	1,481	38	24,228
...	...	...	...	208	388,015	275	502,561	...	...	...	...
26	3,594	27	4,133	210	305,668	349	478,271	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	344,073	269	492,796
31	4,217	31	4,038	...	...	...	...	229	312,179	385	507,528

II.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Bengal in the official year 1889-90, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	1	1,734	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ...	Steam	2	3,087	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,462	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ...	Steam	2	3,682	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	18	25,050	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	3,936	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	24	35,386	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ...	Steam	24	43,939	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	4	8,464	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	6	9,668	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam	12	22,370	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	4	7,779	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ...	Steam	...	...	1	2,327	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	7	14,730	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ...	Steam	20	26,988	1	1,934	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	23	32,346	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1889-90 ...	Steam	61	101,800	2	4,261	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	90	138,821	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1888-89 ...	Steam	54	87,448	1	1,948	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	94	140,017	...	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Entered and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of with the totals of the year 1888-89.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
15	7,970										
								2	3,095		
								1	1,520		
								1	1,025		
1	1,147										
3	1,612							1	1,657		
1	1,147							5	7,297		
18	9,582										
1	1,147							2	2,544		
26	16,228										

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Bengal in the official year 1889-90, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	16	7,970	...	...
South America ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	4,032	...	...	2	4,032	...	...
China—Hong-Kong ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	2	3,095	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,520	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam	1	1,816	...	...	1	1,816	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,025	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,192	...	...	1	1,192	...	...
Other countries ...	Steam	1	1,522	...	...	2	2,669	...	...
	Sailing	8	2,717	...	...	12	5,986	...	...
Total, 1889-90 ...	Steam	2	3,338	...	...	3	4,485	...	...
	Sailing	11	7,941	...	...	34	24,820	...	...
Total, 1888-89 ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	1,147	...	...
	Sailing	14	12,250	...	...	42	31,022	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Entered and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of with the totals of the year 1888-89—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1889-90.				GRAND TOTAL, 1888-89.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
				1	1,734			1	11		
								2	2,013		
				2	3,087			2	2,221		
				1	1,462						
				2	3,682						
				18	25,050			26	36,135		
								1	1,147		
				18	11,903			19	10,179		
				24	35,386			2	3,222		
								1	2,008		
				24	43,939			30	49,944		
2	444			8	12,940			16	26,846		
								1	2,077		
				2	3,095						
								1	1,826	1	1,948
				7	11,188			1	1,198		
				18	24,186			2	3,553		
				5	8,804			14	23,084		
						1	2,327				
				8	15,922			28	46,040		
				22	29,657	1	1,934	16	25,808		
				35	38,332			28	22,304		
				64	105,285	2	4,261				
2	444			126	164,085						
								55	88,595	1	1,948
								136	171,039		

H.—

VII.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, employed in the Interportal compared with the

		British.				British Indian.				For	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
With Cargoes.											
British ports in other provinces—											
From or to Bombay	Steam	16	30,615	24	39,731	...	...	...	...	3	4,341
	Sailing	7	8,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Sind	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Madras	Steam	147	276,713	131	257,340	...	...	...	...	30	33,347
	Sailing	1	1,741	1	1,138	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ British Burma ...	Steam	215	222,347	224	238,083	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	2	1,893
Total ...	Steam	378	529,675	379	535,154	...	...	...	...	33	37,688
	Sailing	8	9,776	5	4,302	...	...	...	...	2	1,893
„ British ports within the province ...	Steam	642	257,946	696	339,796	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Indian ports not British	Steam	3	6,781	2	4,140	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 1889-90 ...	Steam	1,023	794,402	1,077	879,090	...	...	...	...	33	37,688
	Sailing	11	10,639	5	4,302	...	...	...	...	2	1,893
Total 1888-89 ...	Steam	1,063	816,188	1,120	905,208	...	...	...	...	27	31,870
	Sailing	10	11,615	3	2,700	...	...	...	...	2	2,976
In Ballast.											
British ports in other provinces—											
From or to Bombay	Steam	27	48,601	9	2,511	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Sind	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Madras	Steam	14	22,347	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,645
	Sailing	10	15,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ British Burma ...	Steam	12	13,294	7	8,577	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	5,022	2	2,472	...	...	...	...	1	1,138
Total ...	Steam	53	84,242	9	11,088	...	...	...	...	1	1,645
	Sailing	14	22,634	2	2,472	...	...	...	...	1	1,138
„ British ports within the province ...	Steam	32	29,474	21	7,520	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	5	7,553	4	5,096	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Indian ports not British	Steam	3	4,797	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	425
Total 1889-90 ...	Steam	88	118,513	30	18,608	...	...	...	...	1	1,645
	Sailing	19	30,187	6	7,568	...	...	...	...	2	1,563
Total 1888-89 ...	Steam	109	172,088	20	19,986	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	13	17,560	3	3,354	...	...	...	...	3	2,792

TRADE—*concluded.*

Trade which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1889-90, *totals of the year* 1888-89.

EIGN.		NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1889-90.				TOTAL, 1888-89.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	34,956	24	39,731	14	27,484	62	110,498
...	...	...	...	1	205	7	8,035	1	205	8	10,614	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	498	...	...
26	24,155	...	...	...	...	177	310,060	156	281,495	188	329,156	132	248,624
1	145	31	5,442	56	9,484	32	7,183	58	10,767	27	6,151	97	16,113
1	1,147	...	...	...	...	215	222,347	225	239,230	195	224,664	203	234,667
...	...	17	1,911	16	2,777	...	3,804	20	5,941	8	1,915	8	2,545
26	25,302	...	...	...	...	411	567,363	405	560,456	397	581,304	397	593,789
1	145	48	7,353	73	12,466	58	19,022	79	16,913	44	19,178	105	18,658
...	...	...	...	...	...	642	257,946	696	339,796	693	266,763	742	331,342
...	...	1,025	107,016	1,024	105,219	1,027	107,168	1,024	105,219	938	102,720	911	98,074
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6,781	2	4,140	...	...	8	12,332
...	...	4	478	8	1,390	5	1,183	8	1,390	2	1,456	3	539
26	25,302	...	...	...	...	1,056	832,090	1,103	904,392	...	...	...	...
1	145	1,077	114,841	1,105	119,075	1,090	127,373	1,111	123,522	...	...	...	...
27	32,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,090	848,067	1,147	937,463
...	...	972	108,763	1,016	114,571	...	...	...	...	984	123,354	1,019	117,271
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	48,601	2	2,511	60	106,254	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,825	...	...	8	11,643	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1,645	...	...	...	...	15	23,992	1	1,645	18	27,202	...	...
...	...	66	8,605	20	1,332	76	24,480	20	1,332	56	11,445	13	2,551
1	1,378	...	...	...	...	12	13,294	8	9,955	10	14,200	9	14,221
...	...	3	327	30	4,012	7	6,487	32	6,484	5	1,818	5	942
2	3,023	...	...	...	...	54	85,887	11	14,111	88	147,656	9	14,221
...	...	69	9,022	50	5,344	84	32,794	52	7,816	69	24,406	18	3,493
...	...	...	...	...	...	32	29,474	21	7,520	21	24,432	11	5,765
...	...	611	72,912	618	73,023	616	80,465	622	78,119	514	61,993	530	65,858
1	1,147	...	...	...	...	3	4,797	1	1,147	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	264	...	...	3	689	...	...	2	660	...	...
3	4,170	...	...	...	...	89	120,158	33	22,778	...	...	...	...
...	...	682	82,198	668	78,367	703	113,948	674	88,935	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	172,088	20	19,986
...	...	609	66,707	545	65,997	...	...	...	...	585	87,059	548	69,351

I.—Coinage and

1:—

Bullion and Coin received into the Mint for Coinage during the year 1889-90.

Coined

Gold.		Silver.			Copper.								
By State.	Private.	By State.	Paper Currency Department.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold mohurs.	Rupees.	Half-rupees.	Quarter-rupees.	One-eighth-rupees.	Single pice.
	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.		Tolas.		Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.
							15,367	7,757,854	2,330,514	8,074,671	134,662	88,559,359
Nil	14,385	5,565,265	5,960,520	Nil	93,429,710	Nil	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs. A. P.
							2,30,505	77,57,854	11,65,257	20,18,667 12 0	16,832 12 0	13,83,739 15 9

2.—*Calcutta Circle of issue of Paper*

Notes in Circulation at the beginning of the year on 1st April 1889.			Total value of Calcutta notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Calcutta notes issued during the year.	Notes in Circulation at the end of the year on 31st March 1890.		
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.
Pieces 2,018,445	187,228	34,144	...	...	1,966,152	188,051	35,568
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value 2,03,77,825	1,61,15,100	3,06,54,500	35,50,21,435	35,57,85,139	1,98,73,970	1,82,53,650	3,17,73,500

CURRENCY.

Coinage.

DURING THE YEAR 1889-90.

Half-pice.	Pie pieces.	Straits cents.	Straits half-cents.	Straits quarter-cents.	Ceylon 5 cents.	Ceylon cents.	Ceylon half-cents.	Ceylon quarter-cents.	Total.	Sovereigns received during the year 1889-90.	Estimated Value of Coins in Circulation.					
											Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
											Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tolas.						
7,587,200	7,601,850	6,010,415	2,000,096	2,000,037	800,000	2,252,000	400,000	200,000	135,724,025							
Value in Rs.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs. A. P.	3,263	Not known.					
59,275	39,592 15 6	1,35,234 5 5	22,501 1 4	11,250 3 4	40,000	22,520	2,000	500	1,29,05,730 1 4							

Currency for the year 1889-90.

RESERVE AT THE END OF THE YEAR ON 31ST MARCH 1890, STATED IN RUPEES.

Coin.			Bullion.			Securities.	Foreign circle account, debtor balance.			Notes.			
Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.		Allahabad.	Bombay.	Madras.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Nagpore.	Other circles.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nil.	1,90,61,034 4 11	Nil.	Nil.	39,47,855 3 6	Nil.	5,99,99,980 6 4	50,03,735	16,58,215 1 3	23,86,395	1,86,325	3,63,250	5	2,55,650

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Charitable Institutions under Government superintendence in the Province of Bengal during 1889.

Class and Object of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Total aided in year.	Income. From Government.	Income. From endowment. In land.	Income. From endowment. In money.	Income. Subscriptions and donations.	Number of institutions which afford relief. Indoor.	Number of institutions which afford relief. Outdoor.	In what shape relief is given.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
College Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	1	714·22	56,847	1,15,390 6 7	...	6,271 12 7	15,975 7 2	1	1	Medical and Surgical.
General Hospital for Europeans	1	168·8	3,190	74,081 14 3	...	1,541 0 9	41,942 14 8	1	...	
Campbell Hospital ...	1	445·3	8,252	1,03,497 5 0	...	55 7 8	33,614 13 0	1	...	
Mayo Native Hospital and Dispensaries ...	5	1123·163	139,697	34,000 0 0	...	17,158 7 6	6,398 0 0	2	3	
Howrah Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	1	148·82	11,122	5,080 5 5	...	1,366 0 4	20,248 9 4	1	1	
Lunatic Asylums—										
For Europeans ...	1	31·29	45	10,758 0 0	...	...	9,366 0 0	1	...	
„ Natives ...	5	972·63	1,204	88,626 1 1	...	...	1,450 1 11	5	...	
Supported by the public with Government assistance or superintendence.										
Hospitals and Dispensaries	256	9834·668	1,211,256	37,789 13 10	1,606 1 9*	36,444 10 8	3,61,092 10 4	137	255	
Total ...	271	13438·891	1,431,613	469,163 14 2	1,606 1 9	62,837 6 9	4,92,088 8 5	149	262	

* Of this Rs. 1,300, which is an income from landed property, has been shown in column "C—From Local or other Funds"—in Statement V, Part I of the Dispensary Report for the year 1889.

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of Persons according to [illegible] Denominations in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1889-90.

1	2	3		4	5	6			7
DENOMINATIONS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN CALCUTTA ONLY.	NUMBER OF PERSONS OUTSIDE CALCUTTA.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.			REMARKS.
	Natives and others.	Natives.	Others.			Rs.	A.	P.	
Church of England	7,723	24,540	5,595	111	214	141,343	6	2	
Do. of Scotland	1,725	2,538	314	14	40	19,348	0	0	
Protestant Dissenters	1,698	11,808	910	204	153	...			
Roman Catholic	9,909	58,636	7,515	117	307	*6,896	11	0	
Greek Church	129	6	15	1	2	...			
German Lutheran Church		37,446	38	38	176	...			
Armenians	564	12	50	6	3	...			
Christians (sect not stated)	4,682	9,587	1,352	13	13	...			
Syrians	1	10	...	...	...	...			
Jews	982	47	31	3	2	...			
Parsees	141	18	1	8	1	...			
Hindus	2,78,762	42,659,754	...	...	...	...			
Mahomedans	1,24,430	21,365,560	...	...	...	...			
Buddhists	1,578	253,896	...	...	...	...			
Jains	143	1,098	...	...	...	...			
Sikhs	278	734	...	...	...	...			
Other sects	474	1,931,926	508	...	...	...			
Total	4,33,219	66,257,616	16,349	...	...	167,628	9	2	

* Exclusive of the pay, etc., of Roman Catholic Chaplains attached to regiments, which is adjusted in the Military Department.

NOTE.—The figures entered in this statement do not agree exactly with the Census figures; but as the Census report does not show for natives and others separately the numbers of persons of different denominations, the figures furnished by the Commissioners have been adopted.

B.—Education—General Table I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1889-90.

(For details *see* General Table III.)

Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.						
				University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.									
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.*	Population.		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Teaching the Koran only.	Other schools not conforming to department standard.	Grand Total.	Percentage of—	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Institutions—For males ...	33	12	2,391	47,494	24	271	50,225	3,409	4,620	5,480	272	64,006	Institution to number of towns and villages. 24·62	
												13,781					
			Institutions—For females...	3	...	56	2,128	6	...	2,193	...	...	6	10	2,279	·87	
165,775	Towns ... 232 Villages ... 259,686 Total ... 259,918	Males ... 33,917,217 Females ... 34,243,381 Total ... 68,160,598	Total ...	36	12	2,447	49,622	30	271	52,418	3,409	4,630	5,[illegible]	282	66,285	25·50	
												13,867					
			Scholars ... Males ...	4,861	1,312	204,051	1,055,030	981	5,496	1,271,831	38,482	28,790	61,490	2,588	1,403,181	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 27·58	
												131,360					
			Scholars ... Females ...	21	14	5,553	74,651	216	34	80,489	1,627	825	5,502	288	88,742	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 1·72	
												8,253					
			Total ...	4,882	1,326	209,604	1,129,091	1,197	5,630	1,352,320	40,109	29,615	66,992	2,887	1,491,923	Total scholars to total population of school-going age.† 14·59	
												139,603					

*A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards; a village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.

†The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

B.—EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1889-90.

B.—Education—General Table II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1889-90.

(For details, *see* General Table IV.)

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.									Total expenditure on public instruction.	Remarks.
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.													
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total.	Buildings.	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarship.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.—Institutions ... For males ...	6,81,125	3,00,553	30,98,100	24,33,215	88,568	2,39,025	68,40,586	1,14,361	8,844	[illegible]62	[illegible]62	66,431	5,52,346	2,33,657	1,53,481	11,35,177	80,98,968	
„ females ...	9,954	...	3,48,731	2,55,622	29,619	...	6,43,926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,43,926	
Total ...	6,91,079	3,00,553	34,46,831	26,88,837	1,18,187	2,39,025	74,84,512	1,14,361	8,844	[illegible]62	[illegible]62	66,431	5,52,346	2,33,657	1,53,481	11,35,177	87,42,894	
2.—(*a*) Percentages of provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction	12·74	11·51	21·26	8·94	3·71	6·80	64·96	4·36	·23	4·59	...	3·03	15·99	9·51	1·92	30·45	100·	
(*b*) Percentages of district funds expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total district funds expenditure on public instruction	...	...	24·11	45·31	·09	·22	69·73	·41	·34	·75	...	...	20·64	·98	8·80	29·52	100·	
(*c*) Percentages of municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction	...	...	65·25	25·16	...	1·21	91·62	5·11	·08	5·19	...	...	·18	·25	2·76	3·19	100	

(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction		7·91		3·44		39·43		30·75		1·35		2·		85·60		1·31		·10		11·41		1·48	
		·76		6·32		2·67		1·76		12·99		100											
2.—AVERAGE* ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
Government institutions ...	Cost to provincial revenues	150	7	3	453	2	7	10	14	11	6	1	10	86	3	9	42	6	4	40	1	0		
	Cost to district and municipal funds ...	...			...			0	8	0	...			1	1	7	0	5	4	0	8	4		
	Total cost ...	244	4	1	500	10	6	31	6	5	6	8	8	89	15	5	60	6	2	65	1	4		
Municipal and District Board schools ...	Cost to provincial revenues	50	5	8	...			0	2	10	0	4	7	...			...			0	5	11		
	Cost to District Board and municipal funds ...	...			...			4	13	2	4	11	4	...			26	11	3	5	3	6		
	Total cost ...	163	5	8	...			10	0	7	5	9	1	...			44	2	4	10	4	10		
Aided institutions ...	Cost to provincial revenues	25	6	2	...			2	4	10	0	3	6	27	13	4	3	2	9	0	8	7		
	Cost to district and municipal funds ...	...			...			1	15	1	0	8	4	...			1	11	7	0	11	1		
	Total cost ...	156	12	3	...			16	4	2	2	11	7	114	11	3	16	11	6	0	9	0		
Unaided institutions	Total cost ...	51	11	6	30	8	11	16	4	11	2	1	10	131	6	4	15	3	6	6	9	4		
All institutions	Cost to provincial revenues	54	15	9	118	8	6	2	5	4	0	3	0	67	7	8	27	15	7	1	12	5		
	Cost to district and municipal funds...	...			...			1	7	0	0	7	2	0	11	9	0	9	5	1	10	7		
	Total cost ...	136	3	7	234	7	0	17	4	9	2	10	2	98	5	2	44	14	7	7	1	7		

* The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

Fractions of a rupee are omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

B.—EDUCATION—GEN

Return of Colleges and Schools and of Scholars attending them

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.											
	Under Public Management.								Under Private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
University Education.												
Arts Colleges.												
English	11	1,433	1,678	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	42	30	8	926	960	778
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.												
Law	6	118	137	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	149	198	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	265	221	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total University Education	19	1,965	2,234	2,029	[illegible]	[illegible]	43	30	8	926	960	778
School Education—General.												
Secondary Schools.												
High and Middle Schools.												
For Boys—												
High schools ... English	49	13,853	13,564	10,896	6	1,405	1,351	1,124	166	27,005	26,455	20,604
Middle ... English	10	1,523	1,454	1,207	18	1,348	1,283	1,014	582	43,673	40,939	31,673
Middle ... Vernacular	34	2,860	2,675	1,992	153	9,016	8,094	6,297	869	47,819	44,684	34,547
For Girls—												
High schools ... English	2	235	202	181	...	...	...	...	9	1,036	1,017	895
Middle ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1,916	1,775	1,454
Middle ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1,405	1,295	943
Total Secondary Schools	95	18,471	17,895	14,276	177	11,769	10,728	8,431	1,688	122,854	116,065	90,216
Primary Schools.												
For Boys—												
Upper primary	6	176	174	99	10	253	241	157	3,153	117,960	109,453	85,762
Lower ,,	7	96	89	69	6	50	48	37	36,117	802,104	724,077	591,579
For Girls—												
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	5	223	208	134	241	8,342	7,563	5,592
Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,649	30,666	27,997	21,660
Total Primary Schools	13	272	263	168	17	526	492	318	40,160	959,072	869,088	704,593
School Education—Special.												
Schools for Special Instruction.												
School of Art	1	178	171	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	18	803	806	659	...	...	...	...	6	210	225	184
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools	202	776	763	544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	166	156	147
Medical schools	4	639	598	607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	3	387	392	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	5	39	37	35	1	30	27	18	7	382	286	225
Madrassas	7	1,456	1,454	1,118	...	...	...	...	3	270	212	164
Other schools	1	54	42	32	...	...	...	...	7	307	234	178
Total Special Schools	241	4,332	4,263	3,464	1	30	27	18	28	1,335	1,113	902
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	368	25,040	24,655	19,937	196	12,360	11,289	8,797	41,884	1,084,187	987,226	796,489

Private Institutions ...

1. Advanced, teaching—
   (*a*) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   (*b*) Sanskrit ... ...
2. Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—
   (*a*) With 10 pupils and upwards ... ...
   (*b*) With less than 10 pupil ... ... 2.
3. Elementary, teaching the Koran only ... ...
4. Other schools not conforming to Department's Standards

ERAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1889-90.

MANAGEMENT.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING— Grand total of Public Institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	classical language.	A vernacular language.	CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Aborigines. Christians.	Aborigines. Non-Christians.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	REMARKS.
Unaided.																			
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	16	2,489	2,393	1,520	30	4,882				7*	24*	4,414*	179*	1*	... *	32*	21	...	* No returns of 185 pupils from St. Xavier's College.
	4	794	726	496	10	912	9			4	3	872	33	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	1	149	1			58	...	87	1	2	...	1	14	...	
	...	...	...	...	1	265	2		...	25	...	233	4	...	...	3	...	...	
	20	3,282	3,119	2,016	48	6,208	6,141		...	134	27	5,606	217	3	...	36	35	...	
	132	33,695	33,447	25,937	353	75,958	73,954	39,584	41,472	1,439	506	65,707	7,958	92	103	153	55	...	
	2	4,101	13,145	10,287	822	60,645	42,074	1,142	58,782	1,537	348	49,065	8,833	493	61	308	370	...	
	140	8,378	7,642	5,919	1,206	68,073	9,647	462	68,013	3	158	56,532	10,930	18	211	221	671	...	
	2	201	198	192	13	1,472	1,375	504	475	950	263	158	2	2	...	97	...	107	
	...	135	127	96	22	2,291	2,035	231	135	1,902	96	46	2	...	...	5	...	341	
	...	...	...	...	31	1,405	76	...	1,382	...	170	1,166	23	38	...	3	...	23	
	487	56,510	54,539	42,431	2,447	209,604	129,757	41,923	170,259	5,831	1,541	172,674	27,748	643	375	792	1,096	471	
	179	6,529	5,832	4,603	3,348	124,918	1,192	346	124,565	341	276	96,992	25,299	287	1,362	411	3,159	...	
	9,020	158,964	139,360	117,887	44,246	960,914	418	53,019	948,461	51	1,994	658,513	274,419	1,942	22,776	1,219	28,773	...	
	17	960	936	651	263	9,525	645	7	9,301	188	424	8,457	151	287	11	7	...	269	
	216	3,658	3,471	2,613	1,865	37,324	2	725	34,246	2	1,257	27,407	4,483	564	603	8	...	861	
	9,432	169,811	149,599	125,754	49,622	1,129,681	2,257	54,097	1,116,573	582	3,951	791,369	304,352	3,030	24,752	1,645	31,932	1,130	
	...	...	...	...	1	178	...	...	...	3	...	170	5	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	24	1,013	24	563	1,013	...	49	699	52	78	132	3	35	...	
	10	20	22	15	212	796	...	...	796	...	...	587	207	...	2	...	1	...	
	1	18	15	12	6	184	100	2	184	6	156	18	...	4	...	...	...	3	
	2	228	182	197	6	867	73	...	794	2	8	714	122	...	2	19	25	...	
	...	...	...	...	3	387	134	...	253	...	...	300	87	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	166	134	107	18	617	36	...	446	...	97	330	125	38	27	...	8	...	
	7	448	495	418	17	2,174	680	2,029	480	...	...	29	2,145	...	...	...	...	...	
	7	250	220	162	15	611	54	244	356	...	3	486	70	...	...	52	...	...	
	31	1,130	1,121	911	301	6,827	1,101	2,838	4,322	11	313	3,333	2,813	120	163	74	69	3	
	9,976	230,733	208,398	171,112	52,418	1,352,320	138,656	102,469	1,291,154	6,558	5,832	972,982	335,130	3,796	29,290	2,547	39,132	1,604	
	...	...	...	...	1,904	24,062	...	23,713	1,565	...	...	2,104	21,958	...	...	...	1,624	...	
	...	...	...	...	1,505	16,047	...	16,032	138	...	...	16,046	...	...	...	...	3	...	
For boys	...	...	...	...	332	5,316	10	506	5,113	...	...	2,776	2,452	...	77	11	135	...	
,, girls	...	...	...	...	9	95	...	45	83	...	...	40	55	...	...	...	...	4	
For boys	...	...	...	...	4,288	23,813	...	1,763	22,772	...	14	17,436	6,054	4	289	16	208	...	
,, girls	...	...	...	...	67	391	...	106	377	...	...	194	190	...	7	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	5,480	66,992	...	66,712	1,104	...	...	12	66,980	...	...	...	5,502	...	
For boys	...	...	...	...	272	2,617	120	775	2,036	...	...	1,279	811	19	...	508	42	...	
,, girls	...	...	...	...	10	270	4	24	246	...	3	229	25	...	...	24	...	13	
Total	...	...	...	...	13,867	139,603	134	109,676	33,454	...	17	40,208	98,523	23	373	559	7,514	17	
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	66,285	1,491,923	138,790	212,145	1,324,608	6,558	5,849	1,013,190	433,653	3,819	29,663	3,106	46,646	1,621	

B.—EDUCATION—GEN

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.
	Managed by Government.
	Provincial revenues.
	District funds.
	Municipal funds.
	Fees.
	Subscriptions.
	Endowments and other sources.
	Total.
	Managed by District or Municipal Boards.
	Provincial revenues.
	District funds.
	Municipal funds.
	Fees.
	Subscriptions.
	Endowments and other sources.
	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.														
English	2,52,465	...	...	1,43,719				2,115	...	...	2,028		2,718	6,861
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.														
Law	—3,988	...	...	3,092	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1,90,851	...	...	8,352	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	65,096	...	...	9,337	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,04,424	...	...	1,69,500	...	14,		2,115	...	...	2,028	...	2,718	6,861
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.														
Secondary Schools.														
For Boys—														
High schools... English	1,38,068	...	3,413	2,98,487	5,250	14,810	4,60,028	1,		6,252	21,25	420	501	30,098
Middle ,, ... { English	30,287	...	1,209	21,884	...	...	53,380		4,784	1,3	4	2,241	...	12,954
{ Vernacular...	9,638	...	4,328	9,486	861	141	24,454		38,178	1	19,985	5,166	73	64,623
For Girls—														
High schools... English	17,682	...	...	5,761	628	...	24,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ,, ... { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	1,95,675	...	8,950	3,35,618	6,739	14,951	5,61,933	1,913	42,959	8,507	43,595	7,827	574	1,07,675
Primary Schools.														
For Boys—														
Upper primary	1,056	...	...	111	...	...	1,167	...	871	60	217	...	7	1,155
Lower ,, ...	553	...	...	1	...	...	554	...	247	...	...	...	...	247
For Girls—														
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	...	1,140	...	55	...	1,338
Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	1,609	...	...	112	...	...	1,721	143	1,118	1,200	217	55	7	2,740
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.														
Schools for Special Instruction.														
School of Art	25,662	...		3,905	...	...	29,567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	70,507	886	...	993	...	128	72,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guru-training classes	6,345	1,108	...	2	15	...	7,470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	72,965	...	...	16,584	...	658	90,207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	7,497	...	...	4,777	...	...	12,274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	1,632	...	...	...	...	1,683	3,315	...	721	...	...	...	471	1,192
Madrassas	28,309	...	60	6,935	8	26,448	61,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	4,167	...	...	...	...	...	4,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Special Schools ...	2,17,084	1,994	60	33,196	23	28,917	2,81,274	...	721	...	...	...	471	1,192
Buildings	66,941	1,800	40	...	...	1,624	70,405	...	1,622	1,114	...	690	...	3,426
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	627	...	...	...	...	...	627	14	1,404	...	...	40	19	1,475
Total ...	67,568	1,800	40	...	...	1,624	71,032	14	3,026	1,114	...	730	17	4,901
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— { Arts colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Special schools (other than training schools)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	9,86,360	3,794	9,050	5,38,426	6,762	59,890	16,04,282	4,185	47,824	11,121	47,840	8,612	3,787	1,23,369

(*a*) Includes Rs. 172 from Provincial Revenues.
(*b*) Do. ,, 172 transferred from column 31.
(*c*) Do. ,, 25 from District Funds.

ERAL TABLE IV.

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1889-90.

INSTITUTIONS.																	
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.										TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24,374			45,360	25,360	55,402				47,470	1,23,767	2,78,954	...	...	2,64,953	1,47,172	6,91,079	
...	...	...	...	...	...				433	22,186	−3,988	...	...	29,845	1,060	26,917	
...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	1,90,851	...	...	8,352	...	1,99,203	
...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	65,096	...	...	9,337	...	74,433	
24,374	...	...	45,360	25,360	55,402	1,50		2,451	47,903	1,45,953	5,30,913	...	...	3,12,487	1,48,232	9,91,632	
1,06,500	564	17,223	3,74,370	85,384	66	5,50,656	5,16,732	76,738	(a) 1,62,805	7,56,275	(b) 2,46,413	(d) 564	26,888	12,10,841	4,12,351	18,97,057	
50,461	1,17,982	10,375	1,24,989	1,86,671	12,83	3,74,370	33,765	53,745	(c) 8,691	96,221	80,988	1,22,808	12,918	2,55,016	2,65,195	7,36,925	
46,524	70,996	7,430	1,25,850	81,112	3,894	2,37,806	15,881	12,983	8,371	37,235	56,162	1,09,174	12,979	1,73,202	1,12,601	4,64,118	
19,809	...	...	79,871	4,419	18,958	1,23,057	...	...	...	...	37,491	...	...	85,632	24,005	1,47,128	
38,360	...	360	85,848	9,56	38,144	1,72,277	...	...	...	...	38,360	...	360	85,848	47,709	1,72,277	
6,034	72	874	1,976	14,323	5,987	29,326	...	...	...	...	6,094	72	874	1,976	20,310	29,326	
2,67,748	1,89,614	36,262	8,64,904	3,78,474	1,53,496	13,87,492	5,66,398	1,43,466	1,79,867	8,89,731	4,65,508	2,32,618	54,019	48,12,515	8,82,171	34,46,831	
45,030	1,28,783	3,697	1,66,614	24,614	9,878	3,99,616	8,172	4,735	3,632	16,539	46,068	1,29,654	3,757	1,75,114	63,866	4,18,477	
88,153	2,84,059	9,045	11,35,366	1,15,796	97,307	17,33,166	2,24,226	34,443	22,102	2,80,771	88,706	2,84,309	9,145	13,59,533	2,73,045	20,14,738	
									(e)			(f)					
38,714	1,299	3,329	8,636	52,549	28,494	1,32,991	434	10,054	984	11,472	38,857	1,299	4,469	9,070	92,106	1,45,801	
21,918	21,842	3,456	4,488	45,327	4,649	1,01,630	504	6,351	1,336	8,191	21,918	21,842	3,456	4,942	57,663	1,09,821	
1,93,815	4,35,983	19,627	13,14,994	2,62,286	1,40,328	23,67,403	2,33,336	55,583	28,054	3,16,973	1,95,567	4,37,104	20,827	15,48,659	4,86,680	26,88,837	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,662	...	...	3,905	...	29,567	
5,036	...	...	488	10,530	...	16,054	...	...	...	...	75,543	586	...	1,481	10,658	88,568	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6,345	1,108	...	2	17	7,472	
5,570	...	...	4,091	6,160	11,407	27,648	300	1,671	...	1,971	5,570	...	...	4,811	19,238	29,619	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,696	253	963	5,911	72,965	...	...	21,280	1,873	96,118	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,497	...	...	4,777	...	12,274	
1,465	...	308	...	2,211	1,591	5,765	12	312	214	538	3,097	721	508	12	6,472	10,810	
167	245	...	253	1,115	523	2,303	804	1,555	7,087	9,446	28,476	245	60	7,992	36,736	73,509	
690	77	432	299	2,569	105	4,172	224	567	145	936	4,857	77	432	523	3,386	9,275	
12,928	322	940	5,951	22,585	13,616	55,942	6,036	4,358	8,419	18,804	2,30,012	3,037	1,000	44,783	78,380	3,57,212	
28,403	511	3,070	9	6613	1,127	39,742	...	700	88	788	95,344	3,933	4,233	9	10,842	1,14,361	
4,426	1,900	65	...	945	106	6,742	...	...	...	...	6,067	3,304	65	...	408	8,844	
32,829	2,411	3,144	9	6,858	1233	46484	...	700	88	788	1,00,411	7,237	4,298	9	11,250	1,23,205	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,29,262	...	1,29,262	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,431	...	...	...	...	66,431	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,50,111	1,99,099	154	...	2,982	5,52,346	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,339	...	...	...	15,999	1,04,338	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,158	...	...	...	4,508	28,666	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,556	515	206	...	1,644	86,921	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,035	81	...	...	1,209	10,325	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,125	178	...	...	104	3,407	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	...	1,900	4,300	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,306	14,054	241	141	137	19,879	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,416	11,558	163	5,938	3,978	26,053	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,290	20,612	276	19	1,506	28,703	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,868	2,066	1,110	2,982	7,036	16,009	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,938	36,574	493	...	532	58,537	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,66,923	2,20,737	2,643	1,38,292	12,532	11,35,177	
5,31,694	6,28,330	59,973	22,30,818	6,92,563	3,64,439	45,07,817	9,01,369	2,06,558	2,61,322	13,72,249	21,89,384	9,64,733	82,787	38,56,945	16,49,245	87,42,894	

(d) Includes Rs. 45 transferred from column 31.
(e) Do. „ 3 from District Funds.
(f) Do. „ 3 transferred from column 31.

B.—Education—General Table V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1889-90.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage—						Total.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English — Government	49	13,853	5,986	...	5,986	3,899	...	3,899	2,669	...	2,669	1,262	...	1,262	37	...	37	13,853	...	13,853
High English — District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English — Municipal	6	1,405	524	...	524	443	...	443	253	...	252	186	...	186	...	...	...	1,405	...	1,405
High English — Aided	166	27,005	7,113	...	7,113	8,234	9	8,243	6,739	12	6,751	4,628	7	4,635	259	4	263	26,973	32	27,005
High English — Unaided	132	33,695	11,359	2	11,361	10,053	3	10,062	7,546	1	7,547	4,437	12	4,449	271	5	276	33,672	23	33,695
Middle English — Government	10	1,523	...	...	...	407	...	407	530	...	530	513	...	513	73	...	73	1,523	...	1,523
Middle English — District Fund	14	1,058	...	...	...	242	...	242	274	2	276	313	3	316	222	2	224	1,051	7	1,058
Middle English — Municipal	4	290	...	...	...	53	...	53	95	...	95	121	...	121	21	...	21	290	...	290
Middle English — Aided	582	43,673	...	...	...	9,657	21	9,678	13,781	47	13,828	17,[illegible]	98	18,[illegible]58	2,650	59	2,709	43,448	225	43,673
Middle English — Unaided	212	14,101	3	...	3	2,356	2	2,358	4,126	7	4,133	[illegible]89		6,567	1,000	40	1,040	13,963	138	14,101
Middle Vernacular — Government	34	2,860	2	...	2	524	...	524	668	...	668	1,269		1,269	397	...	397	2,859	1	2,860
Middle Vernacular — District Fund	149	8,613	...	...	...	1,602	1	1,603	2,289	2	2,29[illegible]	3,352		3,352	1,349	18	1,367	8,553	55	8,613
Middle Vernacular — Municipal	4	403	...	...	...	70	...	70	84	...	84	206		206	49	...	49	403	...	403
Middle Vernacular — Aided	889	47,819	11	...	11	8,998	1	8,999	12,559	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	20,944		20,944	5,122	153	5,275	47,287	532	47,819
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	140	8,378	...	...	...	1,387	...	1,387	2,016	4	[illegible]	3,050		3,050	1,286	35	1,321	8,295	83	8,378
Total	2,391	204,676	24,998	2	25,000	47,931	37	47,968	53,028	106	[illegible]	[illegible]522			12,736	316	13,052	203,580	1,096	204,676
Girls' Schools.																				
High English — Government	2	235	...	54	54	...	19	19	...	49	49	...	113	[illegible]3	...	...	...	...	235	235
High English — District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English — Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English — Aided	9	1,036	...	73	73	...	273	273	4	251	255	20	213	[illegible]3	[illegible]3	163	202	63	973	1,036
High English — Unaided	2	201	...	12	12	...	71	71	21	39	60	17	24	[illegible]1	6	11	17	44	157	201
Middle English — Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English — District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English — Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English — Aided	21	1,916	...	...	...	11	354	365	36	414	450	97	451	548	168	385	553	312	1,604	1,916
Middle English — Unaided	1	135	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	12	12	7	18	25	22	53	75	...	106	135
Middle Vernacular — Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular — District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular — Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular — Aided	21	1,405	...	...	...	3	128	131	1	158	159	[illegible]3	991	1,004	6	105	[illegible]11	23	1,382	1,405
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	56	4,928	...	139	139	14	868	882	62	923	985	154	1,810	1,964	241	717	958	471	4,457	4,928
Total Secondary Schools	2,447	209,604	24,998	141	25,139	47,945	905	48,850	53,090	1,029	54,119	65,0[illegible]	2,445	67,486	12,977	1,033	14,010	204,051	5,553	20,604

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B.—Education—General Table VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1889-90.

Nature of Examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.						
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Aboriginal races. Christians.	Aboriginal races. Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Arts Colleges—																					
1. Master of Arts	6	3	4	13	64	24	21	14	123	40	7	14	1	62	Religion not known.						
2. Bachelor of Arts	9	4	5	18	317	183	395	89	984	156	64	55	24	399	3		350	21	...	...	20
3. First Examination in Arts ...	12	8	15	35	806	425	1,416	76	2,723	374	149	459	14	996		26	871	57	...	...	42
Colleges for Professional Training—																					
Law—																					
1. Honours in Law	2	...	1	3	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	Religion not known.						
2. Bachelor of Law	7	...	5	12	55	...	305	...	360	39	...	45	...	25*							
Medicine—																					
1. Preliminary Scientific M.B.	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	15	3	...	...	...	3							
2. Ditto ditto L.M.S.	1	...	..	1	14	...	...	...	14	9	...	...	...	9							
3. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	26	...	...	...	26	7	...	...	...	7							
4. Do. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	27	...	...	...	27	25*	...	...	...	25	Religion not known.						
5. Second M.B.	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	6	...	...	...	6							
6. Do. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	25	13	...	...	...	13							
7. Honours in Medicine... ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1							
Engineering—																					
1. B.E.	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	2	...	...	...	1
2. First Examination in Engineering	1	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	11	10	...	...	...	10	2	...	8	...	...	...	...
3. L.E.	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	7	...	...	...	7	1	...	5	1	...	...	...
Schools for General Education—																					
1. Matriculation ... ... { For Boys	57	155	115	327	1,097	1,073	2,161	70	4,401	764	548	873	25	2,210	Religion not known.						
{ „ Girls	1	7	2	10	4	18	8	...	30	3	9	5	...	17							
2. Middle English examination. { „ Boys	29	503	106	638	195	2,256	443	76	2,970	140	1,436	237	34	1,847	34	1,611	176	3	11	...	81
{ „ Girls	...	8	5	13	...	43	31	2	76	...	24	22	1	47	47						
3. Middle vernacular examination. { „ Boys	163	749	105	1,017	598	2,411	362	692	4,063	374	1,325	178	180	2,057	...	1,803	237	1	2	11	3
{ „ Girls	...	7	...	7	...	12	...	...	12	...	7	...	...	7		6					
4. Upper primary examination. { „ Boys	83	2,622	241	2,946	307	6,923	689	175	8,094	185	4,109	382	79	4,735	86	3,9[illegible]	666		4	45	13
{ „ Girls	4	47	5	56	7	175	32	2	216	7	122	24	2	155	96	43		1			
5. Lower primary examination. { „ Boys	46	11,243	122	11,411	185	37,469	448	458	38,560	119	20,051	226	355	20,751	...	16,868	3,483	1	10	364	16
{ „ Girls	5	296	2	303	16	709	8	3	736	15	490	4	2	511	...	453	14	3	2	5	...
Schools for Special Instruction—																					
Training School Examination—For Masters	7	...	...	7	504	...	...	57	561	353	...	...	11	364							
Survey school examination ...	3	...	...	3	124	...	...	...	124	77	...	...	...	77							
Vernacular medical examination ...	4	...	...	4	185	...	...	...	185	155	18	...	...	155							

* Of this 5 from First M.B.
† Religion of one candidate not known.

B.—Education—General Table VII.

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1889-90.

B.—EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE BY DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total District Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.															
Arts Colleges.															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.															
Secondary Schools.															
For Boys—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	564
Middle ,, ... { English ...	14	1,038	1,002	808	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	292	2,196	...	10,269	...	...	1,18,027	1,22,808
{ Vernacular...	149	8,613	7,739	6,016	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	150	5,106	73	62,507	...	...	70,996	1,09,174
For Girls—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ,, ... { English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	72
Total ...	163	9,671	8,741	6,824	...	42,959	...	22,44[illegible]	7,302	73	72,776	...	...	1,80,659	2,32,618
Primary Schools.															
For Boys—															
Upper primary	9	222	212	140	...	871	...	157	...	7	1,035	...	...	1,28,783	1,29,654
Lower ,, ...	2	50	43	27	...	247	...	...	...	...	247	...	...	2,[illegible],662	2,84,309
For Girls—															
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,299	1,299
Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,842	21,842
Total ...	11	272	255	167	...	1,118	...	157	...	7	1,282	...	...	4,35,986	4,37,104
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.															
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	886	...	...	886
Guru-training classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,108	...	...	1,108
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	1	30	27	18	...	721	...	...	...	471	1,192	...	...	...	721
Madrassas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	245
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	77
Total ...	1	30	27	18	...	721	...	...	...	471	1,192	1,994	...	322	3,037
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	1,622	...	...	19	...	1,641	1,800	...	511	3,930
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,404	...	...	40	17	1,461*	...	...	[illegible],[illegible]80	3,304
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,026	...	...	59	17	3,102	1,800	...	2,411	7,237
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,99,099
Scholarship held in—															
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515
Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Special schools other than training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,864
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,84,737
GRAND TOTAL ...	175	9,973	9,023	7,009	...	47,824	...	22,599	7,361	568	78,352*	3,794	...	6,28,378	9,64,733

* Exclusive of Rs. 14 drawn

I.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 15 of General Table IV.

III.—The expenditure under Inspection, Scholarships and Miscellaneous should be shown only in columns 16, 31, and 32, and not in other columns.

TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1889-90.

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY					
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	65	42	30	2,115	...	...	...	...	718	6,861	...	...	...	...	...	
6	1,405	1,351	1,124	1,673	6,252	...	...	...	501	30,098	3,413	...	17,223	26,888	27,452	
4	290	281	202	240	1,334	...	...	45	...	2,685	1,209	...	10,375	12,918	1,35,726	
4	403	355	281	...	1,221	...	...	60	...	2,116	4,328	...	7,430	12,979	1,22,153	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	360	360	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	874	874	946	
14	2,098	1,989	1,607	4,013	8,807	...	23,158	525	501	34,899	8,950	...	36,262	54,019	2,86,637	
1	31	29	17	...	60	...	60	...	...	120	...	...	3,697	3,757	1,33,411	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,145	9,145	2,93,454	
5	223	208	134	143	1,140	...	...	55	...	1,338	...	...	3,329	4,469	5,768	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,456	3,456	25,298	
6	254	237	151	143	1,200	...	60	55	...	1,458	...	...	19,627	20,827	4,57,931	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	886	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,198	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	508	508	1,229	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60	305	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	472	549	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	980	1,040	4,077	
...	...	...	...	...	1,114	...	...	671	...	1,785	40	...	3,079	4,233	8,166	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	65	3,369	
...	...	...	...	...	1,114	...	...	671	...	1,785	40	...	3,144	4,298	11,535	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	1,99,253	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	721	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,243	87,107	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,603	2,87,340	
21	2,387	2,266	1,788	4,171	11,121	...	25,241	1,251	3,219	45,003	9,050	...	60,013	82,787	10,47,520	

from Provincial grants.

II.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 16 and 31 should agree with the expenditure shown in columns 28 and 29, respectively, of General Table IV.

IV.—Institutions managed by District Fund (or Municipal) Boards should be shown in columns 2 to 12 (or 17 to 27), even though in any case no expenditure be incurred from the District (or Municipal) Fund.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	1	
		From Government.	Endowments.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.	Promotion and improvement of the agriculture and horticulture of India.	6,000 0 0	...
Albert Institute	The chief object of the institute will be to promote harmony and friendliness among all sections of the community by affording them opportunities of mutual intercourse.	...	...
Asiatic Society of Bengal	Its objects are those described in the language of its founder, Sir [illegible] Jones:—	1. Oriental publication fund, Rs. 3,000 per annum.	6,000 0 0
	The bounds of its in[illegible] the geographical limi[illegible] these limits its en[illegible] to whatever is proc[illegible] formed by man.	2. Sanskrit manuscript fund, Rs. 3,200 per annum.	
Bag Bazar Reading Library ...	To provide a library [illegible]m, where English and vernac[illegible]nd periodicals, including newspa[illegible]shed both in India and the [illegible] Kingdom, shall be kept for the use of the public.	...	...
Calcutta Improvement Association.	To attain intellectual, physical, social, and moral improvement.	...	6 0 0
Calcutta Phrenological Institute	To disseminate the science of phrenology by means of meetings, teachings, and lecturings, and placing at the disposal of the enquiring public the library, containing most valuable, rare, and standard phrenological works, charts, maps, busts, casts, masks, appliances, instruments, and animal and human skulls.	...	...
Calcutta Reading Rooms and Literary Institute.	For study and intellectual intercourse ...	...	...
Calcutta School Book Society...	The object of this society is to promote the cause of education by procuring and distributing school materials and English and vernacular school books of the most improved type, and at the lowest possible cost, without regard to commercial profit.	200 0 0	...
Dalhousie Institute ...	To promote the literary, scientific, and social improvement of all classes of the community.	...	...
Indian Museum	Preservation and exhibition of collections (mostly Asiatic and more especially Indian) illustrative of zoology, archæology, ethnology, technology and art, and of other objects of interest.	69,415 0 0	...
Photographic Society of India	To bring together all those interested in photography, and to publish a journal containing matter interesting to workers in photography in India.	...	...
Sickdarbagan Bandhab Library and Reading Rooms.	To create a taste for reading among the gentry and public in general of the locality.	...	...
	To gratify the earnest desire of the reading public by affording them a convenient access to a collection of books and other publications.		
	To adopt means for the improvement of Bengali literature.		

LITERARY.

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1890.

INCOME.		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
14,250 0 0	20,250 0 0	518	3	...	521	Registered ...	1820.
103 0 0	103 0 0	An average of 30 day	...	...	...	Ditto ...	1876.
7,300 0 0	13,300 0 0	307	...	...	307	Ditto ...	1784.
80 0 0	80 0 0			...	130	Not registered	16th June 1883.
15 0 0	21 0 0	200	6	50	256	Ditto ...	January 1873.
...	...	98	28	7	133	Ditto ...	1883.
19 0 0	19 0 0	12	...	...	12	Ditto ...	1st January 1872.
...	200 0 0	12	...	...	12	Registered ...	1817.
388 0 0	388 0 0	202	16	...	218	Ditto.	
	69,425 0 0	314,265	98,736	Included in number of males and females.	413,001	Incorporated by Acts XVII of 1866, XXII of 1876, and IV of 1887.	3rd March 1865.
3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	256	4	...	260	Not registered	1886.
75 0 0	75 0 0	118	2	...	120	Ditto ...	16th September 1886.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	In	
		From Government.	Endowments.
(1) BURDWAN DIVISION.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Burdwan Raj Public Library	To supply English books and newspapers to the Burdwan reading public.	...	600 0 0
Raneegunge Public Library	Diffusion of knowledge of English and vernacular literature and science. It is also open to the public for the discussion of social and political questions.	...	...
Midnapur Bayley Hall Library.	To diffuse education in the district. Public meetings and literary societies are also held here.	...	...
Tamluk Public Library ...	A circulating library	24 0 0	...
Mechanic's Institute, East Indian Railway, Rampore Hât.	Reading and recreation	...	...
Uttarpara Hitakari Sava ...	The objects are to educate the [illegible] tribute medicine to the indigent sick, to support poor widows and orphans, to encourage female education, and to ameliorate the social, moral, and intellectual conditions of the inhabitants of Uttarpara and places adjoining.	180 0 0	260 0 0
Uttarpara Public Library ...	To afford the public free and easy access to the library.	...	2,300 0 0
Hooghly Victoria Public Library.	To supply the reading public with books, magazines, and newspapers.	...	140 0 0
(2) RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.			
Bogra Students' Association	To improve the moral and social character of boys in general.	...	...
Bogra Public Library ...	To afford facilities to the public for reading books and periodicals.	...	...
Rajshahye Students' Debating Club.	The object of the club is to promote the intellectual, moral, and physical improvement of its members, as well as of the students in general.	...	...
Rajshahye Public Library at Beauleah.	To collect Sanskrit books with their translations, and to collect vernacular books for public use.	...	...
Rungpore Public Library ...	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...
Nilphamari Sanmilani Sabha	To spread education, to teach morality, and to promote unity among different classes of the people, as well as to assist the poor.	...	0 0 0
Central National Mahomedan Association, Rungpore Branch.	To give education to, and improve the condition of the Mahomedans of the district; to spread primary education through the muktabs; to train teachers for the muktabs; to open a hostel for poor boys reading at the local zillah school.	Gets a monthly grant of Rs. 35 from the District Board.	...
Saidpur Native Improvement Society.	Reading room and library	...	...
Pubna Union or Pubna Sanmilani Sabha.	General improvement of the inhabitants of Pubna by spreading mass education, by attending to the physical and moral condition of the youths, and by promoting the education of the females.	...	...
Porjana Library ...	Public benefit	...	...

* A suitable piece of land and the sum of rupees two thousand for the construction

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1890—continued.

INCOME.			MEMBERS OR VISITORS.					
Subscriptions.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
...	600	0 0	6,513	...	...	6,513	Registered ...	December 1881.
184 0 0	184	0 0	17	...	...	17	Ditto ...	1876 A.D.
420 0 0	420	0 0	41	...	...	41	Not registered...	1852.
58 10 0	62	10 0	14	...	...	14	Ditto ...	1880.
300 0 0	302	0 0	14	...	...	14	Ditto ..	1870.
548 0 0	988	0 0	29	...	...	294	Ditto ...	5th April 1865.
...	2,300	0 0	No register of visitors is kept.				Ditto ...	1869.
202 0 0	342	0 0	224	13	356	593	Ditto ...	1854.
36 0 0	36	0 0	...	...	26	26	Ditto ...	February 1882.
325 0 0	325	0 0	18	1	...	19	Ditto ...	Over 25 years; year not known.
62 0 0	62	0 0	17	...	...	17	Ditto ...	1881.
2,288 0 0	2,288	0 0	18	...	...	18	Ditto ...	1885.
358 0 0	359	0 0	38	...	...	38	Ditto ...	1854.
103 0 0	103	0 0	71	...	...	71	Ditto ...	1884.
45 10 0	80	10 0	367	4	56	427	Ditto ...	February 1887.
120 0 0	120	0 0	150	...	...	150	Ditto ...	1876.
447 0 0	447	0 0	414	...	...	414	Ditto ...	1884.
125 0 0	125	0 0	297	41	49	387	Ditto ...	1882.

of the Library building were given by the late Girish Chandra Kabiri of Cossimpore.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
(3) DACCA DIVISION.		Rs. a. p.	
Northbrook Hall ...	To afford facilities to the public for reading books and periodicals.	...	...
Sarasvat Samaj ...	Improvement of Sanskrit tols ...	500 0 0	...
Rajbari Chatra Samity ...	Social and intellectual improvement	...	...
Kholabaria Bondhu Samity...	Ditto ditto	...	...
Manikdoha Hitsadhini ...	Ditto ditto	...	...
Barisal Students' Union Brojamohan Institution.	Mutual improvement [illegible] by means of essays, del[illegible]he promotion of frien[illegible]ong its members.	...	...
Sarasvat Samiti ...	(1) To cultivate fellow-fe[illegible]ur- age arts, agriculture, ma[illegible]res, &c., (3) moral culture.	...	...
Sontosh Jahnavi School Club	For moral and literary advancement ...	...	...
Tangail School Club ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
Sontosh School Samity ..	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
Kisorigunge Newspaper Club	For literary improvement ...	...	...
Gyanbikasini Sabha ...	Moral and literary improvement ...	...	...
(4) CHITTAGONG DIVISION.			
Birchandra Public Library ...	For the cultivation of science and literature...	...	...
Vidyotsahini (at Dalal Bazar)	Improvement in literature and essay writing	...	...
Vidyotsahini (at Khilpara) ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
Vidyotkarsa Sadhika in the Noakhally Middle Vernacular School.	Moral culture	...	...
Agyan Timirnasini in the Jogadhia Middle Vernacular.	Improvement of literature ...	...	...
Hita Sadhini in the Madhupore Middle Vernacular School.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
Balatoshini in the Mangal Kandi Model School.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
Gyana Pradayini in the Fulgazi Model School.	Improvement of knowledge and essay-writing	...	...
(5) PATNA DIVISION.			
Arrah Reading Club ...	Improvement in learning English ...	...	...
Arrah Knowledge Improving Club.	For improvement of English and Hindi ...	...	...
Chupra Public Library	The library is intended to be used by the public for reference and for the perusal of books, periodicals, and newspapers, and for circulation of the same to subscribers.	...	...
Bar Library, Mozufferpore...	To supply the members of Bar with law books.	...	...

* Interest of promissory notes worth Rs. 2,000. A bungalow the gift of the late Maharaja Cautta Dhari Sahai Bahadur

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1890—continued.

COME.			MEMBERS OR VISITORS.					
Subscriptions.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
2,200 0 0	2,200 0 0		121	1	...	122	Not registered...	1882.
3,327 0 0	3,327 0 0		232	...	...	232	Ditto ...	1878.
65 0 0	65 0 0		10	...	80	90	Ditto ...	1290 B.S.
8 0 0	8 0 0		12	...	...	12	Ditto ...	1294 B.S.
280 0 0	280 0 0		200	3	...	200	Ditto ...	1287 B.S.
30 0 0	30 0 0		12			218	Ditto ...	1886.
800 0 0	800 0 0		18		...	191	Ditto ...	1284 B.S.
...	...		...	...	138	138	Ditto ...	November 1887.
...	...		...	...	161	161	Ditto ...	1888.
...	...		...	...	130	130	Ditto ...	1887.
144 0 0	144 0 0		16	...	...	16	Ditto ...	12th January 1890.
10 0 0	10 0 0		5	...	...	5	Ditto ...	1883.
1,205 6 9	1,205 6 9		92	1	...	93	Ditto ...	1st September 1885.
1 5 0	1 5 0		85	...	...	85	Ditto ...	1st March 1880.
...	...		47	...	...	47	Ditto ...	December 1882.
4 11 3	4 11 3		4	...	58	59	Ditto ...	1864.
...	...		...	...	20	20	Ditto ...	1881.
...	...		15	...	45	60	Ditto ...	1879.
10 0 0	10 0 0		12	...	27	39	Ditto ...	1880.
...	...		3	...	24	27	Ditto ...	1881.
264 0 0	264 0 0		22	...	...	22	Not registered	January 1890.
...	...		8	...	10	18	Ditto ...	1st November 1889.
440 0 0	935 0 0		32	...	...	32	Ditto ...	1857.
68 0 0 a month.	68 0 0 a month.		36	...	...	36	Ditto ...	January 1883.

of Hutwa, a part of which is rented, and Rs. 495 realised during the last year, the house being unoccupied for one month.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	In	
		Government.	Endowments.
(6) BHAGULPORE DIVISION.			Rs. A. P.
Banka Public Library ...	Diffusion of education	...	228 4 0
Supoul Public Library ...	For public convenience and improvement ..	...	...
Monghyr Arya Dharma Pra-dhayini Sova.	To resuscitate the Arya religion all round, to cultivate fraternity among the Arya religionists, and to improve Sanskrit education.	...	...
(7) ORISSA DIVISION.			
Orissa Graduates and Undergraduates' Association. ..	The discussion of matters [illegible] cational interest, and [illegible] steps to give pract[illegible]ews and decisions that [illegible]t.	..	...

LITERARY—*concluded.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1890—concluded.

COME.			MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
175 12 0	404 0 0		13	...	...	13	Not registered	About 1871.
95 15 0	95 15 0		13	...	...	13	Ditto ...	13th October 1883.
450 0 0 annually.	450 0 0		30 to 40	...	...	30 to 40	Ditto ...	In 1875-76.
63 0 0	63 0 0		...	...	...	63	.....	29th March 1888.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.—*continued.*

2.—THE PRESS.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1889-90.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Burdwan, Presidency.	Burdwan ...	Adhiraj Jantra ...	Managers, Burdwan Raj Estate.	None ...	None ...	Forms and cheques are printed for the estate.
		Municipal Press ...	Commissioners of the Burdwan Municipality.	Nil ...	Nil ...	Forms, &c., are printed.
		The Burdwan Press ...	Babu Jogesh Chandra Sircar	The [illegible] Sanjibani.		
		The Burdwan Barabazar Amratolah Press.	Hafizuddin Ahmed ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Forms, &c., are printed.
	Bankoorah ...	Nil.				
	Beerbhoom ...	Ali Press	Sheik Monarali ...	[illegible] ...	Nil ...	Hand press.
		Shome Press ...	Dina Nath Shome ...	[illegible] ...	Nil.	
	Midnapore ...	Bani Press ..	Babu Radhika Nath [illegible] erji, Srinarain Pal, a[illegible] Srish Chandra Roy.	[illegible] ...	Nil ...	Used for job work.
		American Mission Press	American Free Baptist Mission Society.	[illegible] ...	Annual report ...	The work of the press is largely job work, reprint of tracts and portions of scriptures.
		Moyna Press ...	Babu Purnananda Bahobolindra..	Nil ...	Nil ...	Used for job work.
		Ramesswar Medical Hall Press, No. 1.	Ramesswar Mullick ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Ditto.
		Ditto ,, 2 ...	Ramesswar Mullick ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Ditto.
	Hooghly ...	Budhodoy Press ...	Bhudeb Mukerji ...	Education Gazette	Nil ...	Job work.
		Rama ,, ...	Girendra Nath Banerjee ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Ditto.
		Imperial ,, ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Ditto.
		Chandradoy ,, ...	Gangadhar Karmokar ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Ditto.
		Ganguli ,, ...	Khetra Nath Ganguli ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Ditto.
		Tomohur ,, ...	Modun Mohun De ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Ditto.
		Alfred ,, ...	Thakur Das Ghosal ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Ditto.
		Union ,, ...	Nirsingha Ram Mukerji ...	Grambasi ...	Nil ...	Ditto.
	Howrah ...	Municipal Press ...	Municipal Commissioners...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Established for works required to be done by the Howrah Municipal Office.
		Caledonian Steam Printing Press.	Mr. A. Acton, Managing Proprietor.	Newspapers, Anglo-Indian and Asian.	Catalogue, forms, &c.	Work done for Government as well as for private parties.
	24-Pergunnahs	Sunkar Press ...	Kumar Satyabadi Ghosal ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Metropolitan Press ...	Khetter Nath Mitter ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Ajiji Press ...	Abdul Majid	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Ahnuddy Press ...	Moulvi Asgar Hossein ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Sattari Press ...	Abdul Sutta ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Habibi Press ...	Golam Mowla ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Reajia Press ...	Reajuddin Khan ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Noor Mahomeddy Press	Bebee Nura Nissa ...	Nil ...	...	New press opened during the year.
		Mahomeddy Press ...	Abdool Rajack ...	Nil.		
		Hasainee Press ...	Belat Hossein ...	Nil.		
		Patrick Press ...	P. Ghose ...	Nil.		
		Oriental Press ...	Barodakant Bidyaratna ...	Nil.		
		Secular Press ...	Kali Prasunno Banerjea ...	Nil.		
		Imperial Victoria Press	Nabin Krishna Mookerjee	Nil.		
		Orun Jatra Press ...	Rameshur Banerjea ...	Nil.		
		Saptahic Sangbad Press	Brajanadhub Bose ...	Nil.		
		Bharat Koomoodinee Press.	Amirto Lall Gangooly ...	Nil	Bharut Koomoodinee.	
		New Town Press ...	Kedarnath Mitter ...	Nil.		
		Metropolitan Steam Printing Works.	Pasupaty Mookerjea ...	National Guardian Golaxye.		

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

...ual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1889-90—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Presidency—*concluded.*	Naddea ...	Brojendra ...	Brojendra Narain Dey Chowdhry.	Nil ..	Nil.	
		Palli Bandhini ...	Haridass Chatterjea ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Minerva ...	Narain Dass Banerjea ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Sumbakery Press ...	Umesh Chandra Ghose, Kali Prasunno Sen.			
		Star Press ...	Apurbanath Roy Chowdry			
		Imperial Press ...	Narail Trading Company ...	...		
	Jessore ..	Mongulgunge Mission Press.	Atul Behary Dutta, Manager	...		
		Jadunath Press.	Jadunath Mookerjee* ...	...		
		Aruniadaya	[illegible] Prosaud Ganguli.	Pratikar.		
		Biswa Bijoy	[illegible] ...	...		
		Biswa Binod ...	Ra[illegible]d Nehar	...		
	Moorshedabad	Gour Gobind	[illegible]erjea ...	...	...	New press opened during the year.
		Radha Romon	[illegible]rain Vidyaratna ...	...	Bhagbat.	
		Satya Rutna	[illegible]nd Prasaud Chuckerbarty.			
	Khoolna	Nil.				
	Dinagepore ...	Sen Press	Babu Kali Mohan Sen ...	...	1	A monthly vernacular paper, called the "Dinagepore Masik Patrika."
		Ahamadi Press ...	Munshi Shamiruddin ...	...	...	
Rajshahye.	Rajshahye ...	Tamaghna Press ...	Secretary to the Beauleah Dharmasavah for the time being.	1	...	A weekly vernacular paper, called the "Hindu Ranjika."
		Rajshahye Press ...	Gokul Chandra Choudhary and Krista Kanta Saha.	...	...	
		Taherpore Tatwa Prokash Press.	Rajah Sasi Sekhareswar Ray	...	1	A monthly vernacular paper, called the "Baisaik Tatta."
		Sudhakar Press ...	„ Promotha Nath Ray Bahadur (deceased), now under the Court of Wards.	...	...	
	Pubna ...	Nababikash Press ...	Kailash Chandra Sarkar ...	...	...	
		Banawarinagar Press ..	Banamali Ray ...	...	...	
	Bogra ...	Roy Press ...	Bhagabat Chandra Ray ...	..	...	
	Rungpore ...	Shambhu Chandra Press	Rajah Mohima Ranjan Ray Choudhury, zemindar, Kankina.	1	...	A weekly vernacular paper, called the "Rungpore Dik Prokash."
		Padmabati Press ...	Radhika Raman Chatterjee	...	...	
	Julpigoree ...	Nil.				
	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling News Press	Mr. W. M. Lloyd ...	1	...	The Darjeeling News.
		Scotch Mission Orphan Press.	Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland.	2 (*a*)	2 (*b*)	(*a*) 1. News and Notes. 2. Masik Patrika. (*b*) 1. Supplement to Life and Work, a magazine from Edinburgh. 2. Monthly hand-bills.
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Bengal Times ...	Mr. E. C. Kemp ...	Bengal Times ...	None.	
		Bengali ...	Babu Guru Gobindo Aich Chowdhury.	Dacca Prokash ...	None.	
		East Bengal Press ...	Babu Banga Chandra Rai..	The East ...	Bangabandhu and its supplement. The New Light.	
		Grish Press ...	„ Grish Chandra Rai Chowdhury.	None ...	Bandhob.	
		Mahammadi ...	Munshi Mahamed Jan ...	None ...	None.	
		Raghu Nath Press ...	Saraswat Shomaj ...	None ...	None.	
		Dacca Press	Chandra Mohun Ganguli ...	None ...	None.	
		Samantak Press ...	Nadyar Chand Das ...	None ...	None.	
		Oriental Press ...	Babu Baikanta Nath Boral	None ...	None.	

* Removed from Nuddea to Jessore.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1889-90—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Dacca.	Dacca—concld.	Ishan Press ...	Babu Ishan Chandra Rai...	Dacca Gazette ...	None.	
		Jagannath Press ...	„ Anath Bandhu Mallik	None ...	None.	
		Adarsha Press ...	„ Lolit Mohun Das ...	Sakti ...	None.	
			„ Mohini Mohun Sen			
			„ Satis Chandra Neogi			
			„ Mon Mohun Rai ...			
			„ Bhuban Chandra Sen			
	Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore Hitaishi Press.	Nistarini Dasya, Nanda Rani Dasya, Aparajita Debya, and Karimannessa Khatoon.	Furreedpore Hitaishi	None.	
	Backergunge ...	Satya Prokash ...	Babu Isvar Chandra [illegible]	[illegible] ...	None.	
		Kashipur New Press ...	„ Protap Mookerjea.	[illegible] Nitaishi	None.	
		Barisal Hitaishi Jantralaya.	Babu Raj Mohu[illegible] padhya.	[illegible]one ...	None.	
		Chau Press ...	Babu Hor Chandra Cho[illegible] dhuri of Sherepore.	[illegible]uba. ...	None.	
		Ahmudi Press ...	Abdul Hamid Khan of Deldnar, pergunnah Attia.	...	None.	
	Mymensingh ...	Mahamedan Press ...	Hafez Mahamed Ali Khan of Koratia, pergunnah Attia.	...	Akbar Islamia.	
		Mafidal Islam Press ...	Ibrahim Khan of Tengapara, tuppeh Singdha.	...	Uddeshya Mohat [quarterly].	
		Sangsar ...	Bhuban Mohun Roy ...	...	...	
		Bashanti ...	Keshor Chandra Roy of Mymensingh.	...	...	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Sarada Press ...	Babu Sarat Chandra Das ...	...	...	
		Chandra Shekar ...	„ Ram Kumar Kar ...	Shonsodhini ...	Bandhu Bandhu.	
	Noakhally ...	Sadharan Press ...	Nayantara Debi ...		Gospel.	
		Ramendra Press ...	Babu Ramendra Choudry...		...	
	Tipperah ...	Baradeswari Press ...	„ Guru Doyal Sinha ...		...	
		Sinha Press ...				
		Amar Press ...	„ Amar Krishna Choudry		...	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Nil.				
Patna.	Patna ...	Behar Bundhoo ...	Babu Madan Mohun Bhatt	Behar Bundhoo ...	...	
		Behar Herald and Indian Chronicle.	Babus Bissessur Singh and Guru Pershad Sen.	Behar Herald and Indian Chronicle.	...	
		Sadikpore Press ..	Moulvi Mohomed Ishaque	Patna Institute Gazette.	...	
		Ulpanch Press ...	Syed Rahimuddin ...	Ulpanch ...	...	
		Kharag Bilas Press ...	Babu Ram Din Singh ...	...	Chutri Patrika, Hurish Chundra Kethu, Masik Pattar, Bidya Dharum Dipica.	
		Kayestha Gazette ...	„ Mohesh Narain ...	Kayestha Gazette	...	
	Shahabad ...	Shahabad Press ...	Wazir Lal ...	...	...	
		Narulanwar Press ...	Mahomed Kashim Syed and Farzood Ahmed.	...	...	
		Star of India Press ...	Mahomed Zahural Huq ...	...	...	
	Mozufferpore ...	Herculiah Press ...	Ajodhia Pershad and Brothers.	...	...	Job works.
		German Mission Press	German Mission Society in Bestin.	...	...	Religious tracts and job works.
		Narayen Press ...	Babu Parmeshar Narayan Mahta.	Tirhoot Courier ...	...	
	Durbhunga ...	Kaist Hitaishi ...	Bunwari Lall and others ...	Kaist Hitaishi ...	...	Job work also.
	Sarun ...	Nasim Sarun Press ...	Akhoy Coomar Chatterjee	...	Sarun Saraj.	
		Marthland Sarun Lithograph Press.	Ram Krishna Misser ...	...	...	
	Chumparun ...	Chumparun Chandrika Press.	Jhori Lall Misser ...	Chumparun Chandrika.	...	
	Gya ...	Nil.				
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr ...	Mirat-ul-Hind Press ...	Ram Prasad ...	...	...	
	Bhagulpore ...	Anandamrita Press...	Chundi Prosaud Sing ...	...	...	
		Albert Press ...	Sakhi Chand ...	...	...	
		Vyas Press ...	Wife of Pundit Ambica Dutt Vyas.	...	...	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

...al Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1889-90—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Bhagulpore *concld.*	Purneah ...	Nil.				
	Maldah ...	Harihar Jantra ...	Krishna Chandra Dass and five others.			
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Nil.				
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Orissa Mission Press ...	General Baptist Missionary Society, J. F. Hill, Esq., Superintendent.	Government Uriya Gazette.	Nil.	
		Cuttack Printing Company's Press.	Cuttack Printing Company	Utkal Dipika ...	Nil.	
		Orissa Patriot Press.	...u Kali Pada Banerjee.			
		Orissa Printing Corporation or Victoria Press.	...ode Bose, ...or.	Dipaka	Asha, a monthly journal in Uriya.	
	Pooree ...	Pooree Printing Company's Press.	...am Mohun Roy ...moder Dey.	Nil	Nil.	
		De's Utkal Press ...	Ram Taran Sen ...	Uriya and Nava Sambad.	Nil.	
	Balasore ...	Balasore Utkal Printing Company's Press.	Balasore Utkal Printing Company.	Sambad Bahika ...	Nil.	
Chota Nagpore.	Lohardugga ...	German Mission Press	German Evangelical Lutheran Mission.	Gharbandhu.		
		Konka	Isac Melo	Chota Nagpur Dutpatrika [monthly].	... ...	
	Hazaribagh ...	Nil.				
	Manbhoom ...	Nil.				
	Singbhoom ...	Nil.				
Calcutta.	1st Division, Town.	Amrita Bazar Patrika Press.	Chundra Nath Roy ...	Amrita Bazar Patrika.	...	
		Kobo Sarassat Press ...	Chundra Kumar Bhattacharjee.	...	...	
		Calcutta Law Press ...	Chintamoni Ganguli ...	...	...	
		New Moon Press ...	Kedar Nath Hazra ...	...	...	
		Ekadhik Sahasra Dibash Press.	Devendro Nath Haldar ...	...	...	
		New Bengal Press ...	Kisto Gopal Bhucto ...	...	...	
		Calcutta Press ...	Raj Mohun Mookerjee ...	...	...	
		Kabita Kutnakur Press	Bissumbhur Laha ...	...	...	
		Dutto Press ...	Nitto Lall Dutt ...	...	...	
		Seal's Press ...	Binode Behary Seal ...	...	...	
		Kamalakanta Press ...	Baneswar Ghose ...	...	...	
		Rohuni Press ...	Shamshere Ally Meah ...	...	...	
		M. L. Seal's Press ...	Mohendro Lall Seal ...	...	...	
		N. L. Seal's Press ...	Nrito Lall Seal ...	...	...	
		Hindu Press ...	Nundo Lall Day ...	...	...	
		K. L. Dhur's Press ...	Kanye Lall Dhur ...	...	...	
		Bidyaruthno Press ...	Bany Madhub Dey ...	...	...	
		Soodhinidhi Press ...	Sasi Bhuson Ghose ...	...	...	
		Lakhibilas Press ...	Dino Nath Dutt ...	...	...	
		Bedanto Press ...	Soshi Bhuson Mukerjee ...	...	...	
		Dakhayayani Press ...	Gonesh Chunder Ghose ...	...	...	
		Sen Press ...	Gopal Chunder Sen ...	...	...	
		Notun Hindu Press ...	Devendro Nath Chatterjee ...	...	...	
		Arya Jantra ...	Surendro Nath Banerjee ...	...	...	
		General Printing Press	Bahey Madhub Bhattacharjee.	...	...	
		Kabita Koumoody Jantra.	Russick Lall Chundra ...	...	...	
		Soodhanab Press ...	Troylucko Nath Dutt ...	...	...	
		Sooricho Press ...	S. C. Mookerjee ...	...	...	
		Sahamati Press ...	Munshi Muneruddy Abud...	...	...	
		Siddiki Press ...	Tajodin Mohamed ...	...	...	
		Newton Press ...	Janokee Nath Sen ...	...	...	
		Probhakar Press ...	N. K. Gupta ...	Sangbad Provakur.	...	
		Samarthakosh ...	Jiban Kisto Sen ...	...	...	
		Printing Press ...	Ambica Chunder Ghose ...	...	...	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1889-90—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREIN		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
1st Division, Town—*concld.*	Calcutta—*concluded.*	Punchanun Press ...	Punchanun Seal ...	...	...	
		Crown Press ...	Rajkumar Newgy ...	...	...	
		Anglo-Indian Press ...	M. N. Burmon ...	...	...	
		Great Eden Press ...	W. C. Sen ...	...	...	
		Bengal Rai Press ...	Aukhoy Churn Roy ...	...	...	
		School Book Press ...	Abalakanto Sein ...	...	...	
		Nistar Press ...	Jyoti Persad Sanyal ...	...	...	
		Shiba Jantra ...	Hriday Lall Seal ...	...	...	
		Harmonium Press ...	Woomesh Chunder Bhattacharji.	...	...	
		Deb Jantra ...	Prosonno Coomar Sein ...	...	...	
		Somprokas Samity ...	Koylash Chunder Bidyabhusan.	So...	...	
		Rutna Press ...	Nobin Chunder Pu...	...	...	
		Victoria Press ...	Monimohun Rukh...	...	Dharmo Bundhoo.	
		New Brittania Press ...	Ashootosh Mitter ...	...	...	
		Nobin Chunder Sen's Press.	Nobin Chunder Sen ...	...	...	
		Anglo-Sanskrit Press...	Pitambur Banerjee ...	...	Bharut Kulpadrum.	
		Sanskrit Press ...	Hari Tarun Bhattacharjee...	...	...	
		Grish Bidyaratna Press	Girish Chunder Bidyaratna	...	...	
		Saraswaty Press ...	Khetter Mohun Mookerjee	...	...	
		Somprokas Press ...	Opendro Kumar Chakurbutty	...	...	
		B. P. M.'s. Press ...	Borodaprosad Mozoomdar...	...	...	
		Hare Press ...	Punchanun Mookerjee ...	...	...	
		Balmiki Press ...	Dwarka Nath Bhunjo ...	...	...	
		New Oriental Press ...	Behary Lall Bhur ...	...	...	
		Sattya Jantra ...	Satyabrata Samasramy ...	...	...	
		Bose Press ...	Jogendro Chunder Bose ...	...	...	
		Ramnarain Press ...	Hurry Das Bose ...	...	...	
		Bengal Exchange Gazette.	Rai Dhunput Sing, Bahadur	Bengal Exchange Gazette.	...	
		Soolab Press ...	Hurry Das Shome ...	...	...	
		Advaitta Press ...	Nundo Ram Dey ...	...	...	
		Art Union Press ...	Kally Das Seal ...	...	...	
		Natoon Gupta Jantra...	Sreenath Laha ...	...	...	
		Jubilee Press ...	Gopal Chunder Ghosal ...	...	...	
		Sudhasindoo Press ...	Rakhal Chunder Dass ...	...	...	
		Copper Press ...	Chidam Chunder Dey ...	...	...	
		Criterion Press ...	Baroda Kanto Chuckerbutty	...	...	
		Tripamundo Press ...	Nuffer Chunder Sircar ...	...	...	
		Ramayan Press ...	Kherode Chunder Ghose ...	...	...	
		Balmiki Press ...	Sasti Das Banerjee ...	...	...	
		Jahanabi Press ...	Abala Kanto Sen ...	...	Sahitya Kulpodrum	
		New Calcutta Press ...	Upendro Nath Mookerjee...	...	...	
		Bharut Press ...	Protap Chunder Roy, C.I.E.	...	Aryadarpan.	
		Herald Press ...	Joy Gobind Shome ...	Indian Christian Herald.	...	
		Jyotisprokas Press ...	Russick Mohun Chatterjee	...	...	
		Victoria Printing Works.	Tarini Churn Pal ...	...	...	
		Daily Gazette Press ...	Adhar Chunder Ghose ...	...	...	
		Anglo-Indian Press ...	Durga Churn Mitter ...	...	...	
		Bharut Chitralaya ...	Girish Chunder Bose ...	...	...	
		Calcutta Printing Works.	Chundy Churn Dass ...	...	...	
		New Sanskrit Press ...	Damodar Mookerjee ...	...	...	
		Indian Patriot Press ...	Radha Churn Pal ...	...	Tatwa Kaumudi.	
		Brahmo Mission Press	Sadaran Brahmo Somaj ...	Indian Messenger	...	
		Gupta Press ...	Durga Churn Gupta ...	...	...	
		Saratsasi Press ...	Jadu Nath Ray ...	...	Tatwabodhinipatrika.	
		Adi Brahmo Somaj Press.	Adi Brahmo Somaj ...	...	...	
		Dyce Press ...	Kessori Chunder Dutt ...	...	...	
		Hithaisi Press ...	Brojo Nath Banerjee ...	...	...	
2nd Division, Town.		Bengal Secretariat Press	Government of Bengal ...	1. Calcutta Gazette 2. Bengal Police Gazette 3. Behar Gazette.	...	
		The Calcutta Exchange Press	Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.	Exchange Gazette and Daily Advertiser.	...	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

...l Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1889-90—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*continued.*	2nd Division Town—*contd.*	Star Press ...	R. B. Longley ...	...	1. Indian Planters' Gazette. 2. Sports Gazette. 3. Engineering Gazette.	
		Columbian Press ...	Gopal Chunder Ghose ...	...	...	
		United Press ...	Barut Chunder Kundu ...	...	...	
		Union Press ...	Kunjo Lall Chatterjee and Brothers.	...	...	
		Diamond Press ...	...e Jemadar and Danesh ...dlick.	...	...	
		Corinthian ...	...C. Dass ...	...	...	
		Goodhope Press ...	...Jabe... ...	...	...	
		Pulmary Press ...	...itter ...	...	...	
		Catholic Orphan Press.	... ...	...	...	
		Uchit Bukta ...	Door...er ...	...	...	
		Bharat Mitra ...	...ah ...	Bharat Mitra ...	...	
		Sungbad Pur...Chandrodroy.	Sha...n Addy ...	Purna Chundrodoy	...	
		Bangabidya Prakasika	Nobin Chunder Addy ...	Bangabidya Prokasika.	...	
		Eastern Press ...	J. M. ... Cohen ...	Jewish Gazette ...	...	
		Globe Printing Works	...t ... Chunder, Gopee ...chan Bysack.	...	...	
		Eugeny Press ...	P. M. Dass ...	...	...	
		Commercial Printing Company.	Gora Chand Qutel and Shib Chunder Dass.	...	...	
		Indian Opinion Press ...	Hurrish Chunder Banerjee	...	...	
		Elahibux Press ...	Elahibux Khan ...	...	...	
		Sarsoodhanidhi Press ...	Sadanundo Misser ...	Sarsoodhanidhi ...	...	
		Bharat Barpa... ...	Bissonath Brahmacharjee ...	...	...	
		Ayoorbed Press ...	Binodee Lal Sen ...	...	...	
		Cones & Co.'s Press ...	A. Cones and G. F. Saba ...	...	...	
		Stanhope Press ...	I. C. Bose ...	...	...	
		Bangobasi Press ...	G. C. Bose ...	1. Dainick and Chandrika. 2. Bangobasi.	...	
		The Peoples' Friend Press.	Rash Behary Dhur ...	...	...	
		Nobobibhakar Press ...	Debendro Nath Roy ...	...	Surovi and Pataka.	
		Great Indian Press ...	Ram Chunder Mozoomdar	...	...	
		Bengal Superior Press ...	Peary Mohun Banerjee	...	...	
		Hume Press ...	Opendro Lall Dass ...	...	...	
		Bidhan Press ...	Koruna Chunder Sen ...	Bidhan	...	
		J. G. and Company's Press.	Jodu Gopal Chatterjee ...	...	...	
		New Goodhope Press...	P. N. Biswas	...	...	
		Bhusan Press ...	Bhoopendro Nath Banerjee	...	...	
		Bina Press ...	Rajkisto Roy ...	...	...	
		Bedabhyash Press ...	Bhoodhur Chatterjee ...	...	Bedabyash.	
		Sakha Press ...	Annoda Churn Sen ...	...	Sakha.	
		Milan Press ...	M. M. Bose ...	...	...	
		Vedic Press ...	P. K. Bidyaratna ...	...	...	
		Prakrito Press ...	N. L. Chuckerbutty ...	...	...	
		Banerjee Press ...	Jodu Nath Banerjee ...	...	...	
		Sanjibani Press ...	Kali Sunker Sookul ...	Sanjibani ...	...	
		Bharat Mihir Press ...	K. N. Sanyal ...	...	...	
		New Canning Press ...	J. N. Chatterjee ...	...	...	
		Hindoo Patriot Press	R. K. Sarbadhikary ...	Hindoo Patriot ...	...	
		Kohinoor Press ...	L. M. Banerjee ...	...	...	
		N. Brothers' Press ...	...dhar Lall Nath ...	Illustrated Advertiser.	...	
		Excelsior Press ...	...mrita Lal Rai ...	Hope ...	...	
		T. Black & Co.'s Press	A. J. Parker ...	The Empress ...	...	
		New Yo... Press	Lolit Mohun Chatterjee ...	...	...	
		G. P. ... and Company's Press.	Khetter Mohun Dutt ...	...	...	
		L... Publishing Press	D. E. Cranenburgh ...	...	...	
		B. K. Das and Company's Press.	B. K. Das and Company ...	Samoy ...	...	
		Government Printing Press.	Government of India ...	...	...	
		Commercial Press ...	J. Callarman ...	...	...	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*concluded.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1889-90—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat. Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
		Dalhousie Printing Works.	Herbert White and Bruce Ellis.	...	...	
		Royal Finish Press ...	Kasi Nath Dey ...	...	...	
		Shib Chunder Ghose's Press *alias* New Bengal Press.	Shib Chunder Ghose ...	...	...	
		New School Book Press	Soshee Bhuson Chatterjee	Sahachar	...	
		Oxford Mission Press..	Oxford Mission Society ..	...	...	
		Indian Press ...	Brindabun Sircar ...	...	...	
		Dutta Press ...	Sham Lal Dutt ...	...	...	
		Barat Press ...	Troylucko Nath Banerjee	...	...	
		Coomary Press ...	Haridas Dey ...	Coom...	...	
		Sarma Press ...	Girish Chunder Sarma ...	...	...	
		Bee Press ...	Sumbhoo Chunder ...	Raj... et...	...	
		Olympian Press ...	H. D. Dey ...	...	...	
		Hazrah Press ..	Gungaram Hazra ...	...	...	
		H. C. Gangooly and Company's Press.	Doorga Das Muke... Kalipodo Mukerjee.	...	H. C. Gangooly's Illustrated Circular.	
		P. S. D'Rozario's Press	P. S. D'Rozario ...	Saturday Herald...	...	
		City Press ...	Thomas S. Smith and J. Windram.	...	Calcutta Review, Indian Jail Review.	
		Caxton Press ...	W. Newman & Co. ...	...	Indian Bradshaw, Indian Omnibus, Indian Engineer.	
	2nd Division, Town—*concld.*	Victor Printing Works	H. J. Haldar ...	...	...	
		Cambrian Press ...	Erasmus Jones ...	...	...	
		Indian Daily News Press.	James Wilson ...	Indian Daily News. (The Bengal Hurkara and Indian Gazette).	...	
		Calcutta Advertiser Press.	Thacker, Spink & Co. ...	Calcutta Advertiser.	Indian Evangelical Review.	
		Caledonian Steam Printing Company.	G. W. Allen & Co. ...	Asian, Capital, and Anglo-Indian.	...	
		Calcutta Central Press	Calcutta Central Press Company, Limited.	Indian Empire, Western Wit and Wisdom.	...	
		Thacker, Spink and Company's Press.	Thacker, Spink & Co. ...	Hayes' Sporting News.	Indian Medical Gazette, Racing Calender.	
		Government of India Central Press.	Government ...	Gazette of India ...	Army list, Telegraph Guide and P. W. D. classified list.	
		Methodist Publishing House.	Chas. G. Conklin ...	Indian Witness and Prohari.	Woman's Friend.	
		Englishman Office ...	T. Edward and Siddessur Banerjee.	Englishman and Sooprovat.	...	
		Statesman and Friend of India Press.	Raja Indra Chunder Singh	Statesman and Friend of India.	...	
		Municipal Press ...	Calcutta Municipality ...	...	...	
		Hope Press ...	Mohesh Chunder Dass ...	...	...	
		Job Office ...	R. B. Dutt and Sons ...	...	...	
		Asborne Printing Press	Protap Chunder Ghose ...	...	...	
		Nagree Printing Press	Pancharam Coormey ...	...	...	
		Bengalee Printing Press	Mahomed Ismail Khan ...	...	...	
		Lansdown Press ...	Mahomed Opah ...	...	...	
		Wellesley Press ...	Abdul Rohoman ...	...	...	
		Calcutta Magazine Press	Q. Aratoon ...	...	Calcutta Magazine	
	3rd Division, Town.	Powsea Press ...	Ahfiz Abdullah ...	...	...	
		Sen Press ...	Norendra Nath Sen ...	India Mirror.	...	
		The Bengalee Press ...	Surendro Nath Banerjee ...	The Bengalee ...	...	
		Nobo Jeebun Press ...	Adhar Nath Soor ...	Nobobibakar and Sadharan.	...	
		Hercules Press ...	Kristo Chunder Sircar ...	...	Bangabandhu.	
		Mahomedan Observer Press.	Moulvie Shamsul Hudda...	Urdu Guide ...	...	
		Jan Jehanamah ...	Moulvie Golam Hossein ...	...	Jan Jehanama.	
		Baptist Mission Press	Baptist Missionary Society, London.	...	Khrista bandhu.	
		Presidency Jail Press	Government of Bengal ...	...	...	

PART V.

S OF LIFE.

41.—*Statement showing the vital statistics of deaths among the population of Calcutta and its Suburbs, and among the classes in respect of which particulars have been ascertained during the year* 1889.

Place or Class.	Population of place.	Number of deaths during the year.	Ratio of population per 1,000 per annum.
(1) Calcutta	569,304	19,564	34·36
(2) Suburbs of Calcutta	Amalgamated with Calcutta.		
(3) General district, excluding the above ...	65,859,534	1,597,478	24·25
(4) Police force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.	2,955	28	9·47
(5) Bengal Police	22,856	504	22·05
(6) Railway Police	600	9	15
(7) Prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails in Bengal ...	15,026	688	45·7

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

Statement showing the Deaths registered in the districts of the Province of Bengal for the year 1889.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population.	Number of Deaths registered.			Ratio per 1,000 of population.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1,391,823	17,906	16,012	33,918	26·70	22·13	24·36
	Bankoora ...	1,041,452	11,800	9,911	21,711	23·26	18·56	20·84
	Beerbhoom ...	794,428	11,223	10,515	21,738	29·41	25·26	27·36
	Midnapore ...	2,515,565	30,632	27,667	58,299	24·33	21·74	23·17
	Hooghly, including Serampore ...	1,015,005	13,902	12,516	26,418	27·35	23·84	26·02
	Howrah ..	635,381	6,335	6,772	13,107	21·23	21·23	21·77
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	1,673,362	18,[illegible]	[illegible]	42,573	21·01	17·82	19·46
	Nuddea ...	1,655,721	19,[illegible]	[illegible]	36,125	24·48	19·33	21·[illegible]
	Jessore ...	1,939,375	27,[illegible]	23,397	50,678	28·23	24·08	26·13
	Moorshedabad ...	1,226,790	17,[illegible]	14,865	32,[illegible]	[illegible]	23·21	26·18
	Khoolna ...	1,079,948	14,185	12,823	[illegible]	[illegible]	25·06	25·06
Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore ...	1,514,346	22,944	19,625	42,569	29·32	26·80	28·11
	Rajshahye ...	1,339,603	18,471	16,079	34,[illegible]	27·95	23·68	25·79
	Rungpore ...	2,097,964	27,750	22,[illegible]	50,67[illegible]	25·99	22·25	24·15
	Bogra ...	733,393	9,147	8,[illegible]	17,[illegible]	24·57	22·47	23·54
	Pubna ...	1,311,728	15,843	12,[illegible]	28,466	[illegible]	19·02	21·70
	Darjeeling ..	155,645	3,195	2,439	5,634	35·75	36·79	36·19
	Julpigoree ...	582,390	10,373	8,966	19,[illegible]	33·90	32·43	33·20
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	2,116,350	24,326	20,448	44,774	23·52	18·88	21·15
	Furreedpore ...	1,631,734	18,784	15,410	34,194	23·47	18·[illegible]	20·95
	Backergunge ...	1,900,889	30,537	27,742	58,279	31·36	29·91	30·65
	Mymensing ...	3,056,943	32,291	26,191	58,4[illegible]	20·[illegible]	17·44	19·[illegible]
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	1,132,341	12,201	11,820	[illegible]	22·94	19·67	21·21
	Noakhally ...	820,772	13,316	12,910	26,[illegible]	32·06	31·83	31·95
	Tipperah ...	1,614,361	19,418	16,540	35,[illegible]	25·26	22·17	23·74
Patna ...	Patna ...	1,751,559	22,868	21,000	43,868	26·69	23·46	25·04
	Gya ...	2,124,682	29,154	27,530	56,684	27·94	25·46	26·67
	Shahabad ...	1,964,999	28,079	24,631	52,[illegible]	29·[illegible]	24·27	26·82
	Mozufferpore ...	2,582,060	23,011	18,359	41,370	18·18	13·94	16·02
	Durbhunga ...	2,633,447	25,728	21,621	47,349	19·[illegible]	16·16	17·[illegible]
	Sarun ...	2,235,679	25,417	20,500	45,917	23·40	17·98	20·08
	Chumparun ...	1,721,608	15,[illegible]	13,004	28,[illegible]	[illegible]	15·28	16·69
Bhagulpore	Monghyr ...	1,969,774	31,[illegible]	28,938	60,292	32·35	28·91	30·60
	Bhagulpore ...	1,966,[illegible]	28,396	24,728	53,124	29·00	25·05	27·01
	Purneah ...	1,848,687	31,615	25,852	57,467	33·73	28·35	31·08
	Maldah ...	710,448	9,740	7,693	17,433	28·06	21·16	24·55
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,568,093	15,907	11,950	27,857	20·25	15·26	17·76
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	1,795,065	27,988	26,425	54,413	31·88	28·80	30·31
	Pooree ...	888,487	21,307	18,874	40,181	47·70	42·[illegible]	45·22
	Balasore ...	945,280	19,012	17,592	36,[illegible]	41·[illegible]	36·36	38·72
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh ...	1,104,742	14,748	13,294	28,042	27·[illegible]	23·74	25·38
	Lohardugga ...	1,609,244	20,503	17,351	[illegible]	25·73	21·35	23·52
	Singbhoom ...	453,775	5,111	4,029	[illegible]140	22·54	17·74	20·14
	Manbhoom ...	1,058,228	12,210	10,098	22,308	23·24	18·94	21·08
	Total for the Province ...	65,859,534	856,574	740,90[illegible]	[illegible]	26·22	22·31	24·25

B.—*Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class of Diseases in the Principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year* 1889.

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each clas

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Treated																
	General Diseases.																
	Group A.							Group B.	Group C.	Group							
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	
Medical College Hospital—																	
European	...	38	71	461	18	29	15	...	3	32		1	1	130	83	5	
Native	...	157	99	229	16	24	8					8	...	206	122	557	
Howrah Hospital—																	
European	...	8	22	118	27	9	20		2			3	11	...	5	23	
Native	...	106	81	125	8				1			11	8	2	3	14	
General Hospital																	
European	1	27	104	339	90	48	122	1				27	6	...	328	112	30
Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							...	...	...
Mayo Hospital	...	168	59	342	8	37	11	...				53	16	...	50	42	108
Campbell Hospital—																	
European	6	...	...	...	...	...	...							...	1	...	...
Native	55	289	751	1,317	278	197	65	1		8	406	...	...	75	559	278	182
Police Hospital	2	9	255	886	66	18	69			56	102	...	4	152	66	29	
North Suburban Hospital ...	...	22	18	146	34	20	3			10	26	2	...	3	8	8	
Burdwan Dispensary ...	...	10	89	154	2	10	...	...		2	28	12	3	29	3	140	
Bankoora ,, ...	5	2	11	32	1	...	...	...		8	8	4	5	...	3	6	
Beerbhoom ,, ...		...	...	6	1	...	...							2	1	4	
Midnapore ,, ...	...	11	104	95	..	31	2	...	...	11	8	...	4	46	7	33	
Hooghly ,, ...	2	31	87	80	5	24	3	...	...	15	23	...	...	23	9	14	
Serampore ,, ...	...	36	72	97	...	6	2	...	...	2	10	5	...	23	8	1	
Khoolna ,, ...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...			1					1	
Kishennagore ,, ...	...	2	16	24	3	4	2	...	...	10	3	...	1	4	6	18	
Jessore ,, ...	...	8	8	38	1	6	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	13	4	9	
Berhampore ,, ...	...	11	38	59	8	11	4	...	...	1	13	2	3	28	9	7	
Dinagepore ,, ...	..	...	20	146	2	7	1	...	...		10	3	...	34	7	5	
Maldah English Bazar Dispensary.	...	13	25	49	...	1	...	...	...	2	2			17	3	2	
Beauleah Dispensary	...	8	15	21	1	6	1	...	...	15	9	...	...	4	6	122	
Rungpore ,, ...	...	3	16	60	6	10	2	...	...	3	5	1	1	7	5	36	
Bogra ,, ...	...	1	17	50	1	6	...	...	...		2	...	...		1	...	
Pubna ,, ...	..	4	11	20	7	...	...	...		2	2	...	...	15	...	9	
Dinapore ,, ...	8	5	32	29	1	...	1	...	11	6	5	...	2	11	20	18	
Darjeeling ,, ...	4	...	18	59	5	4	1	...	2	2	6	...	...	2	6	1	
Julpigoree ,, ...	...	12	13	77	..	3	...	...		2	3	...	...	5	2	1	
Dacca ,, ...	1	42	152	187	42	50	15	..	2	139	12	35	8	126	55	87	
Furreedpore ,, ...	...	1	6	4	4	...	3	...	...		1	...	...	1		...	
Burrisal ,, ...	...	16	14	29	8	7	...	...	...	3	3	4	...	13	14	13	
Mymensingh ,, ...	...	17	14	27	4	14	...	...	...	14	3	4	...	9	4	9	
Chittagong ,, ...	...	13	26	116	9	1	2	...	...	6	12	...	...	20	4	14	
Noakhally ,, ...	...	1	3	14	1	3	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	1	...	1	
Commillah ,, ...	..	19	3	12	1	1	1	...	...		2	...	1	2	3	2	
Patna ,, ...	...	14	62	27	13	18	1	...	1	19	17	5	2	10	16	11	
Bankipore ,, ...	1	50	39	118	30	28	2	...	4	8	38	5	6	19	35	106	
Gya ,, ...	...	29	46	79	11	19	1	...	2	19	16	...	...	17	5	103	
Arrah ,, ...	1	4	5	14	...	11	...	...	...	4	5	1	...	29	6	142	
Muzufferpore ,, ...	...	3	6	3	1	2	...	...	...	8	5	2	2	24	10	111	
Durbhunga ,, ...	...	1	37	64	10	32	1	...	...	1	13	11	...	41	11	61	
Chapra ,, ...	...	...	32	24	4	10	...	...	1	6	10	1	...	14	15	82	
Motihari ,, ...	...	3	12	10	6	3	...	...	...	36	8	...	...	38	5	27	
Monghyr ,, ...	...	19	45	466	10	...	...	...	...	28	42	...	...	71	23	99	
Bhagulpore ,, ...	...	22	21	61	8	18	...	...	...	87	9	...	1	38	10	19	
Purneah ,, ...	1	8	3	48	7	7	...	...		2	13	...	...	5	5	7	
Cuttack ,, ...	7	68	78	110	30	64	4	...	...	29	23	...	12	59	21	12	
Pooree ,, ...	42	198	54	31	6	6	1	...	...	16	7	3	...	49	3	8	
Balasore ,, ...	...	36	85	51	6	3	...	...	...	30	10	...	13	12	6	6	
Nya Doomka ,, ...	...	3	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	2	...	
Hazaribagh ,, ...	...	2	13	31	2	8	...	...	...	15	6	...	2	17	6	6	
Ranchee ,, ...	...	1	28	19	4	3	...	...	...	6	5	...	1	3	2	...	
Purulia ,, ...	1	27	46	85	4	2	...	...	...	13	4	...	...	42	9	2	
Total ...	137	1,455	2,886	6,695	810	826	320	1	40	1,540	1,451	171	150	2,428	1,119	2,335	

LIFE—*continued.*

of Diseases in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1889.

	Local Diseases.																				
	the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Dyspnœa.	Diseases of liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total.
	3	5	53	131	110	4			1	25	44	49	480	50	109	21	41	35	210	100	2,813
	..	8	30	68	42	2			...	55	24	123	620	147	191	18	42	80	139	319	3,852
	...	...	4	1	23	27		26	...	...	31	12	34	5	13	16	15	31	...	47	603
	2	...	...	5	23	20		2	...	...	5	5	5	1	13	7	7	10	34	145	910
	22	...	29	64	136	...		...	...	...	18	60	31	103	38	94	110	62	22	13	182	3,190
	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	1	3	151	66	46	24	80	...	...	20	3	35	83	82	98	8	48	78	40	471	2,278
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	15	6	31	307	109	863	52	87	8	...	35	32	66	185	95	159	74	380	36	10	209	8,245
	10	3	43	96	74	114	6	61	1	...	23	27	3	75	16	52	42	26	8	...	78	2,462
	...	...	12	...	3	5	...	8	...	...	6	1	27	19	3	23	3	23	8	5	101	583
	...	2	1	20	1	39	1	19	...	...	19	1	8	32	9	24	4	30	1	...	59	801
	...	...	1	...	4	29	2	20	...	...	...	...	3	5	3	14	...	31	...	...	44	231
	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	8	1	...	...	2	17	61
	...	...	...	9	3	7	3	10	...	9	3	2	22	7	5	1	11	3	...	48	507
	...	2	2	3	24	26	7	11	...	41	8	5	18	13	4	4	23	4	...	113	628
	...	...	1	...	5	37	2	12	...	1	...	7	6	1	7	...	11	6	3	165	555
	...	...	...	2	1	4	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	10	2	...	1	...	...	6	44
	...	1	...	6	6	16	5	7	...	15	4	20	4	6	10	3	15	1	...	43	249
	...	...	1	7	13	4	3	2	...	10	...	9	3	10	3	1	8	8	1	87	395
	...	1	1	14	...	12	...	16	...	27	2	14	...	12	17	...	18	...	...	40	368
	...	...	...	12	5	9	...	3	...	16	2	1	5	...	6	...	13	...	1	111	498
	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	22	...	3	...	3	1	6	...	2	1	...	1	46	216
	...	...	...	2	2	4	10	6	...	6	...	3	2	7	6	4	9	....	...	35	304
	...	...	...	1	2	20	5	24	...	14	...	7	20	18	15	3	10	2	...	61	385
	...	...	...	7	...	...	2	7	...	2	...	2	6	...	1	2	3	...	1	42	169
	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	7	...	1	8	6	4	1	10	2	10	1	3	96	225
	7	5	...	1	13	23	5	2	45	...	6	...	28	8	4	11	4	3	1	1	95	411
	...	2	...	2	6	14	2	2	10	1	10	1	...	5	17	...	5	11	..	...	45	257
	...	...	...	3	6	13	...	6	...	...	2	..	22	6	2	7	2	18	...	...	44	249
	3	2	8	12	32	158	33	18	126	...	77	18	62	58	72	52	22	79	14	6	326	2,[illegible]
	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	...	12	2	...	...	1	2	...	7	...	...	225	
	...	...	2	...	3	5	...	2	12	...	2	2	19	5	14	20	1	4	1	...	97	3[illegible]
	...	...	9	5	3	33	6	1	3	...	13	...	11	2	..	19	2	5	...	...	117	31[illegible]
	...	...	5	15	7	20	6	2	3	...	7	2	11	14	5	21	11	16	1	...	58	422
	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	4	4	7	9	1	1	1	...	39	105
	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	3	3	...	3	...	7	3	4	4	...	7	...	...	39	123
	...	1	...	3	13	25	2	4	7	...	20	2	7	1	7	5	4	24	6	2	53	381
	1	7	28	33	49	58	29	16	56	...	59	...	50	31	21	46	18	35	2	...	213	1,313
	2	2	3	14	5	7	8	2	12	...	17	2	32	14	2	10	11	39	5	1	60	718
	...	1	...	...	2	15	...	...	1	...	4	...	20	7	8	4	3	8	...	...	59	355
	...	...	...	7	2	17	...	6	9	...	8	...	8	9	6	6	1	14	3	...	72	3[illegible]
	...	...	2	9	7	21	...	15	17	...	13	10	16	29	14	37	5	28	...	...	57	563
	...	1	1	6	9	17	14	22	11	...	30	...	14	10	7	19	3	15	...	...	70	439
	...	...	1	3	4	7	6	2	13	...	10	2	18	18	5	6	3	11	1	...	28	284
	...	1	2	10	4	48	6	8	4	...	127	...	50	8	12	37	7	48	1	2	42	1,208
	...	...	1	5	4	37	3	3	15	...	44	1	27	20	4	10	7	15	1	...	18	431
	...	...	...	7	1	6	...	6	4	...	18	..	10	9	9	9	2	16	1	..	7	210
	...	1	3	3	30	15	7	2	2	...	13	5	8	36	17	11	23	21	1	1	38	803
	...	...	3	7	6	36	1	1	3	...	6	1	2	10	12	20	7	14	...	3	18	573
	...	...	3	3	3	22	...	1	5	...	5	1	8	4	...	25	3	11	1	1	11	371
	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	2	68
	1	2	...	1	4	4	1	1	3	...	7	...	6	3	9	1	2	13	2	...	30	200
	...	...	1	2	2	4	...	1	7	...	3	...	15	1	1	4	...	7	...	...	36	156
	...	...	3	3	3	12	1	1	5	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	..	13	2	...	13	363
	80	60	230	1,130	908	2,470	502	683	1,588	2	1,061	306	903	2,058	861	1,279	473	1,326	378	479	4,094	43,779

STATIST

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each cla

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	General Diseases.																
	Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.						
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Ocular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	
Medical College Hospital—																	
European	...	8	4	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	2	...	
Native	...	58	29	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	36	28	...	
Howrah Hospital—																	
European	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	
Native	...	69	44	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	4	...	
General Hospital—																	
European	...	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	7	7	...	
Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mayo Hospital	...	95	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	19	...	
Campbell Hospital—																	
European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Native	23	167	266	167	1	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	8	93	36	...	
Port[illegible] Hospital	...	3	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
North Suburban Hospital	...	10	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	...	
Burdwan Dispensary	...	8	44	14	1	...	...	...	...	7	1	5	3	3	...	...	
Bankoora ,, ...	1	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	
Beerbhoom ,, ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Midnapore ,, ...	...	10	46	16	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	17	3	1	
Hooghly ,, ...	...	21	33	11	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	1	...	
Serampore ,, ...	...	26	38	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	9	3	...	
Khoolna ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kishennagore ,, ...	...	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	
Jessore ,, ...	...	4	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Berhampore ,, ...	...	6	9	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	
Dinagepore ,, ...	...	...	8	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	19	1	...	
Maldah English Bazar Dispensary.		6	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	
Beauleah Dispensary	...	8	9	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Rungpore ,, ...	...	3	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	2	...	...	
Bogra ,, ...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pubna ,, ...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	
Dinapore ,, ...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	
Darjeeling ,, ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	
Jalpigoree ,, ...	...	9	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
[illegible] ,, ...	1	21	48	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	17	...	21	12	...	
[illegible]edpore ,, ...	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
[illegible]sal ,, ...	...	7	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	
[illegible]mensingh ,, ...	...	11	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	
[illegible]ittagong ,, ...	...	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	2	...	
Noakhally ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commillah ,, ...	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Patna ,, ...	...	7	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	2	...	
Bankipore ,, ...	...	28	16	14	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	1	...	1	2	
Gya ,, ...	...	21	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	17	1	...	
Arrah ,, ...	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
[illegible]zufferpore ,, ...	...	1	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	
Durbhunga ,, ...	...	1	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	...	
Chupra ,, ...	...	...	14	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Motihari ,, ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	10	...	...	
Monghyr ,, ...	...	9	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	1	...	
Bhagulpore ,, ...	...	9	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	18	...	...	
Purneah ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cuttack ,, ...	1	37	26	5	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	4	9	3	...	
Pooree ,, ...	5	132	29	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	17	2	...	
Balasore ,, ...	...	22	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	3	...	...	
Nya Doomka ,, ...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Hazaribagh ,, ...	...	2	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	2	2	...	
Ranchee ,, ...	...	1	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	
Purulia ,, ...	...	21	17	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	1	1	
Total ...	33	886	889	506	5	8	...	...	...	106	9	70	29	371	159	4	

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of Diseases in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1889—concluded.

Died.																										
	Local Diseases.																									
	the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lungs (diseases of	diseases of the res[illegible] stem.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of liver.	Other diseases of digestive system.	Goître.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total.
				27	6					1	1	4	8	2	1	...	...	3	1	...	139
				86	9			27	...	3	...	17	23	4	13	...	1	14	13	14	405
								3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	23
								14	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	...	4	9	8	306
								...	...	3	...	5	1	...	2	...	...	...	5	2	127
								...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								...	...	...	...	1	2	5	8	...	...	7	9	37	289
								...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								...	...	3	...	6	10	2	15	3	43	5	5	18	683
								...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	26
								...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	5	48
								1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	2	124
								2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	34
								...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
								3	...	1	...	...	4	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	117
								2	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	122
								4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	11	143
								...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
				3				3	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	34
				4				...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	24
			1	2				1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	42
				3				2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	68
			3	2				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	41
				2				...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	28
			1	6				4	...	...	...	2	4	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	51
			2	8				3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	25
				1				1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
				6				2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	26
			1	1				9	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	22
			1	6				3	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	46
			2	8	1			3	...	8	...	1	1	1	3	1	...	4	3	8	2[illegible]
								...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
								3	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	6	
			3	3				...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
			2	1				1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	42
								...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
								2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	17
				2				1	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	4	61
			1	3				2	...	8	...	4	3	1	3	1	1	...	...	13	161
			2	20				3	10	8	...	4	3	1	3	1	1	...	...	13	161
			2	3				1	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	6	...	1	8	139
			1	9				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	29
				4				2	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	7	52
				4				4	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	44
				8				1	1	8	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	49
				6				1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	31
			1	3				3	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	79
				3				2	...	6	...	3	3	1	...	...	2	1	...	3	88
								2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
			1	2	4			2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	123
				3				1	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	1	2	...	1	1	225
			1	2				1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	66
								1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11
				1				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	26
				2	1			...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	37
				1				2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	75
	1	49	365	83	9			108	...	94	3	96	90	25	73	11	76	50	54	232	5,775

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*concluded.*

C.—Return of Vaccine Operations in Bengal during the ye...

Districts.	Number of operators.	Persons treated.				Total number
		Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful and unknown.			
In the town of Calcutta ...	37	16,378				
Metropolitan Circles ...	512	414,098				
Darjeeling Circle* ...	657	444,135	[illegible]			
Ranchee Circle	232	147,703	[illegible]			
Eastern Bengal Circle ...	549	391,0[illegible]	[illegible]33		39[illegible]	
Orissa Circle	109	[illegible]6,728	5,[illegible]60		[illegible]	
Behar Circle	182	167,665	2,724			
Civil hospitals and dispensaries in these circles of superintendence	252	92,735	9,447	102,18[illegible]	15,[illegible]23	
Total ...	2,530	1,769,525	35,945	[illegible]5[illegible],479	472,69[illegible]	26,962,102

* Sonthal Pergunnahs Circle has been amalgamated with Darjeeling Circle.

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